

on five years' probation, when the majority of students have sufficient talent and diligence to qualify themselves in three or four years ?

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The members of the bar, as is usual, hold an important position in the new government of Canada. Of the Quebec contingent lately sworn in, Mr. Taillon, the new Postmaster General, Mr. Desjardins, the Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Angers, the President of the Privy Council, are all Queen's Counsel, unless we except the last, who was formerly a Queen's Counsel, and was subsequently a judge of the Superior Court. In Ontario, Mr. Tisdale, Q.C., the new Minister of Militia and Defence, and in Manitoba, Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, the new Minister of the Interior, also belong to the legal profession. This is exclusive of Ministers who assume their old positions under the new Government.

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The work which has been done on the new German Civil Code is worthy of note. The commission was appointed in 1874. Thirteen years were spent in settling the draft, the last six being devoted to revision. The draft was then printed, and criticism invited. The points of criticism appear to have been both numerous and important, for in 1890 a new commission was appointed to revise the draft in the light of the comments which had been offered. On this commission of eleven members, strange to say, only one practising barrister had a seat. If long and arduous preparation and repeated revision tend to perfection, the German Code should be less imperfect than similar efforts in other countries. It may be added that the codifiers had to consider several systems of law which hitherto have been in force in different parts of the empire, the proportion, as given by one writer, being, roughly, that out of forty-two and a half millions of population, eighteen millions are governed by