

dealing with the selection and tenure of judges, in which, after a full discussion of the mode of appointment in the United States and Canada, he sets forth the defects of the elective system and the advantages of the appointment of judges by the Government of the day on a life tenure, concluding as follows:—

"I have thus taxed your patience with the reasons that convince me that appointment and a life tenure are essential to a satisfactory judicial system. They may seem trite and obvious, but I have thought, in the present disposition to question every principle of popular government that has prevailed for more than a century, that it might be well, at the risk of being commonplace, to review them. In the present attitude of many of the electorate toward the courts it is perhaps hopeless to expect the states, in which judges are elected for short terms, to return to the appointment of judges for life. But it is not in vain to urge its advantages. The federal judges are still appointed for life, and it will be a sad day for our country if a change be made either in their mode of selection or the character of their tenure. These are what enable the federal courts to secure the liberty of the individual and to preserve just popular judgment."

The address of the President, Mr. Kellogg, of Minnesota, took up the subject of Treaty Making Power, which he dealt with in an exhaustive and masterly manner.

Another matter that was discussed was the struggle which has been going on for some time in the United States for the Simplification of Legal Procedure. One branch of it was dealt with by Hon. William C. Hook, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. Another branch took up Legal Procedure and Social Unrest, receiving the attention of Hon. N. Charles Burke, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Another branch was dealt with by Hon. William A. Blount, of Pensacola, Florida.

The subject of legal education in various aspects was discussed by Mr. Edson R. Sutherland, of the University of Michigan, who spoke on teaching practice, and by Mr. Clarence A. Lightner, of Michigan, who inquired into and gave his views of the moral character of applicants for admission to the Bar. Mr. Walter