

REVIEWS.

arbitration concerning the North West boundary of Ontario, professional readers will note the importance of the subject here treated.

We regret that space will not permit of our transcribing some of the stanzas on "The Red River of the North," and the very interesting description of that and of the Rosseau river, found in the third chapter; nor the amusing description of the Mennonites, and verses on "The Mannon Bold," in the thirteenth chapter.

We can only refer our readers to the volume with the assurance that they will find it in style and substance to reflect credit on author and publishers, and well worth the having. Besides the maps there are various woodcuts, which add to the value of the book.

THE NEW ZEALAND JURIST (New series),
February and April, 1876, Dunedin,
N.Z.

If the teeming millions of the great Anglo-Norman race are not the "lost ten tribes," it is not because they do not inhabit the "isles of the sea." It is natural to see a multitude of legal periodicals issuing from the presses of Great Britain, nor are we surprised to read the legal news of Australia in their legal journals, but seeing the *New Zealand Jurist* brings forcibly to our mind the extent of that empire, part of which, at least, now owns an Empress. It might also remind us of Macaulay's New Zealander on London Bridge, if we did not know that the heart of the Empire is still sound.

The numbers of the *Jurist* that we have before us are well on in the first volume of the new series. It is edited by a barrister of the Middle Temple, and if the contents of the numbers before us are any index, we should say that neither he nor his reporters have lost vigour or learning by being transplanted to the antipodes. Their law-list

shews two hundred and twenty practising barristers and solicitors. The Courts are thus formed: A Court of Appeal; the Supreme Court, presided over by a Chief Justice and four Judges, and seven District Court Judges. Our brethren seem, also, to have their little difficulties as to their Appellate Court, and many of the observations in the article copied below are not inapplicable in this country. They certainly coincide with our own view, that the Judges of a Court of Appeal should not only be men of great learning, but should also have had a long judicial training, and a successful career on the Bench, both of which are necessary to inspire the fullest confidence in their decisions:

"It has been stated in the newspapers that the retired Judges, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Gresson, are to be called to the Legislative Council. We have nothing to say on that subject, although we might say that the presence of experienced lawyers in the Council is very much needed; but we take the opportunity of suggesting that, whether they are called to the Legislative Council or not, their services should be promptly secured, if possible, as members of the Court of Appeal. In that capacity it would be in their power to render higher service to their country than in any other; and we think we are justified in saying that they would not, if called upon, be unwilling to act. It is obvious that the Court of Appeal, as it is now constituted, is not so strong as it might be. Four of our ablest and most experienced Judges have been absent from its sittings during the past year,—three by reason of retirement from the Bench, and one by leave of absence from the Colony. The Judges who have taken their places are new to judicial work, and for that reason they cannot be expected to fill the very visible gap left in the constitution of the Court. Of the four Judges who composed it during its last sitting, one only possessed more than a twelvemonths' experience as a Judge. Its strength will, undoubtedly, be increased when Mr. Richmond resumes his duties; but why should it not be still further increased by the experience and learning of Mr. Chapman and Mr. Gresson? Under any circumstances it is highly desirable that it should be strengthened as much as possible. Although termed a Court of Appeal, and supposed to be a tribunal of the last resort in