

in Rules 692 and 765 which shows that a judge may, if he sees fit, postpone the entry of a judgment which he pronounces. Under Rule 692, it has been customary for judges who were formerly common law practitioners to stay the entry of judgments until the fourth or fifth days of the then next sittings of the Divisional Court; but, assuming that the proceedings are well stayed until then, what express provision is there in any Rule which makes the setting down of a motion against the judgment a stay of proceedings until the motion has been heard and disposed of? We have not been able to discover any, and do not think any exists. It is for this reason that we think that the decision we refer to savours of legislation. The practice which is thus sanctioned may be perfectly unobjectionable, but we submit that it should be governed by some plain and explicit Rule on the point, and should not be left to implication. As the Rules now stand, we should with very great deference submit that the decision in question is wrong, and unwarranted by anything to be found in them, not forgetting even the convenient Rule 3.

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A SOCIETY has been recently formed in England by several distinguished lawyers and statesmen, whose object is the promotion of the study of the course of legis'ation in different countries, and more particularly in the several parts of Her Majesty's dominions and in the United States. The society is to be called "The Society of Comparative Legislation," and one of its objects is to promote an assimilation of the laws of the various parts of the British Empire, as far as practicable, and the introduction of such improvements in the laws as the study of the systems of law prevailing in other countries may suggest. The object in view appears to be a very useful one, and likely to be of great practical importance if well and judiciously carried out. The active co-operation of those interested in such subjects, and particularly of the various colonial governments, will be required, and this co-operation will, we believe, be well repaid by the benefits derived from the work to be undertaken by the society.

It has often occurred to us, for instance, that a comparative study of the laws of the various Provinces of this Dominion, with a view to their ultimate assimilation, would be of great practical benefit. In all the Provinces and Territories, except Quebec, the