

the best argument you will find will be the Defence of the Realm Act." But these statutes seem to deal only with the power of taking possession of factories, and taking over their output, and arranging the work in any particular factory or at all. In fact, the Defence of the Realm Acts, in this respect are confined in their compulsory effect to employers, and this is subject, of course, to compensation, so that it is merely a case of taking property for public purposes.

Employers, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, are now, under the Defence of the Realm Acts, practically subject to State control for industrial purposes, and he suggested that the same principle must be applied to labour. There must, he said, be greater subordination in labour to the direction and control of the State.—*Solicitors' Journal*.

MODERN LEGAL PEERAGES.

At the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, Lord Cottenham held the Great Seal. He was created Earl of Cottenham in 1850, and died in 1851. The other legal peers living were the venerable Earl of Eldon, Lord Manners, Lord Plunket, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wynford, Lord Brougham, Lord Denman, Lord Abinger, and Lord Langdale. Lord Plunket was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Denman Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Lord Abinger Chief Baron, and Lord Langdale Master of the Rolls. The judicial business of the House of Lords was shared by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Brougham.

In 1841, Sir John Campbell, the Attorney-General, was sent to Ireland as Lord Chancellor and created Lord Campbell. His tenure in Ireland lasted barely six weeks. He took considerable part as a Law Lord till he became, in 1850, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. He attained the Woolsack in 1859, and died in 1861.

In 1850, Sir Thomas Wilde, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, became Lord Chancellor, and was created Lord Truro.