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DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

1. Thur. Re-hearing Term in Chancery begins.
4. Sun. 2nd Sunday in Advent. Armour, J. sworn in, Q. B., [1877.]
6. Tues. County Court sitt. for York begin.
10. Sat. Michaelmas Term ends.
11. Sun. 3rd Sunday in Advent. Blake. V. C., sworn in, [1872.]
13. Tues. County Court sitt. (ex. York) begin.
15. Thurs. Christmas vac. in Supreme Court and Exch. Ct. begin. Morrison, J., sworn in, Ct. of Appeal, 1877.
17. Sat. First Lower Canada Parliament met, 1792.
18. Sun. 4th Sunday in Advent.
22. Thurs. Shortest day.
24. Sat. Court of Appeal and Chancery vacation begin.
25. Sun. Christmas Day.
26. Mon. U. C. made a Province, 1791.
27. Syragge, V. C., appointed Chancellor, 1879. Municipal [nominations.]
31. Sat. Rev. Stat. of Ont. came into force, 1877.

TORONTO, DEC. 1, 1881.

LORD JUSTICE BRAMWELL having retired into private life, his place has been filled by Mr. Justice Lindley. Mr. Ford North, Q. C., takes the seat vacated by Mr. Lindley in the Queen's Bench Division. Though not very prominently before the profession, Mr. North's appointment was not a surprise, and Lord Selborne is praised for continuing his practice of appointing Judges apart from political and party claims. Lord O'Hagan has also retired and is succeeded by Mr. Law.

MR. JOSHUA WILLIAMS, Q. C., died on the 25th Oct., at the age of 68. Though an eminent real property lawyer, and engaged in many important cases, his reputation will rest mainly on his well-known works on Real Property and Personal Property. These books have gone through thirteen and eleven editions respectively, and are perhaps the best known legal text-books in the English language. Mr. Leith is publishing a Canadian

edition of Williams on Real Property which will be issued shortly.

The great majority of the profession will, probably, receive with much pleasure the report that the Law Society has at length resolved to re-establish the Law School for a period of three years at all events. Lectures have long been delivered under the auspices of the Inns of Court in London, and Lord Selborne is a leader in a movement to carry still further the objects with which the lectures were started. Apart from all question of the practical usefulness of such courses of instruction, it must be obvious to all that the more scientific and the more intellectual a lawyer's training, the more keenly he will feel the noble nature of his profession when viewed aright, and the more impossible he will find it to stoop to any of those "tricks of the trade" which have sometimes, in every country, brought discredit and odium on its name.

WHATEVER the cause may be which has delayed the renewal of courses of lectures under the auspices of the Law Society, one good result has ensued. In every community spontaneous effort for the public good is of more value than the forced product of State help, inasmuch as the former strengthens the powers of self-reliance and self-denial. So on the same principle,—*Si parva licet magnis componere rebus*—there is every reason to congratulate the Legal and Literary Society on the energy it has shown, and the success it has attained in providing in some measure, out of its own resources, the means of self-improvement. We are glad to hear that there