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local politics and its results. Then, if a practitioner of long standing has acted for litigants at deadly enmity, he necessarily has received and dealt hard blows, and has become imbued with the strong feelings, be they friendship or animosity, which these engender. Often, too, he has had a partner, and more often still the ties of consanguinity or relationship are present to unbalance his mind. With these disturbing influences to warp his judgment, it is not in human nature to resist them entirely, and do evenhanded justice; and so litigants benefit or suffer in consequence.

It is embalmed in the pages of Gibbon that the Romans secured as far as possible the impartial administration of justice by appointing to the office of judge strangers to those amongst whom they were to dispense justice. Our legislators cannot too soon inaugurate the same system. The evils of the present system are intensified and intolerable, because, practically, there is no redress. It is in the Division Court, where the County Court judge reigns practically supreme, that these evils are most apparent. If the litigant unfortunately fails to secure the "judge's lawyer" (for such monstrosities exist), or has been obnoxious to the judge in the past, or is opposed by a favorite or friend of his honor, why he gets justice (?); and in such cases a poor man suffers beyond hope of redress. The sooner a new departure is made, as regards the appointment of County Court judges, the better, is the unqualified opinion, based upon experience, of

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[We shall be glad to hear from others of our readers. Our correspondent puts his case well and strongly, and his views are shared by many others. --ED. L.J.]

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