Editorial Items.

Three professional gentlemen have been appointed in England by a committee of Judges to draft rules of procedure under the new Judicature Act: Mr. H. Cadman was selected for his knowledge of Chancery practice; Mr. Arthur Wilson, who holds the office of Tutor in Common Law at the Inner Temple, and Dr. Tristram, (Chancellor of the diocese of London, and of Hereford,) of great experience in the Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce Courts. The work of these gentlemen will be more difficult to accomplish than the framing of the Act itself, and upon their success depends in great measure the efficiency of the reform intended by that statute. The *Solicitors' Journal* expresses a wish that "the whole library of Acts" relating to Common Law and Equity Procedure, repealed by the Judicature Act, may be grouped in some neat repealing schedule, and that in fact the whole body of statutory procedure may in some early session be, to use the words of consolidatory statutes, "reduced into one Act."

We alluded last month to the nomination of a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court of the United States. The President has at length hit upon a man who is not sufficiently obnoxious as to be refused by the Senate. The name of Mr. Williams had to be withdrawn after a deal of abuse had been showered upon him, and apparently not without some show of reason; at least he was not such as Cæsar desired his wife might be. The President then, with a singular appreciation of the eternal fitness of things, nominated the notorious Caleb Cushing, the servile tool of the American Government at the Geneva Arbitration and the slanderer of the Chief Justice of England. Even leading papers in the interest of the present administration at Washington, denounced the nomination of this Anglophobist, saying that "a great danger would menace the nation and a lasting disgrace be attached to President Grant's second term of office." We are inclined to agree with that opinion. A third time the President tried his hand, and nominated Mr. Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, a respectable constitutional lawer, not, it is said, altogether unfit for the position, but, as we gather from our legal exchanges, with about the same qualifications as some thousands of his brethern in that country.

We have repudiated the wig which is an inseparable ornament of justice in the mother country. Can it be that the white-tie is in danger? We are apprised of two cases in which counsel ventured on the revolutionary proceeding of addressing the court without assuming the white-tie. The court very properly intimated that, although, by the exercise of faculties it had in common with ordinary mortals, it was aware of an individual addressing remarks in its direction, in its judicial capacity it was unable to see or hear anything. The coloured tie had to all intents the same effect as those magic garments which were so conveniently common in the Arabian Nights entertainments.

One offence was aggravated by the circumstance that the learned counsel, instead of displaying the shirt-front of unsullied whiteness, fit emblem of the breast it covers, which the advocate is expected to sport, mounted the unorthodox tie upon a shirt of the material and hue affected by the Nevada fireman. We do not know if the excuse pleaded for this eccentricity was similar to that of Curran, when arraigned before the authorities of his college for wearing a dirty shirt. "I pleaded inability to wear a clean one; and I told them the story of poor Lord Avonmore, who was at that time the plain, untitled, struggling Barry Yelverton. 'I wish, mother,' said Barry, 'I had *eleven* shirts.' '*Eleven*,' Barry!—'why *eleven*?'