

The same journal considers us ungallant because we said that a woman can find a more suitable place in life to fill than that of a counsel, and then instances the case of lady doctors; but that there is no analogy between these two cases a moment's reflection will make patent. We are then told that there is a fine opening for legal practitioners of the fair sex in India because "so many ignorant, incompetent women possess large estates," and "what some educated women can do for the bodies of their sisters, surely others may reasonably be expected to do for their properties." We in Canada have had no complaints that the rights of female litigants are neglected by male practitioners, but it appears to be otherwise in India.

A WORK of great magnitude and of greater importance is about to be issued in Europe by the International Criminal Law Association, at whose annual session, held at Christiania last year, it was resolved to publish a work on the comparative penal laws of the present day. The initiatory countries are Germany, France, Holland, and Switzerland, and the direction of the work is entrusted to Dr. Otto Von Liszt, Professor of Criminal Law at Halle, Germany. It is intended that the work shall treat of penal legislation in the different countries, penal science in general, crimes and misdemeanours. The first volume, which will form the basis of four others, will treat of the codes and statutes of the various countries, and the basis upon which the criminal laws of each country and its colonies rests. It will also sketch briefly the historical developments, and the system and tendency of the legislation. The first volume is divided into groups of countries, the first group being devoted to Great Britain and her colonies and the United States, and the succeeding groups include all the legislative states of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. In order that a work of this magnitude should be successful, it will require the support not only of the book-buying public, but also of all societies and libraries, legal and other, where this undertaking, of no passing interest, but of lasting importance, may be of service to all.

The science of penal law is, in Canada, almost in its infancy, very few of our legal minds having devoted much attention to it. Codification of the criminal law has long been the hope of some, but with few, and a few only, did the hope form itself into any tangible shape. Among these latter was Sir John Macdonald, the late Premier of Canada, who gave much consideration to criminal law, and had long looked forward to codification, as had also Judge (now Senator) Gowan, his life-long friend, who, in Sir John Macdonald's consolidations of and improvements in the criminal law, during the whole time he was Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, rendered his friendly services to him in the preparation of criminal law measures. The codification of the criminal law of Canada was first undertaken by the Macdonald Government, and after the late Premier's death was adopted by the Abbott Government and carried to a successful issue by the present able and energetic Minister of Justice; but it is no disparagement to Sir John Thompson's abilities to say that he could scarcely have expected to succeed if the ground had not been well prepared in the re-