

of the cases taken to Review, that it is difficult to assume that the party inscribing has always a well grounded hope of success, and we are at a loss to discover any good reason why an inscription, which may be made solely for the sake of delay, should be permitted, without protecting the other side against the costs occasioned by his opponent's resort to the Court of Review.

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The painful circumstances under which the life of a member of the Montreal bar came to an end on Sunday, the 1st instant, suggest the inquiry whether the profession of the law is not in danger of becoming overcrowded. The coroner's jury found that the deceased terminated his life by poison, while suffering under temporary discouragement. There is reason to fear that, at the present time, too many young lawyers of fair ability and education do not find the prospects of the profession very encouraging. The facilities provided by the universities and law schools have been useful in the spread of knowledge; but, on the other hand, this smoothing of the path to callings in which a certain amount of preliminary knowledge is requisite, tends to attract a large number of young men to the professions which seem to offer the most ready, or perhaps the only avenue to advancement. The danger is that the number within the legal profession may become so great that a living wage will be beyond the reach of the majority. A similar complaint has recently been the subject of discussion in England, where solicitors often find it hard to obtain the means of existence.

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The Larceny Act passed by the Imperial Parliament during the present year (chapter 52 of 1896) contains a provision of general interest. The Act of 1861, section 114, made receipt in England of goods stolen in Scotland or Ireland subject to the same penalties as if the theft had been committed in England. By the Act of 1896 this provision is extended to cases where the theft took