

While the general practitioner will value Mr. Falconbridge's work for its usefulness, one feels that he is entitled to credit in another respect. His book is good literature; and though one does not insist upon excellence of style in a legal work, there is no reason why it should not exist and the standard in our own Province has heretofore been anything but high.

We have not yet developed a Blackstone, Pollock, Anson, Story or Kent, but Mr. Falconbridge, like the late Professor Lefroy, knows and appreciates good English and, like Mr. John S. Ewart, he knows the value of careful study and thought before the actual spade work begins, and the result is that we have in this book a standard set for legal writing, which is all too rare in Canada, but which, let us hope, will become more frequent now that Mr. Falconbridge, like Professor Lefroy and Mr. Ewart, has shewn us that such things can be done here.

SHIRLEY DENISON.

FEES TO WITNESSES AND JURORS.

The increased cost of living touches the administration of justice as it does every other branch of business. At present we refer to two matters which constantly arise in the trial of cases, (1) fees to witnesses, and (2) payment of jurymen. As to the first of these, it was in the good old days considered to be a matter of duty to the public, as well as a matter of friendship for friends or neighbours, for men to give testimony in Court without fee or reward. In the course of time it became the practice to pay a small sum by way of remuneration for their loss of time. The sum is now regulated by a tariff of costs. In Ontario, a witness residing within three miles of the Court House is entitled to one dollar per diem.

As compensation for loss of time this sum is now absurdly inadequate, and if witnesses are to be paid at all, they should be paid something more in accordance with the value of their time. It would not be convenient, or perhaps advisable, to attempt to ascertain what the time of each witness is worth, but