

the full value of the goods less the rent adjudged to be due, but plus the costs. It was in vain that he protested that he did not want the money, and only wanted his property. The answer was the production of the order made on the summons, which was in the common form, and gave the defendant his election. "I can do nothing more for you" was the valedictory remark of the learned magistrate, and the complainant had to content himself with the money in court, and went away to reflect on the danger of playing with edged tools. The words of the section are clear. "The order for delivery of the goods alleged to be detained without just cause may be absolute, or conditional on the performance of some act on the part of the claimant. But whatever the form of the order, the statute contemplates the contingency of a defendant's being unable or unwilling to obey, and provides against it by enacting that he shall forfeit to the party aggrieved the full value of such goods—not greater than £15." Clearly, a man who wants immediate possession of his property, and does not want its worth in cash, should not resort to the detention section of the Police Act. The exhibitor seems to have been fairly trapped.—*English Law Journal*.

FITNESS FOR HIS WORK.—At the convention of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, in August last, the Hon. George Hoadley delivered a remarkably able and eloquent address, dealing with the baneful influence of exclusive devotion, in these modern days, to the common law. While the evils inseparable from a rigid adherence to the rules of law established in other ages, and in totally different surroundings, may be, in a large measure, overcome by the codification of the law, much will, undoubtedly, depend always upon the character and attainments of those entrusted with the practice of the law. Concerning the elevation of the legal profession, the learned lecturer gives no uncertain utterances: "There is no excuse for admitting to the practice of the law any man not adequately prepared for the work. Let law schools abound and private preceptors be treated as adjuncts. Require competent knowledge, not only of our own tongue, but also of the language which forms its basis; require a competent knowledge of the laws and systems of the great empire in which that language was in daily use; require a competent knowledge of the history of that empire, the development of its civilization, as well as of the nations speaking the English tongue, whose children we are. Widen the horizon of legal vision. Give to the lawyer before he becomes so pushed with the affairs of clients as to be debarred by the exigencies of life from study of all except the cases which happen to come to him; give to the legal student the amplest and fullest opportunities to survey, not merely the historical data which precede our age and are the basis of our system, but others which constitute the foundations of other civilizations worthy of being considered with our own. Wage implacable war against ignorance; forgive no man who attempts to come to the bar without an adequate equipment, derived not merely from study of the statutes and the laws of his own country, but from a general survey at least of those of other lands. Lift up the standard; increase the term of study, and be steadfast