

DIARY FOR MAY.

2. Sat. . . Articles, &c., to be left with Sec. Law Society.
 10. SUN. . . 4th Sunday after Easter.
 13. Wed. . . Last day for service for County Court.
 17. SUN. . . 5th Sunday after Easter.
 18. Mon. . . Easter Term begins.
 21. Thurs. . . Ascension Day.
 22. Frid. . . Paper Day Q. B. New Trial Day C. P.
 23. Sat. . . Paper Day C. P. New Trial Day Q. B. Declare
 for County Court.
 24. SUN. . . Sunday after Ascension. Queen's Birthday.
 25. Mon. . . Paper Day Q. B. New Trial Day C. P. Last day
 to set down for re-hearing.
 26. Tues. . . Paper Day C. P. New Trial Day Q. B.
 27. Wed. . . Paper Day Q. B. New Trial Day C. P. Appeal
 from Chancery Cham. Last day for notice
 of re-hearing.
 28. Thurs. . . Paper Day C. P.
 29. Frid. . . New Trial Day Q. B.
 30. Sat. . . Last day Court of Revision finally
 Assessment Roll.
 31. SUN. . . Whit Sunday.

The Local Courts'

AND

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

MAY, 1868.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Recent despatches from England bring us news of the death of Henry Brougham, Baron Brougham and Vaux, in his ninetieth year, at his residence near Cannes, in France.

He was born in Edinburgh, on the 19th September, 1770, and was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, where he was laborious and successful. He became an advocate at the Scottish bar, in 1800, and about two years afterwards commenced his connection with the *Edinburgh Review*, to which he was for several years one of the most constant and eminent contributors. In 1807, he removed to London, and the year afterwards was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, where his great abilities and untiring energy made his success as certain and more brilliant than it could have been in the more limited sphere north of the Tweed.

Though his star was in the ascendant, both as a writer, an advocate, and as a outspoken, fearless statesman, the celebrity he acquired by his defence of Queen Caroline, brought him most prominently before the public, and made him for years one of the idols of the English nation. This masterly effort, and his speech on the Reform bill, were the oratorical efforts by which he was best known to fame, professionally and politically. He is, however, best known to those of the present day,

as the greatest reformer, and particularly law reformer, of his day.

Those who are interested in the administration of the system of law and equity, combined in the English County Courts and in our Division Courts, will remember the attention he gave to this subject, in connection with other law reforms for the amelioration of the debtor and the security of the creditor.

Mr. Brougham was appointed Lord Chancellor during Lord Grey's administration, and though not attaining to the eminence on the bench that he did at the bar, his energy was the same, and his zeal as untiring as before.

His powers of work were almost superhuman. Such an intellect, combined with such physical endurance, and such a determined, dauntless spirit knew nothing of failure, until he had risen from an obscure position to the highest honours which his country could restore. He has left a name without which many pages of English history would be a blank, and his memory will ever remain as a beacon of encouragement to the industrious student, ambitious of success. Their motto should be what his proved to be, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

The following remarks, taken from one of the leading legal periodicals in England, may give some useful hints to us, as to the best mode of enforcing the payment of judgments in the Division Courts against unwilling debtors.

The writer of the article alluded to (in the *Solicitor's Journal*) speaks thus:

Some of the county court judges have for years past acted upon a system of what they call "conditional committal" on the hearing of judgment summonses; that is, the judge enters into a sort of quasi-legal contract with the plaintiff, to the effect that the judge will commit if the plaintiff will promise not to take out the *ex. ec.* provided the defendant pays the amount due by such instalments as the judge considers are within the means of the defendant. Some judges, when asked to do this, decline on the ground that they have no power to commit conditionally. They have the power to suspend for any length of time the issue of the *ex. ec.*, or to set the committal aside on cause shown. How the two methods work will be best shown by an example of each from two of the metropolitan courts.

A plaintiff having satisfied the judge at one of these courts that the defendant has had the means