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The question of judicial pensions is now settled by an act just passed at Ottawa. As to judges of the Supreme Court and of any Superior Court, they are entitled upon resignation—if seventy-five years of age and have continued as judges for twenty years, or, have attained the age of seventy years and continued as judges for twenty-five years, or, have continued in office as judges of one or more of the said courts for thirty years, to a life annuity equal to the salary they had received. By another section it is provided that "Every County Court Judge who has attained the age of eighty years shall be compulsorily retired; and to any Judge who is so retired, or who, having attained the age of seventy-five years, resigns his office, and in the latter case has continued in office for a period of twenty-five years or upwards, His Majesty may grant an annuity equal to the salary of the office held by him at the time of his retirement, or resignation; or, if he had continued in office as such Judge for a less period than twenty-five years and become afflicted with some permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office, an annuity equal to two-thirds of such salary; the annuity in either of the above cases to commence immediately after his retirement or resignation, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life."

The Principal of the Ontario Law School having been successful in his request to that effect, a very interesting lecture was delivered there by that eminent English jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, on the subject of "The Common Law and the Foundations of Justice" That the subject was treated in a masterly and interesting manner goes without saying. We only regret that want of space prevents our giving Sir Frederick's scholarly words in full. He spoke of modern law as having been derived partly from the Roman law and partly from German law, the common law of England being the historical outcome and the principal exponent of the latter, the former, of course, being the more ancient, but the common law being the more continuous, and in force in a crude form from a very early period, probably as far