

acting, and, therefore, of signing acts for him; and there is even an express rule in the Court of Appeals which enjoins upon attorneys residing out of the City of Quebec to appoint an attorney resident there as an agent for them. We are not aware of any rule, either in the practice of the Courts in England, or in either of the sections of this Province, by which the Attorney-General, or any other attorney, may not delegate to a professional brother the power of signing legal proceedings *for him and in his name*. The argument *ab inconvenienti*, resulting from the organization of the Courts of Law of Lower Canada, would be easily shaken by a judicial decision founded upon some known rule of law. But if precedents be adverted to, it will be found that they are in favor of the practice of conducting and *signing* proceedings in the name of the Attorney-General by other counsel. This practice has been sustained, with reference to Mr. PRIMROSE himself, by the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, in the cases of the *QUEEN v. BONNER* and the *QUEEN v. PETRY*, and also in the District Court of Quebec. We believe that it may be said that the practice never has been shaken, and has been and is general. With reference to the course which obtains in England, we know that in some proceedings under the excise laws, at the instance of the Crown, the Solicitor of the Treasury is the prosecuting officer, and his printed name at the foot of process has been held sufficient." Signed: L. H. LAFONTAINE, Attorney-General L. C.; ROBERT BALDWIN, Attorney-General U. C.; T. C. AYLWIN, Solicitor-General L. C.; and JAS. E. SMALL, Solicitor-General U. C. The *Dumfriesshire, STUART's Vice-Admiralty Cases*, p. 245.

It would seem that this general practice has now been shaken by a "judicial decision," but on what "*known rule of law*" that decision is founded is not so evident.

It is fit the public should also know that on the first application made to me for a writ of error, I communicated with four of the judges on the subject, and they declined to give any opinion on the weighty point. I was not, therefore, to *blame* in giving effect to the Attorney-General's proxy, provided I used it discreetly."

## JUDICIAL CHANGES IN ENGLAND— LORD JUSTICE TURNER.

The long vacation has again brought with it several changes in the Judiciary. Last year Lord Justice Knight Bruce was, shortly after his resignation, removed by the hand of death; and this summer, Lord Justice Turner has been called away. This learned Judge was born in 1798, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1822. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1840, and from 1847 to 1851 was a member of the House of Commons. On the retirement of Sir James Wigram in 1851, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor, and two years later, on Lord Cranworth's becoming Lord Chancellor, Sir George Turner was promoted to be Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, as the colleague of the late Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, an office which he held till his death on the 9th of July. The Lord Chancellor has said of him: "I am sure the bar will deeply regret the loss which the public and the profession have sustained in the death of that most excellent man and upright Judge, Lord Justice Turner. The unvarying kindness and courtesy which he showed to the profession, his devoted application to every case that was brought before him, the anxious care with which he worked out all his judgments, and which were always full and satisfactory, can never be forgotten; and I am quite sure that there is hardly any one connected with the Court of Chancery, who will not feel that he has lost almost a personal friend in this most amiable and esteemed man, and upright and conscientious Judge."

Sir John Rolt, the Attorney General, has been appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Justice Turner; Sir John B. Karlake, the Solicitor General, succeeds Sir John Rolt as Attorney General; and Mr. Jasper Charles Selwyn, Q.C., a leading member of the Chancery Bar, becomes Solicitor General.

The venerable Dr. Lushington, who has so long occupied the position of Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, has resigned. He was born in 1787, and was made Judge in 1839. While at the bar, he was one of the