

We want to know what the law is, not what dissentient judges think the law, in their opinion, ought to be.

The same writer, as to this point, says that the present practice is one of the ways that opinions by appellate judges have of unsettling, instead of settling, the application of old principles to new facts. Suppose two cases where two opinions by two judges of the same bench apply the same old principle in the same way, but differ in their reasoning to this end. Then attorneys in another case of slightly differing facts will "divide a hair twixt south and south-west side," with these opinions as the basis for their contentions.

NOTES FROM THE ENGLISH INNS OF COURT.

1915 IN THE LEGAL WORLD.

"It is not without interest that in the seventh century after Magna Charta the country should again be struggling against a despotism of an even more serious character, which would enslave a world, and put the higher ideals of civilization beneath the domination of brute force." Thus a writer in the *Law Times* on January 1, 1915, aptly concludes an article entitled "1915." To the English lawyer the year that has just come to an end has been an eventful one indeed.

When John signed the famous Charter, he attached his sign manual to something which was to crystallize, for ever more, the relationship between British sovereign and British people.

He laid the foundation of one of the pillars of our municipal law. So it is hoped that, when the war has ended, the terms of peace will mark an era in the law of nations. They should signify that observance of the international code as it was understood prior to August, 1914, has enabled the Allies to triumph over those who have been guided solely by the rule that "Might is Right."

THE TRUE MEANING OF VICTORY.

What will be the true significance of victory from the English point of view? We are engaged in this war as a nation: