

justices of the peace, others as jurors, constables, or in an endless variety of different offices and stations. The wisest and best of kings, with all the state offices appendant to his high rank and station, would, without such help, be unable to execute our laws. . . . If apathy pervades the minds of the people as to the execution of the laws, and if they see them violated and broken, without any exertion to bring offenders to justice, the virtues of the King, the wisdom and integrity of his judges, and the honest zeal of his public officers, will have but a small effect, when the people do not themselves co-operate."

We cannot too favourably comment on this statement of the duty of the citizen to aid in insuring obedience to the law. It is, moreover, too often forgotten that if the law be not in accord with the wishes of the great body of the people, there is danger that they will not assist in enforcing it, and will even, perhaps, assist in violating it, until it becomes a dead letter and a reproach to the government which imposes it upon an unwilling people.

This revision is called the Statutes at Large, and is not, nor are the two previous compilations, referred to as revisions, though all of them were such in fact.

Fourth revision (R.S.N.S., first Series, 1851) was prepared by the following Commissioners: Messrs. William Young, J. McCulley, J. W. Ritchie and Jos. Widden.

Fifth revision (R.S.N.S., second Series, 1859). The Commissioners were Messrs. Martin, J. Wilkins, afterwards Attorney-General of the Province, W. A. Henry, and James R. Smith, Q.C.

Sixth revision (R.S.N.S., third Series, 1864). Commissioners, Messrs. Stewart Campbell, Q.C., Charles F. Harington, Q.C., and Hiram Blanchard, Q.C.

Seventh revision (R.S.N.S., fourth Series, 1873); Commissioners, Messrs. Alonzo J. White, Henry C. D. Twining and James W. Johnston.

Eighth revision (R.S.N.S., fifth Series, 1884). Commissioners, Messrs. Otto S. Weeks, James W. Johnston, and J. Wilberforce Longley.