

## NEW TARIFF FOR COUNTY COURTS—A LEGAL CURIOSITY.

low fee of 25c. for each letter and ordinary attendance is not increased, so that, as we have stated, there will be only a slight addition to the fees in uncontested cases.

We are bound to confess that although the increase in the three tariffs (Superior Courts of law, Chancery and County Court,) has been a step in the right direction, they are not at all commensurate with the decreased purchasing value of money since these tariffs were first framed. The same remarks are also applicable to the salaries of the Judges. We have frequently urged an increase to the latter, though with professional modesty saying but little as to the former. We are, however, inclined to think that an increase of salaries to the Judges would be a natural sequence of largely increased fees to the profession. The latter matter is in the hands of the Judges, and they may possibly hesitate to give that to the profession which would have the effect, indirectly, of increasing their own emoluments.

The most important changes are in the fees allowed to the officials of the court. The Clerk is now to receive about one-third more than the old fees for most of the services performed by him; entering the writ now being 40c., entering appearance 15c., and filings 10c., with the other charges in proportion. The Sheriff, too, will rejoice over increased fees, while even the Crier is not neglected. We may add that an additional 25c. per day is allowed to ordinary witnesses, which seems only reasonable.

One unpleasant result of the new tariff will be, that whilst suitors will complain of increased bills, the profession will not in the majority of cases be much the richer thereby.

Now that the Judges are reforming the tariffs, it is to be hoped they will take in hand that of the Surrogate Courts, which

sadly needs it. A more absurd one could not well be conceived. One result of it is, that much of the work which properly belongs to the profession is thrown into the hands of the Clerks, whose fees are already sufficiently large. Another is, that from want of a tariff worthy the name, it is given the go-by altogether, and often exorbitant charges are made. The tariff for the Clerks, moreover, is so loosely drawn that they often charge fees which under no reasonable reading are they entitled to.

## A LEGAL CURIOSITY.

THE MS. OF SIR FRANCIS MOORE'S REPORTS  
IN CANADA.

The publication of "The Reporters and Text writers" in our columns has brought out the fact that in Canada we have a most interesting relique of legal antiquity.

Sir Francis Moore's reports are described in "The Reporters and Text writers" as "a collection of law cases, printed in 1663 from the original in French, then in the hands of Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Attorney-General to Charles the Second, &c."

Mr. Wallace in his work on the Reporters says, "Sir Francis Moore was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, and his reports being from a genuine MS. have always enjoyed a reputation for accuracy." Sir Geoffrey Palmer, who first printed them, was the son-in-law of Sir Francis Moore. The reports were printed with the recorded assent of Sir Matthew Hale, who married a grand-daughter of Sir Francis.

The original MS. in French is now in a private library in Toronto.

On a fly page of it is the following venerable memo:—"This Booke was given mee by Mr. Garton, a Barrester of the Temple, 3rd January, 1635. Jo. Finch." We know nothing of Mr. Garton. So far as we are informed, history has failed to embalm his memory. But Sir John Finch was in 1635 Chief Justice of the Com-