

a judge, to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially." The other quotation was from the great Bacon, who unfortunately was not in all things an exemplar of the judicial virtues of which he speaks as follows: "Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more reverent than plausible and more advised than confident. Above all things integrity is their portion and proper virtue." We fully agree with Mr. Justice Garrow, when he goes on to say that "the Bench of Ontario, as a whole, both past and present, would fairly measure up to even these high standards," but it will be generally admitted that if an individual case is sought, in which these standards have been fully exemplified, such a case is furnished in the career of Mr. Justice Osler. From that career he has seen fit to retire while still in the full enjoyment of his bodily and mental powers, while, to use the feeling words of Sir Æmilinus Irving, "he is surrounded with joys, he has around him honour, love, obedience, the affection of his children and troops of friends." It is pleasant to know that since his retirement he has been chosen to fill a position of high trust and responsibility in which no one can doubt that he will discharge the duties that fall to his lot with that thoroughness and fidelity which have ever been his leading characteristics. Of him it may surely be said, as of another who consistently followed the path of duty:—

"Whatever record leap to light,
He never shall be shamed."

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION.

Our excellent contemporary, the *Law Notes*, in a very intelligent article discusses the "Canadian Constitution," especially with reference to the difference between it and that of the United States, drawing attention to some similarities and some differences. The writer refers to the case of *Bank of Toronto v. Lambe*, 12 A.C. 588, as to there being, under the British North America Act, no residuum of power vested directly in the people. That