

THE COUNTY OF YORK LAW ASSOCIATION—LAND LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND.

tion," "County of York Law Library Association," "Toronto Law Association," and "County of York Law Association." The last name was ultimately carried by a large majority.

The next question moved was the number of the trustees, which was ultimately fixed at nine.

A great number of gentlemen were then nominated as trustees, and on motion of Mr. Worrell the following gentlemen were selected as a committee to consider the nominations and report: C. Robinson, Q. C., C. Moss, Q. C., and N. Kingsmill.

Having retired, the committee returned after a few minutes and reported the following names as a desirable board of trustees: B. B. Osler, Q. C., J. K. Kerr, Q. C., W. Lount, Q. C., C. H. Ritchie, Q. C., T. J. Robertson (Newmarket), G. F. Shepley, E. D. Armour, G. T. Blackstock, W. Barwick, and the report of the committee having been voted on was accepted by the meeting, and the above gentlemen chosen to be the first trustees of the association.

After some discussion the membership fees were settled at \$5 per share and an annual fee of \$2 a year, and the proceedings concluded by a great number of gentlemen signing for shares in the association. It may be added that at the conclusion Mr. G. T. Blackstock proposed a committee of gentlemen to organize a dinner during the Christmas vacation, in honour, we presume, of the infant association. The idea proved acceptable to the meeting, and a committee, consisting of H. Cameron, Q. C., B. B. Osler, Q. C., C. Moss, Q. C., W. Lount, Q. C., G. T. Blackstock, H. Murray, W. Barwick, G. F. Shepley, J. A. Worrell, and A. M. Grier, was accordingly formed; but we believe these gentlemen have resolved, as it appears to us very wisely, to postpone the dinner until term time.

LAND LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND.

At the recent meeting of the English Incorporated Law Society, at Liverpool, the subject of land law reform formed a prominent topic of discussion, both in the President's address and also in the papers of Messrs. J. Hunter and T. G. Lee, which were read before the Society.

The abolition of the law of primogeniture was advocated by Mr. Lee, and also the principle that the real estate of a deceased person should, notwithstanding any testamentary disposition, devolve in the first instance upon his legal personal representative and be subject to the payment of his debts.

That the law of primogeniture should have been maintained so long in force in England, in spite of its manifest injustice, is certainly wonderful. Some of our readers may be familiar with a popular comedy in which the absurdity and injustice of that law are cleverly satirized by one of the characters who mournfully soliloquizes on the inconvenience of having been born seven minutes after his brother, inasmuch as that seven minutes' start had given his brother a coronet and £80,000 a year, and left him a commoner with £300 a year!

The prejudice of the aristocratic portion of the community in favour of the maintenance of this state of things is strong, however, and it is an antiquated notion that will die hard in England.

In this country, where we have no aristocracy, we had no great difficulty in amending the law, thirty years ago, so as to give all the children of an intestate equal rights in his estate.

We have not, however, in this Province yet adopted the other amendment which Mr. Lee advocates, viz., the devolution of the real estate of a deceased person on his personal representative. This, how-