

the University of Toronto. In 1855 he was called to the bar "with honors," but had previously been appointed chief clerk of the Crown Law Department for Upper Canada, an office which he held up to 1859. During this period and subsequently, he was not only a constant contributor to the legal and political press, but edited some works of enduring merit, well known to the profession, among which may be mentioned "Robinson and Harrison's Digest of cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts," "The Common Law Procedure Act," and "The Municipal Manual of Upper Canada." From 1868 to the general election of 1872, he represented West Toronto in the House of Commons, and initiated some important measures. His professional occupations were very heavy, being retained on one side or the other in almost every case of note, and during the brief period which has elapsed since his elevation to the Bench, he has dispatched an immense amount of judicial business. His career affords a rare example of successful industry and perseverance, and his premature death cannot but excite the deepest regret that the Province and the country have been deprived of his eminent services.

#### JUDICIAL EMOLUMENTS.

If there be consolation in the reflection that others are still worse circumstanced than ourselves, the underpaid judiciary of Canada may find a crumb of comfort in the fact that in Vermont the salaries of the Supreme Court judges are placed at the figure of \$2,500 per annum, and a bill is actually before the Legislature to reduce this magnificent emolument to \$2,000. It is clear that the Vermonters believe in plain living as the best regimen for hard-worked men. Our contemporary, the *Albany Law Journal* pertinently remarks: "A salary of \$2,500 is not usually regarded as extravagant for a competent judge of a court of last resort, even in those States where judicial talent is not rated high. The Supreme Court of Vermont has always enjoyed a good reputation for ability, but we much doubt if that reputation can be maintained at the figures proposed. Even the most disinterested judge could hardly afford to serve the State for remuneration so inadequate and so much below what he could make at the bar."

In connection with this topic, we may refer to

the scale of remuneration in some other places. An official report which has just appeared in France, states that the salaries of the Court of Cassation, consisting of fifty-six members, are equal in the aggregate to \$210,000. The salary of the first president is \$6,000 per annum. The other three presidents each receive \$5,000 a year. The forty-five councillors have \$3,600 each, while the salaries of the six *procureurs-généraux*, and *avocats-généraux* vary from \$3,600 to \$6,000. The cost of the several courts of appeal is estimated at \$1,207,260, which is divided amongst 26 first presidents, 92 other presidents, 617 councillors, 94 *procureurs-généraux*, and *avocats-généraux*, and 61 substitutes. The salary of the first presidents is usually \$3,000, while the other presidents for the most part get only \$1,500.

If we wish to go where judicial talent seems to have been recompensed on the humblest scale we must betake ourselves to Cyprus, the new acquisition of Great Britain. The salary of the judges who formerly constituted the Court at Larnaca, according to the *Times'* correspondent, was about £2 per month; but it is supposed that "a certain class of fees from suitors, not strictly defined by law, were found evocative of zeal." However this may be, the addition of an English assessor to the Court has caused the collapse of the tribunal. All irregular fees having ceased under the new régime, one of the members of the Court has resigned, and another has persistently absented himself on private business, and the authorities are puzzled to devise a means of supplying the vacancies. The *Solicitors' Journal* suggests, in case all other measures fail, that they should resume the system of judicial remuneration which for several hundred years contented the judges of another island within the British dominions. The judges of the Royal Court of Jersey, down to a recent date, were remunerated by a dinner at the opening of the *assize d'héritage*, which was paid for by the Queen's Receiver out of the revenues arising from the crown property in the island.

THE LATE LORD CHELMSFORD—Lord Chelmsford, (F. Thesiger), an ex-Lord Chancellor, died at London, Oct. 5, aged 84. Sir Frederic Thesiger was one of the most distinguished barristers of the age. The present Lord Justice Thesiger is a son of deceased.