in the increased jurisdiction that tariff will be 50 per cent., but still will probably be considered very moderate. It is impossible for anyone in suggesting a schedule of fees that shall be laid down in this block system, though giving his best attention to it, and endeavoring to work out what shall be reasonable and proper, to say that he has arrived at precisely what ought to be included. But I think that the tariff proposed will not, from any point of view, be considered unreasonable. I admit that it may be a matter of opinion, and when it comes to be discussed in detail possibly some changes may be urged, and may be accepted.

"Then it is proposed, in order to meet the evil, or rather the abuse, of the present process of examinations for discovery, to make a change not only in the County Court, but in the High Court examinations as well. I had thought of simply providing that the costs of examinations for discovery should not be included in the party costs. The abuse has consisted in unreasonably protracting these examinations in cases where ordinarily there would appear to be no great necessity for examinations at all. Appointments are taken out, and every frequently the examinations are unreasonably protracted, even to asking questions and receiving answers by the hour on the creditability of the party under examination. The Judges of the High Court consider that there has been an abuse of these discovery examinations, and I am safe also in saying that they consider that the abuse has been general, and therefore I have had but little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that some remedy should be afforded. The bill provides that while disbursements connected with examinations for discovery may be taxed, only the disbursements shall be taxed as against the opposite party.

Saving Jury Expenses.

"In dealing with the question of jurors attending when little or no business was before the court, and it has been found that sometimes there was absolutely no business, provision has been made. It is provided in the bill that cases shall be entered six days before the day for holding the court, and if it appears that there are no cases requiring to be tried by a jury, which can be easily ascertained by the Clerk of the court, and if there is no criminal business, which can be ascertained with tolerable definiteness from the County Attorney or the Clerk of the Peace, the Sheriff shall notify the jurors already summoned not to attend. I have not found as many instances as I had expected would be found where absolutely no jury business has been presented. But there have been cases of a sufficient number to justify some provision of this nature.

"Another matter which I am providing for, the clause is not in the copy of the bill, but will be introduced later, applies to the case of counties where the business has been perhaps for a considerable time very slight, either for the General Sessions or the Assizes. The provision will provide that there may be a combination, or that the business of the County Court and General Sessions may follow on after the Assize Court. I have introduced a species of local option as the application of that provision, and that is how that local option is to be exercised. The conclusion that I have arrived at is that the county selectors are probably the best committee or tribunal to decide, in the county to which they belong, whether that should be adopted. The selectors consist of the Judge of the County Court, the Sheriff, the Mayor of a city, if there is a city in the county, and the County Treasurer.

Powers of Selectors.

"If it can be said that there are diverse interests in connection with a matter of this kind, then they represent those diverse interests. It may be said that the Sheriff would have an interest in summoning two instead of one jury. His interest then would be rather against the holding of courts in conjunction, whereas I suppose it may be admitted that the generality of county Judges would rather favor a combination. On the other hand, there is popular representation in the Warden of the County or the Mayor of a city, and then we have the Treasurer of the county, the officer chiefly concerned in the husbanding of the public resources of the municipality. There have been instances where it has been found that there were only one or two actions, perhaps no criminal cases, and court after court County Court and General Sessions have been disposed of in a day or two. The selectors can decide that instead of County Courts being held in June or December of the following year (if their decision is made at the end of the year), the County Courts shall be called or summoned for the day to be fixed for holding the Assizes.

Mr. Whitney—Both courts to sit at the one time?

Mr. Gibson—"Not simultaneously. The County Court shall take up business after the High Court finishes. The measure then would work out that instead of two grand juries and two panels of petit jurors being summoned, we would have one grand jury and one petit jury coming together, and perhaps in two, three or four days doing the business of both courts. Of course the jury law now has a provision under which the cost of the juries may be considerablly curtailed. The selectors have the right, in view of what has been necessary in the past, to limit the number of jurors, but I do not think that they have taken advantage of that as freely as they might have done. I might also add that the High Court Judges shall have, as at present, power to pass rules.

"Before sitting down I would like to say that a bill of this nature necessarily would not deal with Division Court jurisdiction or procedure. My hon. friend, the Commissioner of Public Works, would consider any question which might arise as to the necessity of changes in that act. I may say, however, that there appears to be an absolute concensus of opinion on the part of County Court Judges, who have probably the best experience and who are the most disinterested in connection with Division Court administration, that already the Division