

DIARY FOR MARCH.

1. Fri. . . *St. David.*
3. SUN. . . *3rd Sunday in Lent.*
6. Wed. . . Name of York changed to Toronto, 1834.
10. SUN. . . *4th Sunday in Lent.*
13. Tues. . . General Sess. and County Ct. sittings in York.
17. SUN. . . *Passion Sunday. St. Patrick.*
21. Thur. . . *Benedict.*
24. SUN. . . *Palm Sunday.*
25. Mon. . . *Annunciation.*
29. Fri. . . *Good Friday.*
31. SUN. . . *Easter Sunday.*

The Local Courts'

AND

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

MARCH, 1872.

The *Goodhue Case* was re-heard before the Court of Appeal, on the 11th instant. Judgment will probably not be given before Sept. next. All the judges were present except the learned Chief Justice of Ontario. Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., who led for the appellants, made a concise, but very masterly argument against the constitutionality of the Act which has given rise to the suits now under adjudication.

When speaking with reference to the case of *In re Dodge et al., Insolvents*, decided in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, (see pp. 29, 51 *ante*) we omitted to refer to the recent case of *In re Chaffey*, 30 U.C.Q.B. 64 (and see a note of this case in 7 L. C. G. 7); Mr. Justice Wilson in delivering judgment saying, "They (the creditors holding a note made by the firm and endorsed by one of its members) must elect to prove upon one estate or the other. They cannot rank on both. And in our opinion, sec. 5, sub-sec. 7 of the Insolvent Act of 1864, directly favors and directly decides this question." We had intended to refer further to the Nova Scotia Case, but want of space forbids at present.

A decision of interest to dwellers in cities was recently pronounced by the New York Court of Appeals, in *Barker v. Savage*, with regard to the respective right of foot-passengers and vehicles at street-crossings. It was held that each has the right of passage in common and neither the right of precedence; consequently that each is bound to accommodate the other, so that neither should vehicles

be obstructed nor foot-passengers injured in crossing at such places.

Some of the Chicago lawyers are peculiarly happy in their advertisements. They manage incidentally to give the lie to current slanders about law and religion being divorced. The testamentary practitioners recommend themselves by their touching candour to all persons well-disposed, or of disposing mind. Here for instance is the ultimate part of a card that appears in the *Legal News*:

"SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PROBATE MATTERS.

"WILLS DRAWN AND CONSTRUED.

"ESTATES SETTLED.

"Set thine house in order: for thou shalt die, and not live."—2 King xx, 1.

This style of religious advertisement might be judiciously extended to other branches of the profession. Thus, counsel hungering for clients could extol their own perfections by the citation: "Who is he that will plead with me? for now, if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost."—Job xiii, 19. And the Indiana lawyer could herald the salient features of his practice by a pardonable adaptation of Jerem. iii, 8, "Put her away, and give her a bill of divorce."

Many legal squibs are let off against the Chicago practitioners, but they can afford to bear them all, consoled by this impartial testimony from the *Chicago Legal News*: "Men who are competent to manage any case, in any court where the law and equity systems of England prevail, work on from year to year, guiding the immense interests of their clients in this great city, with as little ostentation as has characterized the incredible increase of its commerce. To such men, public office offers few attractions. Its cares are too exacting, and its rewards too small. They find in their profession an ampler field, greater honors, richer rewards, and, with them, the peace and independence of private life."

A Mr. Bass has introduced a Bill into the British House of Commons to abolish the power to recover debts under 40s. Some of the best of the County Court Judges, however, have taken the would-be benefactor of the poorer classes to task, and say that the effect would be most disastrous to the persons whom it is desired to benefit—we think so too.