

could not be successfully impeached on the ground of "want of jurisdiction or want of concurrence, consent, notice, or service." So far as the land itself was concerned, therefore, the heirs might have no remedy, even though the decision were absolutely erroneous, and they had had no opportunity of being heard in support of their claim. As regards those who had obtained the order, the heirs might possibly obtain some relief if they happened to be worth anything, but if they were not, the heirs would lose their rights by the action of the Court itself, and be without any redress.

Surely considerations such as these ought to make all judges who are inclined to be hasty or careless a little more considerate, and mindful of the words of Kekewich, J., which we have quoted.

CRIME IN CANADA.

Not by way of boasting of superior virtue, but of warning against imminent danger, we call attention to some figures recently published shewing an alarming increase of crime among people in the United States. Living side by side with a people far greater in wealth and population, but governed by the same laws, speaking the same language, under similar social conditions, and with very close personal relations, it would be only natural that we should be liable to the same temptations, fall into the same errors, and suffer from the same influences which have been the cause of so much alarm on the south-side of the border.

The criminal records of the United States have, therefore, for us a warning which we cannot safely disregard. A writer in the August number of *Case and Comment* makes the following statement. "The record of crime in the United States has gone on increasing in blackness until it has made us conspicuously alone among the civilized nations of the world." And again he says: "This nation standing well-nigh at the head of all the nations in the world in most of the elements of civili-