

## FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

impressed with a £25 stamp, and shall be headed with the words, "In the matter of A. B.; a proposed fusee.—Not if he knows it." Every such document shall be entered in a list, and be open for inspection at all reasonable times on payment of a shilling, but no further or other notice shall be taken of it.

6. *Consequences of fusion.*—Upon the fusion provided for by this Act taking place, the following consequences shall follow:—

(a) All persons who, on the 31st of December, 1885, shall be barristers or solicitors, shall, on and after the 1st of January, 1886, be called barristers, and shall, when professionally engaged, wear in front of some convenient part of their chests a circular badge of not less than six or more than twelve inches in diameter, with the word "Barristicitor" painted on it in two coats of good oil paint in legible white characters upon the black ground. Provided that—

(b) Barristers who shall, on the 31st day of December, 1885, have been Her Majesty's counsel or serjeants-at-law shall wear the said badge at the back instead of in front.

(c) No barristicitor shall wear any wig, gown, or (save for the badge aforesaid) other distinguishing mark, but it is hereby expressly declared that tourist suits, paper shirt fronts concealing flannel beneath, masher collars, and other similar abominations to outsiders shall and may be lawfully worn when addressing the Court. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall render it unlawful for a person who, on the 31st of December, 1885, shall be a bald barrister or solicitor from wearing a chestnut wig, or prevent any person who, on that date, shall be a barrister from continuing to wear his wig and gown at fancy dress balls or private theatricals, or when entertaining friends at dinner, or when disguising himself for the purpose of effecting an escape from justice.

7. *As to fees and costs due on 31st December, 1885.*—All fees and costs respectively due to barristers and solicitors on the said 31st day of December, 1885, shall be collected and got in by them with all reasonable despatch, and shall as and when realized be paid into court to the credit of an account, to be entitled "The Barrister and Solicitor Spoliation Account." All sums paid into such account shall be expended by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of England upon such objects, deserving or otherwise, as they shall think proper.

8. *Fees.*—The following fees shall and may be lawfully taken by and allowed to barristicitors:—

Where the subject-matter in dispute	£	s.	d.
shall exceed £1,000 000. For conducting the case through all its stages, inclusive of advocacy at the trial .....	1	5	0
In all other cases.....	0	12	6
And for every day on which the trial of an action shall last beyond one full day, a further allowance of			6

These fees shall be exclusive of court fees, stamps, and other disbursements, properly incurred, but shall include law stationers' charges, cab hire, tips to ushers, and bribes to witnesses in running-down cases.

Provided that in any case on application to the judge at the trial, and if it shall appear to him that by reason of the difficulty of the case, the number of witnesses bribed, the heat of the weather, or other special circumstances, the said allowance shall be insufficient, he may, in his discretion, grant a certificate for a further allowance not exceeding one shilling and ninepence.—*Pump Court.*

THE *American Law Review* so long as it sticks to law is very good. When it touches upon matters affecting any country not *American* it is strangely at fault; but what it is when discussing matters theological may be described by the remark of our better half when we read her some extracts from an article on the disposition of the body after death. "What rubbish are you reading? You have got hold of the ravings of a lunatic." One sentence reads thus: "A great many years ago, before common sense had suggested any doubt as to the certainty of the resurrection of the human body in its original flesh and blood." If the resurrection is looked upon as a miracle it is absurd to discuss it as a matter of "common sense." On the other hand it is generally supposed to be common sense to expect an ear of a wheat from a grain of wheat sown in the ground. Common law is said to be common sense. This apostle of cremation is certainly not a common lawyer. The "original flesh and blood" theory is new. We never heard of it being taught in any school of theology in christendom. Again, when contrasting cremation and burial, the article says: "It is a process of combustion in any case. In the case of earth burial, the fire burns at the greatest possible disadvantage, prolonging in the most horrible way the agony and grief of the ones who love." A "common sense" writer should not allow his imagination to run away with him.