judge is no well-tuned cymbal. It is no grace to a judge first to find that which he might have heard in due time from the bar, or to show quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short, or to prevent information by questions, though pertinent. The parts of a judge in hearing are four—to direct the evidence; to moderate length, repetition, or impertinency of speech; to recapitulate, select, and collate the material points of that which hath been said; and to give the rule or sentence. Whatsoever is above these is too much, and proceedeth either of glory and willingness to speak, or of impatience to hear, or of shortness of memory, or of want of a stayed and equal attention."

A divergence of opinion has occurred in the English Courts, as to copyright of articles published in daily papers. The case relied on for the plaintiff in the last case (*Walker* v. *Howe*), who sought to restrain the republication of such an article, was *Cox* v. *Land and Water Journal*, L. R. 9 Ex. Div. 324. The author of the article was not a party: but, in the plaintiff's affidavit, it was stated that he had been paid by them for his literary services. The Master of the Rolls (we quote from the *Law Journal* Notes of Cases) said he did not agree with the above case, and declined to follow it; and held that the newspaper was a "periodical work" within the meaning of section 18 of the Copyright Act, 1842; and, as it was not registered under the Act, the proprietors could not sue in respect of a piracy. If there were any other copyright in the article, that belonged to the author, and, as the plaintiffs did not sufficiently show they were entitled to the whole copyright, no injunction could be granted on that ground. He therefore refused the motion, with costs.

IF there is one thing more than another that strikes the mind of the Anglo-Saxon lawyer as to the pervadence of his race, it is to receive from all quarters of the globe legal periodicals treating of law, founded on cases decided upon the common law of England. We have Law Journals from England, Ireland, the cities of North America on the Atlantic seaboard, the central points of the continent, and the Pacific coast, from New Zealand and Australia, and so onward. There is a strong family likeness among them all, while they differ as much as members of a family generally do.

These reflections are caused by the appearance on our table of the *Australian Law Times*, now in the second year of its existence. It is, like ourselves, a fortnightly publication, and although containing considerably less matter, is published at the much more comfortable figure of two guineas per annum. We congratulate our cousin upon the vigor he displays, and wish him every success in his enterprise.

The article of most interest in the number before us treats of the law of Banking, consisting in the main of a review of a book on the subject by a Mr. Hamilton, which we could fancy it might be well to get for our Library at Osgoode Hall. It appears that "certain serious divergences of opinion have arisen, and are likely to arise, between the supreme courts of the Australian colonies—divergences which would not long exist if there were an Australian federal court of appeal. Such a court could deal with questions of the kind to which we have alluded much more effectively than the Privy Council; for the practice of banking in Australia and New Zealand is in many respects different from that in England, and some comparatively ignored points of the English law receive here a peculiar prominence. As Mr. Hamilton says in his preface, when modestly introducing his book,—It is believed that there is a complaint, not uncommon amongst bankers and others, that English books when consulted are often found to be perplexing and at times wholly inapplicable and unpractical. This may probably be attributed to the fact that such works apply