Canada Law Iournal.

Vol. XX.

NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

No. 19.

DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

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TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

WE have received, just before going to press, from the publishers, D. Appleton & Company, a collection of the speeches, arguments and miscellaneous papers of David Dudley Field, the eminent American jurist. to whom, we believe, was mainly due that amalgamation of law and equity which was first effectuated in America, and afterwards introduced into the legal systems of England, and later still into our own. We look forward with much interest to a perusal of these volumes. At present we have merely had time to glance at some of the miscellaneous addresses and papers on law reform, which bear such titles as the Study and Practice of the law, Magnitude and im-Portance of legal science, the Law and the legal profession, the Duty of lawyers to the law. In one of these Mr. Field ^{gives} as his idea of a true lawyer a picture, the realization of which, in some respects, is almost out of the reach of those who practise in countries where the two professions are united, whatever it may be where barristers are able to give a life-long study to the science of law, undisturbed by the "loss of love and labor" involved in solicitors' practice. "The true lawyer," ^{says} Mr. Field, "is he who has mastered

the science of jurisprudence in its elements and its details; who has compared the laws of his country with the laws of other countries and with the wants of his own; who is always ready to enlarge and beautify the edifice which generations have raised; who holds his learning and eloquence at the service of the injured; who never prostitutes them to a bad cause; and who everywhere approves himself the friend of order and the adviser of peace."

RECENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

The October number of the Law Reports consist of 13 Q. B. D. pp. 505-651, and 26 Ch. D. pp. 693-823.

LANDLORD AND TENANT-COVENANT FOR QUIET ENJOYMEN

In the former of these the first case requiring notice is Sanderson v. The Mayor, etc., of Berwick-upon-Tweed, p. 547, and is an instructive one on the subject of the covenant for quiet enjoyment in a lease, and what constitutes a breach of it. The lessee of the plaintiff had previously to the plaintiff's lease, leased the farm next adjoining above the plaintiff's to one C., the general words of demise, including the words, "waters and watercourses." Afterwards the lessee leased to the plaintiff his farm with a covenant for quiet enjoyment. The plaintiff complained of damage done. to his farm, partly owing, or in part possibly owing to an excessive user on the part of C. of the drainage system which extended through his, C.'s, and the plaintiff's, farm, and partly arising from a tile drain conduit extending through the plaintiff's farm, a portion of the drainage system being imperfectly constructed. As to the former the Court of Appeal held