

their energies almost entirely to the Common Law, not realizing the necessity, they rarely acquired any thorough knowledge of equity principles, and procedure. Equity as administered in the Courts of law—at least up to the time the late Mr. Justice Ritchie became Equity Judge—was not remarkable for its depth and learning, and adherence to sound principles, and there was little encouragement to pursue it."

Stewart was still living when the Court was re-established, and thought the position of Judge in Equity should first have been offered to him, but strange to say his old rival for the seat, the Honorable James W. Johnston, was again a claimant and accepted the Judgeship. Mr. Johnston's claims were doubtless very strong, as he had been in the service of his country in the Legislature for a very long time, and ranked high in the legal profession.

Very little of Stewart's private correspondence has been preserved, which is greatly to be regretted, as he excelled in this respect. Moreover, no better index of a man's mind and characteristics is to be found than in that free and natural interchange of sentiment not at the time intended for the public eye. Some extracts from a correspondence carried on between himself and one of his grandsons, a student-at-law, during the last five years of his life, throw some light on his character, and the pervading ideas of his life. He was greatly interested in the education, and future career of this grandson, and these letters were written to him from time to time for his guidance, and instruction.

In a letter, 16th March, 1861, to him, at that time an undergraduate at Kings College, Windsor, he says:

"Next to accurate knowledge of the facts is the care required to use the precise word which radically, grammatically, and idiomatically expresses the idea you wish to express, and finally a careful revision and correction of what you write. Don't labour after metaphors and similes at first. They will suggest