

trial. So far as questions of policy and rules of conduct of advocates are concerned he leaves the text of Mr. Hardwicke's book practically untouched. The subject is dealt with in the following chapters: I. Preliminary step (diverse, interrogatories, advising on evidence, etc.); II. Examinations in chief; III. Cross-examinations; IV. Re-examinations; V. Elementary rules of evidence.

Many books have been written in reference to the general subject matter treated in the one before us, but none of them are more interesting and instructive. After all, however, it is only experience that can be of much practical benefit to counsel in the discharge of their delicate duties in court.

Whilst every one of the 170 pages is as pleasant reading as any novel, we might recommend to our readers one extract among numberless others from the advice given by that most accomplished of all advocates, Sir James Scarlett, as to how best to deal with witnesses to be found on pp. 147 and 148.

This name reminds us of an incident which was related many years ago. Scarlett and Brougham were on opposite sides once on the Northern circuit. After the assizes two countrymen, who had been on the jury panel, discussed the relative merits of these two great lawyers in the conduct of a case. One thought Scarlett was the best, but his friend preferred his opponent, stating his opinion in words to this effect:—"Brougham's my man. He seems unfortunate in being always on the wrong side of the case and Scarlett has the easy side, but I like Brougham for he fights so hard for his client." Scarlett won his cases by his *suaviter in modo*, which was more efficacious than Brougham's *fortiter in re*. Our young friends may well apply the moral of this incident to the conduct of their cases.

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*A Selection of Legal Maxims, classified and illustrated.* By HERBERT BROOM, LL.D. 8th edition by JOSEPH GERALD PEASE and HERBERT CHITTY, Barristers-at-law. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited, 3 Chancery Lane. 1911.

Little need be said of this standard work, most interesting reading as we all know, quite apart from its value as a book of law. The original was published in 1854, and at once became an established text-book for legal students. Five editions were produced by Dr. Broom himself; the seventh was published in 1900 and now we have the eighth. This one incorporates a selec-