an old and valued officer, but the plan of naming reports after their compiler is an inconvenience which it will be well to get rid of. There were a number of applicants for the vacancy, and though some of them would have been a credit to the staff, there will be but one opinion that a most efficient, intelligent and courteous reporter has been secured in Mr. Galt.

It appears from an article in the *Central Law Journal*, for January 20th, that it is the practice across the border for the Court to limit the time of argument with consent of counsel on both sides. The writer says that this is done in many civil cases and in a few minor trials for crimes, and he cites decisions to show that the Court is always sustained in this. In many States the practice is somewhat regulated by Court rules. Thus, Circuit Court rule 63, of Michigan, provides that no more than two hours shall be allowed to either side for the summing up of a cause, unless the Court shall otherwise order, and the same is substantially true in New York. The general summary of the matter is that although a wide discretion is left to the Court in reference to the time of argument, it may be so abused as to make it necessary to reverse the case on appeal or to allow a new trial, and it often becomes material to the defense, whether sufficient time has been allowed in summing up to permit justice to be done.

We are glad to register a modest vote in favour of the admirable scheme, advocated by our contemporaries the *Central Law Journal* and the *Albany Law Journal*, but which we understand originated with the *Daily Law Register*, for the establishment of a uniform system of digesting and indexing. There can be no question that if a well-considered method of arrangement were uniformly adopted it would be a great assistance in that search for authorities and precedents which at present is often a most distracting and harassing task. Moreover, if the plan fixed upon should be based on sound scientific principles of division, the familiarity with it which would result from constant use would be a decided mental gain. The idea suggested of a convention of reporters, authors and legal editors, is a very attractive one, and if the delegates prepared themselves before meeting by giving thought and study to the subject, the basis might undoubtedly be laid for a practical realisation of the project. The idea is new to us, but we would suggest that the best method of proceeding would possibly be to invite the various Law Societies having direction of the issuing of official Law Reports to send delegates empowered to represent them. If the legal official bodies agreed on a uniform method of arrangement, the free lances of the profession would soon follow suit.

CONVEYANCERS.

We find among the statutes of Manitoba for 1880-1881, c. 25, an Act respecting conveyancers which shows that the powers that be in the sister Province do not find it so impossible to do justice in this matter to the profession and the public as our own rulers appear to do. Section 1 empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, from time to time, to appoint conveyancers in and for the said Province. Section 3 provides that "Persons other than barristers and attorneys, duly admitted as such in this Province, desirous of being appointed as conveyancers, shall be subject to examination in regard to their qualification for the said office of conveyancer by any one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and no person shall be appointed a conveyancer without a certificate from one of the Judges of the said Court that he has examined the applicant and finds him qualified for the office." Section 5 provides that conveyancers so appointed shall be liable for negligence just as attorneys