

indictable offences by the magistrate, with the consent of the accused, and the necessity, on an appeal in such case, of moving by way of stated case; the necessary steps to obtain a trial before the County Judge's Criminal Court, or the various methods of obtaining bail for a prisoner committed without additional trial, or the several steps which arise until a bill is found by the grand jury, and the case brought before the jury which has to give the verdict.

There have been a good many diverse and confusing judgments from time to time, dealing with the question of how long a man has a right to elect trial by a jury. This question is not entirely settled yet, having been confused by the Ontario Court judgment in *Rex v. Sovereign*, and the gradual qualifying of that case by subsequent cases, until the recent judgment in the Supreme Court which gave a man the right to elect at any time up to plea, notwithstanding a bill is found. Then in regard to law of evidence; such as the admission of the evidence of accomplices; of statements to the peace officer by parties when under arrest, and confessions; also as to the necessity of cautioning a man when arrested.

Perhaps it might be well if students were encouraged to spend some of their time in the criminal Courts and so widen their knowledge of the practice, and perhaps pay a visit to the morgue at night, which might be an enlightenment in regard to this branch of practice, as they may be forced to go there at any time in the interests of a client.

If a practitioner has no training in criminal practice he probably retains counsel who is familiar with it, or else seriously affects the interest of his client; and so he loses fees which would otherwise legitimately go into his own pocket.

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The experience of the writer of the above communication is so extensive that his remarks are entitled to serious consideration. With regard to the training of students in the Law School, it may be said that the subject of criminal practice is fairly well covered in the lectures, with the exception of summary conviction (Part XV). This branch may not be considered of major importance, and