

simply because they are dissatisfied with the first judgment; they must be prepared to give solid reasons for the faith which is in them.

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The bulk of legislation in England is singularly small compared with what lawyers have to deal with in the United States, or even in the Dominion of Canada. The *London Law Journal* has counted the number of Acts during the past century, and the total is only 11,268, an average of 112 per annum. The number has been diminishing instead of increasing, the total for the twenty years ending 1889 being only 1637 against 2759 for the twenty years ending 1809. It must be remembered, however, that a considerable number of consolidation Acts have been passed in recent years. If it ever come about that the United Kingdom is split up into sections, with home rule established in each, the legislative output will soon show a marked increase.

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Some figures given by Mr. Justice Cave, in an elaborate review published by him of the proposals of the Council of Judges, are of interest as showing the proportion of cases which are reported in England. An erroneous impression prevails here that under the official system of reporting in England, almost every decision—more particularly of the higher courts—appears in due course in the Law Reports. It will be seen that this is very far from being the case. Mr. Justice Cave gives the figures in detail for five years. We need not repeat all these figures, but simply take the average. It appears, then, that the yearly average of appeals from the Queen's Bench Division is as follows:—Final appeals, 125; interlocutory appeals, 123; original motions, 57; bankruptcy appeals, 43; total 348. Now, the yearly average of appeals from the Queen's Bench Division reported in the Law Reports is as follows:—Final appeals, 54; interlocutory appeals, 19; bankruptcy appeals, 16; total, 89.