

hang about the court waiting for what is, generally speaking, some trivial matter. The true remedy for this would be the appointment of a City Judge who would devote his time exclusively to city courts, holding daily sessions. We may refer to this matter again. It is a crying evil, not merely in overworking public servants, but more especially in reference to the enormous expense and interference with business which every month takes place. It has been estimated that it means to the laboring classes, mechanics and small business men a loss in the aggregate of something like seven thousand working days in the year. This would be saved by having daily sittings. This is the main reason why we call attention to this matter. It is not because the work is in a-rear; we are only surprised that it is not. We here say nothing of the duties of the junior Judge in assisting at the Sessions and County Court, during which he has either to obtain the services of some deputy or leave the business of these Courts to his senior, who has his hands quite full. This again involves a delay in these Courts and a very large increase in fees to witnesses, Court officials and jurymen.

ON THE CODIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAW IN INDIA.

It is generally admitted that the India of to-day is "a fine country, with a grand future before it," and her rapid material development is beginning to be more fully recognized abroad. Hence we find Manchester spinners sending out a deputation to enquire into her cotton industries; commissioners coming from Japan to study the workings of her chambers of commerce, and the German Chancellor himself sending out an official of the Berlin Foreign Office to study the administrative and economic life of India, our commercial laws, our systems of land tenure, railway policy and administration, external trade, and so on. Bearing this in mind, and remembering that India is advancing all along the line, I think it may interest the readers of this journal if they have placed before them a "cameo" depicting India's improved laws.

In order that the growth of Anglo-Indian law may be perceived, let us glance for a moment at the origin of legislation here.

British law was first introduced into India by the 13th Geo. I., by which the Mayor's Court at Calcutta was established. Prior to this, Englishmen had brought with them only as much of the English law as was applicable to their situation and to the condition of the young settlement: *Advocate-General v. Ramlal Sunomoye*. The above-mentioned charter was a beneficial one. It neither expressly nor by implication extended to India the Alien laws, Mortmain Act, or any law of forfeiture not then prevalent here: *Est. General Martin*. On the contrary it was especially designed to attract "foreigners" or strangers to this new colony, by providing for a strict and equal distribution of justice. In our silent struggle for supremacy it had its desired effect. Clive having cleared his way, Englishmen gradually began, by the aid of doctoring and diplomacy, to occupy this vast continent. As matters settled down, and the standard of civilization was raised, legislation became desirable, and Regulations of the Bengal