

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—JUDGMENTS.

proper; and that only one of a certain party in politics has been chosen. But politics have, we think, nothing to do with such matters, and there is no respectable member of the profession, we trust, but would repudiate an opinion to the contrary. We think that no valid objection can be made to any of the above list, whether the appointment was made on the ground that the persons so appointed were entitled to the distinction on the score of seniority—from their position—as representing localities—for their general legal attainments, or as possessing the confidence of the profession and the public as eminent or successful counsel, combined, of course, with a good personal and professional reputation.

Whilst, however, expressing this opinion, we cannot help regretting that some few names that could be mentioned were, though we are sure merely from inadvertence, omitted from the list. Not many men in the profession are more thought of by their brethren than Mr. Daniel McMichael or Mr. Christopher Paterson. They are well known on circuit and in term, and both would do credit to a silk gown. The names of Mr. J. T. Anderson and one or two others perhaps, that we do not at the moment remember, might also be suggested. One name will doubtless suggest itself to one person and another to another, but though we do not think there is any great cause for dissatisfaction in the premises, we hope to see a few more names added to the list shortly. Any fresh appointments must we presume be made by the local government.

A short summary of the work done in the Court of Queen's Bench during Easter Term last, the first of the three-weeks Terms, may be interesting, and will give some idea of the amount of work which the judges of that court had to do during that period. It may be classified as follows:

Rules nisi granted	51
Rules nisi refused	15
Demurrers argued	13
Rules argued	45
Special cases argued	5
Judgments given during Term.	17

This is of course exclusive of some forty-three judgments delivered on the judgment days after Term.

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The name of the case in which the decision referred to on page *ante*, with respect to "Fees on references," was *Waddell v. Anglin*, not *Jordan v. Gildersleeve*, which was argued at the same time, but on another point.

JUDGMENTS—EASTER TERM, 1867.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Present: DRAPER, C. J.; HAGARTY, J.; and MORRISON, J.

[Monday, June 24, 1867.]

Christie v. Clark.—Appeal from County Court of Brant, dismissed with costs.

Barbour v. Gettings.—Rule discharged.

Morgan v. Quesnell.—*Held*, that Treasurer's warrant was defective, not being under seal. Rule for new trial discharged. Leave to appeal refused.

Holland v. Vanstone.—Appeal from County Court of Huron, dismissed with costs. (Two cases.)

Stewart v. Scott.—Appeal from County Court of Peterboro' allowed, and rule to be absolute in Court below for new trial without costs.

Rogers v. Scott.—Appeal from County of Peterboro'. Appeal dismissed.

Reynolds v. Scott.—Appeal from County of Peterboro'. Appeal dismissed.

Sedgwick v. Scott.—Appeal from County of Peterboro'. Appeal dismissed.

Campbell et al. v. Fox.—Postea to plaintiff.

E. P. Ross v. Commercial Union Assurance Co.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, and rule discharged.

E. P. & A. Ross v. Commercial Union Assurance Co.—New trial without costs.

N. & N. Ross v. Commercial Union Assurance Co.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to fourth plea to first count, and rule nisi discharged.

Findlay v. Phillips.—Appeal from County Court. Rule absolute for new trial in Court below.

Moore v. Grand Trunk Railway.—Appeal from County Court of York. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Campbell v. York and Peel.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Re Lount.—Rule absolute for mandamus with costs.

Lopoint v. Grand Trunk Railway.—Rule absolute to enter nonsuit.