

could not be limited to the Supreme Court, but must be made applicable to all the judges in the various Provinces, and would result in a very large and unnecessary expenditure of public money. One answer to this was that it was desirable to encourage the best men of the Bar to accept positions upon the Supreme Court Bench, and this was thought the most economical way of doing this. Whilst it is difficult, on principle, to uphold this departure from a well-established practice, it is recognized that our judges are, as a rule, inadequately paid, and any step which would be in the direction of an increase is a good one. The judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario may naturally feel a little aggrieved that the same principle is not applied to them, and the County Court judges feel that their salaries are none too high. It may possibly be wisdom on the part of the judges in this Province to take no exception to this increase, in the hopes that in the course of time the wave may reach them, or that a Premier may be found who is strong enough to pay judges properly. The question is a difficult one, principally owing to the position of the judiciary in Quebec. Both political parties agree that a change should be made, but both appear afraid to tackle it.

THE ELLIS CONTEMPT CASE.

In the debate which recently took place in the House of Commons upon a motion by Mr. Davies with reference to the punishment for contempt by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick of Mr. Ellis, editor and publisher of the *St. John Globe*, several matters were discussed which, while interesting to all concerned in the working of our constitution, are of such special interest to the legal profession as to justify a reference to them in the columns of this journal.

The facts, briefly stated, are as follows: At the general election in 1887 two candidates, Mr. Baird and Mr. King, were nominated for Queen's County, New Brunswick. The nomination papers and deposits of both candidates were accepted by Mr. Dunn, the returning officer, as in due form, and the election proceeded as usual. On the day of declaration it was found that Mr. King had the majority of votes, but objection was taken on