

claiming this privilege was caretaker of an institute, and, having been an old soldier, was also given a job as a guard in an internment camp, fulfilling his work as caretaker and as guard on alternate days. For one job he was paid on a daily basis and for the other was paid weekly. The justices who first tried the case agreed that he was a "daily labourer" and was therefore entitled to the cheap fare. There was an appeal to a Divisional Court (Justices Darling, Avory & Atkin). The result of their deliberations was to lay down the proposition that to be a "daily labourer" a man must work at one job and must do so day by day and every working day; and that, on the facts stated, in neither of the items of work undertaken by this unfortunate traveller was he engaged as a "daily labourer." All of which strikes one as being a very narrow construction of the statute, and one which we venture to think did not carry out its intention.

NOTES FROM THE ENGLISH INNS OF COURT.

THE NEW MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

After long delay Lord Justice Swinfen Eady has been appointed Master of the Rolls. This selection meets with the cordial approval of the legal profession. For nearly a year the learned Lord Justice has presided in the Court of Appeal. He has in fact been doing the chief work of a Master of the Rolls—and if evidence is required that he is a competent judge, the pages of our *Law Reports* speak for themselves. The new Master of the Rolls is one of those who understands the power of silence. He seldom interrupts an argument. He seems to have taken to heart the words of Thomas Carlyle, who wrote: "In the learned professions as in the unlearned, and in human things throughout, the true function of intellect is not that of talking, but of understanding and discerning with a view to performing." On the rare occasions when "Swinfen" does intervene the advocate must needs deal with the difficulty without delay.