

which would meet the case, as on the singular way in which the provisions made by the Act are worded. In the Bill as introduced in the Commons by Mr. Wallace, combinations, agreements, or arrangements, for the purposes objected to were described, and made misdemeanors punishable by penalty not exceeding a certain amount, or imprisonment not exceeding a certain period, or both; and incorporated companies contravening the Act were made liable to forfeiture of their corporate rights and franchises so far as they were conferred or existed by virtue of any law of Canada; and the Act was not to affect the Revised Statute respecting trades unions. But by the Act as amended and passed, no new offence is defined and made punishable, but parties *unlawfully* doing certain things to restrain or injure trade or commerce, or *unduly* to effect certain purposes, are declared guilty of misdemeanor, and liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$4,000, nor less than \$200, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years; or if a corporation, to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000, nor less than \$1,000. The act constituting the offence must be *unlawful* by the law now existing, and the forbidden purpose must be *unduly* effected. We do not say there is anything unjust in these provisions, but they will be hard to advise or adjudge upon. The 22nd section of the Trades Unions Act, is that which exempts the purposes of such unions from being *unlawful* because they are in restraint of trade; but section 1 of the Act in question makes such restraint a misdemeanor, and is to be construed as if the said section 22 had not been enacted. How may this affect such unions?

An Act respecting Corrupt Practices in Municipal Affairs:—We are glad to see that the bribee is made punishable as well as the briber. How far might similar provision be made as to parliamentary elections?

THE LAW SCHOOL.

We presume it may now be considered that Mr. Justice Strong is no longer in the field for the principalship of the new law school. If he could have been secured there is no doubt that an overwhelming majority of those both in and outside the profession who take any interest in the matter, would have cordially approved of the selection. In default of so powerful a candidate, however, it is now most important that great deliberation should be exercised before the appointment is offered to anybody else. To select a second-rate man would be a deplorable mistake. The salary offered is a good one, and a thoroughly good man should be procurable for it; and it behoves the Benchers to take a broad and liberal view of the requirements of the situation, and spare neither time nor patience in seeking out and securing the best available candidate. Let us have a first-rate Canadian for the post by all means if we can find him; if not, let us have a first-rate Englishman; or if even that is denied us, let us throw out our net to the four quarters of the Globe, for a first-rate man we must have. A second-rate man—no matter how Canadian he may be—will not make the scheme a success—will not justify that compulsory attendance on the lectures which we understand is contemplated—and will bring disrepute upon the whole movement.