

already accrued from the damage which may be still further developed, would be a violation of the rule as to one recovery or one award to which I have referred. If I am right in what I have said, that in every cause of action there must combine an *injuria* and a *damnum*, then I cannot doubt that the arbitrator was right in assessing not only the actual manifest damage, but also in assessing the future damage within the fifth and sixth paragraphs of the plaintiff's claim, and that consequently the plaintiff is entitled to the judgment of the court.

COCKBURN, C. J., dissented.

CURRENT EVENTS.

GERMANY.

DR. FORSTER.—The death is announced at Berlin, August 8, of Dr. Forster, an eminent privy councillor and ministerial director of the department of worship in the German ministry of ecclesiastical affairs. Dr. Forster stood in the first rank among Prussian lawyers, and had a European reputation for jurisprudence. A few years ago he occupied the post of judge in the Court of Appeals at Greisswald, when he was called to Berlin to take a high position in the ministry of justice. At the outbreak of the political struggle between Prince Bismarck and the ultramontanes, when Dr. Falk was placed at the head of the ministry of ecclesiastical affairs, he selected as his chief lieutenant Dr. Forster, to whom is due a great part of the credit or discredit of the celebrated "Falk laws," which are at the present moment the subject of negotiations between Prince Bismarck and the Roman nuncio. He also devised the recent religious legislation and defended the imperial religious policy in the Landtag.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Baron Blackburn, Lord of Appeal, Sir Robert Lush, Justice of the Queen's Bench, England, Judge Charles Barry, of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, and Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, Q.C., the eminent jurist, have been appointed commissioners to consider changes in the draft of the penal code which was submitted at the recent session of Parliament, and to present the amended bill at the next session.

GENERAL NOTES.

A NEW EDITION OF BRACTON.—An important addition, says the *London Academy*, will shortly be made to the "Rolls Series" of chronicles and documents, illustrative of early English history, by the publication of the first volume of "Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ," which is now completed. Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., has undertaken, at the request of the Master of the Rolls, and under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to edit the work of the great "Father of the Common Law of England," which has been hitherto almost a sealed book to the law student from its scarcity, and from the repulsive character of the text of the printed book of 1569. It has been recently ascertained that there are about thirty-five ancient manuscripts of Bracton in England, of which more than twenty have been examined by the editor, and he has succeeded by a careful collation of the more important manuscripts in correcting many inaccuracies of the text of the printed book. The editor's view, as announced in his introduction to the first volume, is that Bracton's work was not originally composed in the form in which it has come down to us in the printed book of 1569, but that it consists of various treatises, composed at intervals by the author, and not written *uno tenore*, although ultimately consolidated into an aggregate work. This hypothesis serves to explain certain difficulties arising out of seeming conflicts of statement as to the law in different parts of the work, and it accounts for the variations which are found to exist in certain manuscripts in the mode in which the treatises are grouped under different heads, and are diversely arranged in books or in centuries.

THE CONDUCT OF JUDGES.—The *Chicago Legal News* expresses itself as follows on this subject: "How Judges should act in their intercourse with the Bar and general public is not regulated by any fixed rule. Some Judges mingle freely with the people, and even talk about the cases that are pending before them, while others imagine that there is a line drawn between them and the people, and exclude themselves from society as if it were an enemy to judicial purity. We have stated the two extremes. The former will never have the respect of the