

JUDICIAL EMOLUMENTS.

of their species and their art, and in the pursuit of recreation.

We do not desire to decry the voluntary labours of these holiday-makers. On the contrary, we have always recognised their zeal, and the valuable results flowing from their industry; nevertheless we may point to this modern method of using leisure as a phenomenon of modern life. The manual labourers of our time do not work much more than half as hard as their forefathers; the professional classes seem eager to surpass their predecessors in industry. Even these voluntary workers may boast themselves vastly superior in wisdom to the counsel who spend their Long Vacation in the Temple and Lincoln's Inn, either picking up the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table, or writing legal text-books.

The truth is that life is too short, and the mental and physical constitution of mankind too weak, to stand the pressure of uninterrupted professional labour. Those who fancy that they can devote themselves to law for twelve months in the year, should read Dr. Carpenter's "Mental Physiology" and Dr. Richardson on "Health," and should also regard the examples around them of the necessary effect of unremitting toil—"neque semper arcum tendit Apollo." If we had two existences in this life, and after thirty years of unbroken industry we were allowed thirty years of healthy leisure in which to enjoy the wealth we had earned, the reasonable course would be to give up youth and manhood to severe and protracted labour. But it is not so; and he is most wise who so tempers toil with relaxation as to preserve his mental and bodily vigour to old age.

This admirable result can only be achieved by preserving the physical energy, and cultivating the taste for those bodily exercises which become a man. Wealth and the highest honours of the profession are earned too dearly, if health is sacrificed in the pursuit. In all times members of the legal profession have been celebrated for their capacity for enjoying their hours of ease after a healthy and rational manner. They are noted for longevity beyond all other classes of industrial society, and they ought not now to be induced by the charms either

of congresses or Long Vacation business to destroy the greatest of all blessings—"mens sana in corpore sano."—*Law Journal*.

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If there be consolation in the reflection that others are still worse circumstanced than ourselves, the underpaid judiciary of Canada may find a crumb of comfort in the fact that in Vermont the salaries of the Supreme Court judges are placed at the figure of \$2,500 per annum, and a bill is actually before the Legislature to reduce this magnificent emolument to \$2,000. It is clear that the Vermonters believe in plain living as the best regimen for hard-worked men. Our contemporary, the *Albany Law Journal* pertinently remarks: "A salary of \$2,500 is not usually regarded as extravagant for a competent judge of a court of last resort, even in those States where judicial talents is not rated high. The Supreme Court of Vermont has always enjoyed a good reputation for ability, but we much doubt if that reputation can be maintained at the figures proposed. Even the most disinterested judge could hardly afford to serve the State for remuneration so inadequate and so much below what he could make at the bar."

In connection with this topic, we may refer to the scale of remuneration in some other places. An official report which has just appeared in France, states that the salaries of the Court of Cassation, consisting of fifty-six members, are equal in the aggregate to \$210,000. The salary of the first president is \$6,000 per annum. The other three presidents each receive \$5,000 a year. The forty-five councillors have \$3,600 each, while the salaries of the six procureurs-généraux, and avocats-généraux vary from \$3,600 to \$6,000. The cost of the several courts of appeal is estimated at \$1,207,260, which is divided amongst 26 first presidents, 92 other presidents, 617 councillors, 94 procureurs généraux, and avocats généraux, and 61 substitutes. The salary of the first presidents is usually \$3,000, while the other presidents for the most part get only \$1,500.

If we wish to go where judicial talent