

In colonies not possessing the full powers of responsible government, but which have in most cases an Elective Assembly, the salaries are as follows:

Colony.	Population.	Prime Minister.	Chief Justice.	Puisne Justices.
Jamaica.....	580,804	\$6,500	\$10,000	\$6,000
Barbadoes.....	171,860	7,500	5,000	None.
Trinidad.....	189,566	8,500	9,000	None.
Mauritius.....	369,302	6,750	8,750	\$6,000
Hong Kong.....	215,800	7,200	12,000	8,160

The salaries of the Judges in India are: Chief Justices, from 60,000 to 72,000 rupees per annum; and Puisne Justices from 40,000 to 45,000 rupees per annum.

By way of digression, it may be remarked that these figures also show that the more important colonies—though having a smaller population and revenue than either Canada or Ontario—pay higher, and it would seem more reasonable, salaries to their Prime Ministers and the other important Cabinet officers than either the Dominion or the Province pays. And as the cost of living in the cities has largely increased since the salaries were last adjusted, it would seem reasonable in the public interest, and in view of that increased cost, to again readjust them, as has, since 1873, been done in all our great banking and commercial institutions.

From the precedents set us by the self-governing colonies given above, we turn, with some feeling of shame, to refer to the much lower salaries paid to the judiciary in Canada. And we find that in Ontario, which is estimated to contain a population of 2,154,786, the salaries of our Judges have been fixed by the Dominion Parliament at sums below those paid by the poorest and least populous of the colonies we have cited. In view of that comparison, we are surprised that our judiciary is as efficient as we believe it to be.

There must of necessity be gradations of salary according to the class of judicial work to be performed. A Judge who has only limited jurisdiction, or who determines questions of practice and procedure in litigations, cannot expect as high remuneration for his judicial services as a Judge who has to administer justice in its highest departments. And the same is true of judicial officers, some of whom have limited functions or jurisdiction, while others have more responsible judicial powers, and determine mixed questions of law and fact in causes *inter partes*.

Where the salaries are insufficient to draw into the judiciary the most talented and the most accomplished and best read legal talent in the profession, then third-rate and down to fifth-rate men will fill them. In that event the whole community suffers, for the public are deprived of the services of those whom they employ in their individual cases, and whom it is best for the public weal should be employed as Judges.

We fear that too often the argument has been advanced by many of our public men—and sometimes by the leaders of public opinion—that it would be an easy matter to fill the judicial or other offices, even if the remuneration were smaller. The argument is true, but it is fraught with dangerous consequences to the public interest and the public service, not foreseen or discounted at their true value by those who use or hear the argument. Undoubtedly men will always be