

master, it cannot be illegal for the Newfoundland servant of the American to aid in that export. The "Bait Act" can only be held to apply to a fishery not authorized by treaty. If not the Act would seriously, though indirectly, affect the treaty rights conceded in 1818. Besides, the recent *modus vivendi* stipulates that the Americans shall not be hindered from hiring Newfoundlanders outside the three-mile limit, and even the threat of the colonial Government to punish Newfoundlanders who do hire is a violation of that promise and a breach of good faith. The colonial Government should maintain the spirit of Imperial promises even at great sacrifices.

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DISSENTING OPINIONS.

We have more than once called attention to what we believe to be a serious mistake in the administration of justice, viz., the making known to litigants that there has been a difference of opinion amongst the members of a Court in cases coming before it for adjudication; and, in addition to other objections, there is great waste of time and money in publishing dissenting judgments. The evils of the present system grow in magnitude as we go from the lower to the higher Courts. That which is objectionable in Courts below becomes disastrous as the final Court of resort for the Dominion is reached. Should the case go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council there is a final adjudication, and as no dissenting judgments are ever given there, there is at last a feeling of certainty which must be very refreshing even to an unsuccessful litigant. We do not say that there should be no dissenting opinion published in the first Court where more than one judge sits, but certainly, after that, the opinion of the Court, as a whole, without any statement as to differing views, is all that should be promulgated.

A writer in the last number of the *Law Magazine and Re-*