

the old state trials that in treason cases the right of the accused to make a statement not on oath seems to have been regarded as cumulative upon his right to call witnesses. If the practice in treason cases constitute a good precedent for the right of a prisoner to make an unsworn statement at his trial, as the English Judges seemed to think, is there any valid reason why it should not be further accepted as authority for allowing the prisoner to make an unsworn statement, even where he calls witnesses?

Ottawa.

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LORD ALVERSTONE.

On December the 15th, 1915, Viscount Alverstone, who for thirteen years had been Lord Chief Justice of England, died in his 73rd year. Although, as said in one of the English legal periodicals, he was "neither a great advocate or a great lawyer, he was a great personality and filled his high office with ability and dignity," and it goes without saying that no man who has attained that exalted position could be otherwise than a man of conspicuous ability.

The name of Lord Alverstone is better known in this country than that of any other English judge, inasmuch as he was one of the Arbitrators, who sat as judges, to adjudicate upon the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the Alaskan boundary. In a former issue of this journal (1904, vol. 40, p. 3) we had occasion to deal fully with that important international dispute and Lord Alverstone's connection with it, and need not again refer to the subject.

Lord Alverstone was a fine and typical specimen of a manly English gentleman. He took a good place at Cambridge, but perhaps was better known there as an all-round athlete, winning for Cambridge the one-mile and two-mile races of his day, and being President of the M.C.C. and of the Surrey County Cricket Club; he was, moreover, proficient in other sports.

The profession here will remember with pleasure that he was