

has been beyond reproach. His legal attainments are beyond question, and it is eminently satisfactory to think that his valuable assistance will be still available for the courts of final resort."

Lord Haldane's successor, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, has long been known as an admirable equity lawyer with a scholarly knowledge of legal principles, enhanced by a dignified forensic style.

Sir John Simon, who might have claimed the position of Lord Chancellor, refused it for the less important office of Home Secretary. The *Solicitors' Journal* thus refers to this. "Probably no man before was ever offered the Woolsack at 42, and certainly no man has refused it for the lesser office of Home Secretary. There have been one or two lawyers who have refused the Woolsack for reasons of political conscience; of these Lord James of Hereford is the latest and most famous example. But the new Home Secretary has refused, while yet his days of youth at the Bar are scarcely over, the greatest prize in his profession, because he prefers a political career. To choose the Woolsack and the House of Lords is to bid good-bye to the future leadership of the Liberal party, for no peer is likely to lead that party in the years to come. The steadfast coolness of judgment and the intellectual courage which can lead a lawyer to reject the dazzling prize in the hand for the possible chance of a greater prize in the future are indeed rare qualities; one feels that conspicuous greatness of mind and grandeur of will are shewn by the man who can so act."

COSTS AS BETWEEN SOLICITOR AND CLIENT.

The English Court of Appeal have recently in *Giles v. Randall* (112 L.T. 271) been considering the proper method of taxation of costs "as between solicitor and client," and came to the conclusion that where such a taxation is ordered between party and party, the taxation is stricter than on a taxation between the solicitor and his client. Lord Justice Buckley, in his judg-