

SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1867—COUNTY JUDGES.

DIARY FOR JANUARY.

1. Tues. Circumcision. Taxes to be comp- from this day.
6. Satur. Last day for Tp. Vill. and Town Clerk to make
11. Sat. N. Epiphany. [returns to Co. Clerk.
17. Mon. Co. Ct. and Surrog. Ct. Term ends. Mun. Elec.
23. Tues. Elec. School Trustees. Hefr and Dev. sitt. com.
29. Wed. Assizes County York.
31. Satur. County Ct. and Surrogate Ct. Term ends.
1. SUN. 1st Sunday after Epiphany.
14. Mon. Election of Police Trustees in Police Villages
25. Tues. Treas & Cham. of Mun. to make return to Board
- of Audit. School reports to be made.
30. Satur. Articles, &c. to be left with Sec. of Law Society.
31. SUN. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
21. Mon. Members of Municipal Councils (except Co's)
- and Trust of Police Vill. to hold 1st meeting.
22. Tues. Hefr and Devises sitt. ends. Mens. Co. Council
23. Wed. Dec. of office by Sch. Tr. [to hold 1st meeting.
25. Friday Conversion of St. Paul.
27. SAT. 3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
30. Wed. Appeal from Chancery Cham. School Finan. Isl
- Report to Board of Audit.
31. Thurs. Last day for Counties and Cities to make return
- to Provincial Secretary.

NOTICE.

Subscribers in arrears are requested to make immediate payment of the sums due by them. All payments for the current year made before the 1st March next will be received as cash payments, and will secure the advantages of the lower rates.

THE

Upper Canada Law Journal.

JANUARY, 1867.

SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1867.

Our Sheet Almanac for 1867 is sent with the present number. Recent legislation has made considerable change in it necessary, and some information which we were hitherto enabled to afford, we cannot now give. For instance,—it will, it is apprehended, be necessary for the judges to make some new rules as to the disposal of business in Easter and Michaelmas Terms, owing to the sittings now occupying three weeks instead two, as formerly; as this does not affect Easter Term, the paper days and new trial days are left, as to that term, as before. The same cause affects the sittings of the Court of Error and Appeal, the result apparently being that there will only be two sittings of that court during the present year.

The same act which makes these alterations also leaves it in the discretion of the Chief justices and judges of the superior courts to fix the time for the holding of the three yearly assizes for the city of Toronto and the County of York, in the same manner as the outside circuits are arranged. This of course prevents

us from giving the days upon which the various proceedings in a suit may be taken. Perhaps some enterprising student will compile and send us for publication a table containing the necessary information as regards these as well as the other counties, as soon as the assize lists are made known by the judges next term.

It will be noticed that more information is given in the Almanac than formerly for the benefit of Chancery practitioners, and persons interested in school matters. The remaining parts are much as usual.

COUNTY JUDGES.

One of the most important requirements in the orderly government of a country is upright and efficient judges—men who will administer the law without fear, favour or affection; with pain-taking industry and the severity of logical analysis; having a thorough grounding in the fundamental principles of the common law and of equity jurisprudence, combined with a thorough and practical knowledge of the legislative changes that are being daily made both in the common and statute law. To this must be added, what are perhaps rarer qualities, an intuitive insight into character and the workings of human nature, and a keen observance and appreciation of the customs, wants and necessities of the people with whom they are either mediately or immediately brought in contact.

This last requisite applies with peculiar force to County judges in this country. Often obliged to decide upon the spur of the moment, with no assistance from books, or from the arguments of experienced counsel—with a mass of evidence, perhaps "pitchforked" into court without order, rhyme or reason—in a crowded court room, with but comparatively little time to devote to each case, it is little to be wondered at, if judges sometimes give decisions which are not all that could be desired. The greater care should therefore be exercised in the selection of men to fill these offices,—men who are not only sound lawyers, but also who can quickly and correctly discover the point at issue, analyse and apply the evidence, scrutinise motives, and attach to the evidence of each witness the credibility or importance which it deserves.

The following remarks, taken from a leading legal publication in England, with reference to