

livering of lectures to students by law professors, and claims that the system is doomed. We conclude that his remarks are intended to be confined to the United States for, without laying ourselves open to the charge of insular prejudice, it does seem that that system is preferable to the one which hurls a mass of undigested information at the head of an unfortunate student, and expects him to use his own precautions against a severe attack of intellectual indigestion."

The subject is an interesting and important one and deserving the most careful consideration. We should be glad to hear from some of our friends in the Maritime Provinces as to what they think of the matter. The views of such men as Professor Weldon, of the Dalhousie Law School and of Mr. Justice Russell, who lectured there, would be invaluable.

Our own thought in the matter would be that the Text book method would be best for the first and larger portion of the student's preparation time, with a training in the Case book method to finish with; but even this would, as we have said, be impossible in this country by reason of the expense involved.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BENCH.

The Act respecting the Court of Appeal of British Columbia was brought into force by royal proclamation on the 19th ult. The constitution of the court dates from Nov. 23, 1909. The judges for the court were appointed on the 30th ult., their appointment appearing in the *Canada Gazette* of Dec. 4. The names are as follows: John Alexander Macdonald, formerly Liberal leader of the province; Mr. Justice Archer Martin and Mr. Justice P. Æ. Irving, promoted from the Supreme Court Bench, and Mr. W. A. Galliber, K.C., of Vancouver. The vacancies thus made in the Supreme Court Bench have been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. B. Gregory, K.C., of Victoria, and Mr. Denis Murphy, of Ashcroft. The new Chief Justice was born in the County of Huron, Ontario, commencing his study