were authorized to be issued, and by the same statute there was given a power of renewal. The appellants having obtained a license for two years, applied for a renewal, but prior to the application the section of the statute authorizing the renewal had been repealed by an amending Act. Under this state of facts it was held by the Privy Council that the amending Act took away the power to renew the license, and that even if the amending Act were construed so as not to interfere with vested rights, the appellants possessed only a privilege and not an accrued right to a renewal.

PRACTICE—SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL—STATUTE GIVING COURT POWER TO ACT ON OTHER THAN LEGAL EVIDENCE.

Moses v. *Parker*, (1896) App. Cas. 245, was an application to the Privy Council for leave to appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, pronounced under the provisions of a statute of that colony, which empowered the Court to be guided by equity and good conscience only and on the best evidence procurable, even if not required or admissible in ordinary cases, and not to be bound by strict rules of law or equity, or by any legal forms. Their lordships (Lords Watson, Hobhouse, Macnaghten, Davey and Sir R. Couch) refused the application, being of opinion that a decision so authorized could not properly be made the subject of an appeal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE DOMINION.

To the Editor of the Canada Law Journal.

SIR,—It seems to us that a correspondent of the *Canada Law Times* is taking too seriously the remarks reported as having been made by Mr. Bulmer at a meeting of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society, respecting the condition of legal education in the various provinces. Mr. Bulmer took a very active part in the establishment of the Dalhousie Law School,