

If he pursues another course, and is imprudent enough to place a weak, foolish, or timid witness in the box first, the witness may do incalculable harm to the cause of the party who introduced him.

It becomes necessary sometimes for the plaintiff only to put in enough of his evidence to make out a *prima facie* case, and it is occasionally best to keep back the strongest testimony till the testimony of his opponent has been heard, and then offer it by way of rebuttal to the case which has been made against him.

After the jurors have heard the testimony for the defence they are better prepared than they were before to appreciate the remaining testimony of the plaintiff.

It is highly important for the advocate to call, in immediate connection with each other, all the witnesses to the same subject-matter so as to prevent the attention of the jury from being distracted by the introduction of different portions of the case which constitute new subjects, between the parts of what are properly related to each other.

The same may be said as to the introduction of the testimony for the defence. It should be introduced in the most orderly and regular manner: each portion of the case should be proved separately.

The advocate will find that it is a good plan also to save one of his best witnesses for the close of his case. It is as important to end well as to begin well, and, as a general rule, the same order should be observed in the introduction of testimony as in the arrangement of the arguments in a speech. Some of the best witnesses should be examined first and the others last, while the weak or foolish witnesses should be placed between.

Sometimes, however, the adversary's case should be anticipated and the jury prepared for it. This is the case where there is anything suspicious in appearance, which can be fully explained, and the opportunity which the plaintiff may have to tell his story first, without