

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION—ARYAN SOCIETY.

Canada and the mother-country, namely, the appointment of Judges by the Executive and their tenure of office during good behaviour, is interesting. It is especially so to those who remember Lord Dufferin's speech at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition last September. In that great speech, exerting the privilege of moribund personages, it will be remembered, he gave us the benefit of his parting counsel "before he turned his face to the wall." Referring to the independence of the Judges as one of those principles incident to the British Constitution which, though fully recognised and established, might perhaps be overridden in times of political excitement, unless public opinion exerted itself to maintain them absolutely intact, the Governor-General said :

"Notwithstanding what has been done elsewhere, I do not think that the Canadian people will ever be tempted to allow the Judges of the land to be constituted by popular election. Still, on this continent there will always be present in the air, as it were, a certain tendency in that direction, and it is against this I would warn you."

Lord Dufferin then proceeded to dwell on the importance of securing high salaries to the Judges, in the same spirit as does Mr. Justice Miller. On this point he said :—

"In order to secure an able Bar, you must provide adequate prizes for those that are called to it. If this is done, the intellectual energy of the country will be attracted to the legal profession, and you will have what is the greatest ornament any country can possess—an efficient and learned judiciary."

We have only had space to dwell upon one small portion of the contents of this interesting volume. There are contained in it many other valuable dissertations of interest not only to lawyers, but to every intelligent man. We may have an op-

portunity of referring to some of them in subsequent issues.

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The sudden and rapid expansion of historic studies in the middle of the eighteenth century constitutes one of the great epochs in literature, while the introduction of the comparative method, as Mr. Freeman has observed, marks the nineteenth century, like the fifteenth, as one of the great stages in the development of the mind of man. The application of the comparative method has produced, and is producing, great results in three regions of enquiry, namely, language, mythology, and institutions. It is, of course, in the last of these that the lawyer is more immediately interested, although the three are closely connected, and mutually elucidate each other. And in these days of extended ideas some knowledge of the works of Sir H. Maine and other labourers in the same field may almost be said to be a necessary part of a lawyer's education. Enquiry into the institutions of that Indo-Germanic, Indo-European, or Aryan race from which we claim descent, has already displaced many false theories as to the nature of property and the law of persons, has thrown light upon the direction in which true progress lies, and has furnished us with a stand-point, which we would not otherwise have, wherefrom to judge of the real value of those socialistic and communistic schemes which are attracting so much attention in the modern world. For proof of this we cannot do better than refer to an article on Aryan Society in the *Westminster Review* for July last. The writer brings out very clearly the leading facts which modern enquiry has arrived at as to the institution of the Family, which lies at the basis of Aryan civi-