

LAW REPORTS AND TEXTBOOKS.

As to the reports themselves, the question whether they are to be received as accurate depends upon whether they are or are not reported by a member of the Bar. The Times Law Reports are now recognized as authorities by the Courts, being all the admitted work of learned counsel. This is now generally known, but in former days before the "T.L.R." were a separate publication a report from the *Times* was only allowed to be read in the Court of Appeal after it had been verified by an affidavit of the barrister who had acted as reporter (*Walker v. Emmott*, 54 L.T. 106 n). Textbooks by living authors are not in theory allowed to be cited. This is an admirable rule, but it can be and frequently is got over. For instance, "Halsbury's Laws of England" is often referred to. If the judge objects to the volume being quoted as an authority, counsel says: "Well, my lord, I desire to cite this passage, and adopt it as part of my argument."

Some dicta relating to certain old textbooks and reports are not uninteresting. As to "Barnardiston" Lord Mansfield (according to the case of *Woolston v. Woolston*, 2 Burr. 1142) absolutely forbade this book being used. "For," said he, "it would be only misleading to students to put them upon reading it." It is interesting to know, however, that the marginal notes in "Dyer" are good authority, and that "Moseley" is a book possessing a very considerable degree of accuracy (*Mills v. Farmer*, 19 Ves 487 n).

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SASKATCHEWAN COURTS.

On March 1, 1918, the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan was abolished and the Court of Appeal Act, being chapter 9 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1915, and the King's Bench Act, being chapter 10 of the said statutes, were brought into force by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The new Courts are termed the "Court of Appeal" and the "Court of King's Bench," thus having now the same nomenclature as Manitoba.