

LAW SOCIETY—JUDGES OF THE ENGLISH APPELLATE COURTS.

be allowed a service of two years while he was in the office of Mr. Millard, articles between them having been prepared and inadvertently omitted to be executed until after the two years had expired, was granted and his service allowed.

Mr. Roe's petition to be admitted an attorney under the special rules, was refused.

Mr. Morrow's petition to be allowed his second intermediate examination, was granted.

Æmilius Irving, Esq., Q.C., was elected a Benchman in the place of Judge Sinclair, resigned.

Mr. Armour gave notice that he would move on the first Monday of next term to abolish the Law School.

Mr. McCarthy gave notice for the same day for the reconsideration of the rules adopted in reference to barristers and attorneys.

Mr. Hodgins brought up again report of Legal Examination committee. Report to stand for the same day.

Mr. Martin gave notice for the same day of a motion that students attending the Law School shall pay a fee therefor, and also for the reconsideration of the report on primary examinations.

Mr. McKellar gave notice for the same day of a motion to reduce the annual certificate fee.

SELECTIONS.

JUDGES OF THE ENGLISH APPELLATE COURTS.

No time has been lost in the selection of the judges for the Ultimate and Intermediate Courts of Appeal. The expedition used in their appointment is most laudable, because it is very necessary that ample time should be allowed for conference and correspondence between the judges before next November, with reference to the arrangement of business and the formation of new rules. It is obvious that much care and foresight will be

wanted to ensure the despatch of judicial proceedings under the altered state of things contemplated by the new Act. The revolution effected by it does not fall very far short of that already accomplished by the Judicature Acts, and we have no doubt that the judges will devote a large portion of their leisure in the month of October to the consideration of what is to be enacted by them in the shape of rules and orders.

At present, however, we are concerned with the appointments made. The promotion of Mr. Justice Blackburn to be a lord of appeal will be received with universal approbation. For many years his lordship has been before the profession and the public. His great rapidity of discernment, his learning, and his experience are known to every one familiar with Westminster Hall. His keen sense of justice, love of right, and high-mindedness cannot be too highly appreciated. His one fault—namely, excessive eagerness to get at the point of the case, and to leap to a conclusion on it—will disappear altogether in the serene atmosphere of the House of Lords. His lordship will be much missed in Westminster Hall. Some members of the bar were repelled by the brusque manner of the learned judge; but all men capable of seeing beneath the surface found in him the true spirit of a gentleman, the kindest of natures, and the most generous of dispositions.

The Right Hon. Edward Strathearn Gordon, Lord Advocate of Scotland, will be the other lord of appeal, and will supply the place so well filled by the late Lord Colonsay. The presence in the House of a judge thoroughly acquainted with the principles and practice of Scotch jurisprudence is essential, and Mr. Gordon is well qualified to aid their lordships in this respect.

We suppose that the selection of Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Brett, and Baron Amphlett to be judges of the Intermediate Court of Appeal will be generally admitted to be wise. Indeed, the appointment of Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Brett was a foregone conclusion, while the addition of Baron Amphlett will equalise the common law and equitable forces in that tribunal. Baron Bramwell has for many years been one of the special favor-