

EDITORIAL ITEMS—NEW LAW BOOKS.

from the partially retired position which he has occupied since dragged from his lofty position by an unworthy son.

As an item in connection with the gradual assimilation of the laws of the various confederated Provinces, we notice that several Nova Scotians are, and have been studying in this Province, intending, when called to the Bar, to return to their native Province. One of these (Mr. Sedgwick) has returned to Halifax to practice. It would appear that he had to obtain a private Act of Parliament, at the last Session of the Local Legislature, authorizing his admission to the Bar of Nova Scotia, as by some careless legislation in 1872 the statutes providing for the admission of British and Colonial barristers had been repealed. We believe, however, that the law has recently been so amended that English barristers, and barristers of those Provinces that extend similar privileges to members of the Nova Scotian Bar, can now be admitted to the profession in that Province, without a previous course of study there. It may some day become a question to discuss whether complete reciprocity in this respect should not prevail in all the Provinces of the Dominion.

There have been some amusing passages at arms between the "grave and reverend" editors of the *Law Magazine* and *Law Times* anent the Judicature Bill. The latter criticised sharply some observations of the former, and described their argument as "twaddle." The *Law Magazine* then retorted by accusing the *Law Times* of a fulsome attempt to pay a high compliment to Lord Selborne at their expense. "We have known," says the *Law Magazine*, "ill-behaved children at school try to curry favour with the schoolmaster by informing him of some uncomplimentary statement made concerning him by some one of their fellows. The *Law Times*

seems to be endeavouring to approach the Chancellor and say, 'Please, Lord Selborne, the *Law Magazine* says you are an uninformed person.'" Thereupon the *Law Times* shifts its ground and makes some caustic remarks upon the following observations of the writer of an article in the *Law Magazine* for July, wherein it is stated, when speaking of the penalties of the law, "Justice is dependent upon evidence, and if evidence is false, and the falsity is of such a nature that it cannot be discovered, some seeming injustice will there and then be done, for the judges thus deceived will, according to law and justice, inflict a penalty on one whose self-will has not been opposed to the universal will, who has not committed crime. He does this, even though he may be unaware of the fact, that he may give back to the criminal the free will he has parted with to do him a justice and a right, and where he does this, deceived by the false words of many witnesses, he tries to give a man back that which he has not lost, and, therefore, he does that which is unjust, but what is nevertheless inevitable." We feel almost as impressed with the mysterious profundity of these two long paragraphs as the bewildered editor of the *Law Times*.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Several legal works by Ontario barristers have been or will shortly be issued from the press. We have recently reviewed Mr. Taylor's book on Titles, and we have now before us a work on the law of insurance as applicable to Canada, by Mr. S. R. Clarke, already favorably known to the profession by his book on the Criminal Law. Mr. R. T. Walkem, of Kingston, has in the press a treatise on Wills, which cannot but be most acceptable in the altered state of the law on this difficult subject. We have good reason to think that the author will do his work well. Mr. Ewart (of Ewart's Index to the