

land as yet—it should be observed that the difference between the appointive system and the elective system in Maryland has not in practice been so great as has been assumed, because once an elective system has been started vacancies seldom occur at the dates of election, and are therefore more often than not still filled by appointments by the Governor; and in this state satisfactory appointees well established in office are frequently elected, even when an opposing party is in power. Since 1851, when under the constitution then adopted judges were first elected in Maryland, fifty-one judges have held seats on the Court of Appeals, twenty-seven have taken office originally by appointment, and twenty-four by election; and of the twenty-seven appointed, eighteen have been continued in office at the subsequent elections. Perhaps a better view of the ordinary working of the system would be had by disregarding, as out of the ordinary, the thirteen judges who were elected upon the establishment of new constitutions; then in the ordinary working of the system, twenty-seven judges out of thirty-eight, or seventy-one per cent., have taken office originally by appointment. Taking Judge Bowie's terms separately, there was one more election to be counted in this reckoning. And apart from these facts, no lawyer in Maryland would feel able to say that there has been a difference in quality between the judges who have come to the bench in the state by one method and the other. Some of the best have come to the court originally by election.

It cannot be said that any judge on the Court of Appeals of Maryland has attained wide personal