

offences; and when the case came up for hearing, a subpoena was served upon the clerk to produce the original by-law; he, for some reason, was unable to do so, and of course the case was dismissed; but the J.P. imposed the costs of the prosecution upon the township, and, in default of payment, ordered the imprisonment of the Reeve for ten days. The conviction is just filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace." The suggestion is a valuable one, and, if it could be carried out in some other cases that might be referred to, would doubtless produce beneficial results. It was, perhaps, a little hard on the Reeve, but there is no rose without its thorns, and those who are high in position should remember that "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

SOME MEDICO-LEGAL POINTS—HYPNOTISM.—A demonstration showing how hypnotism may be abused by causing the committal of a crime by suggesting the deed to a subject, and also how to detect the imposture, was recently given by Dr. George Andre, at Manchester. Two subjects were taken—a man of middle age and a youth—and after being hypnotised the former was told to steal a hat, to be done a minute after being awakened, and he accordingly, acting under the impulse, did so. In the pocket of the hypnotised youth was placed an empty revolver, and it was suggested he should murder his fellow-subject at the other end of the stage. Getting on his hands and knees the boy crawled round to the man, pounced on him and flung him to the ground. On being afterwards examined by a deftly-formed court of justice, judge and jury, he explained that he bore no grudge against the man beyond a suddenly conceived dislike. A real crime, it was stated, could be detected if it were suggested while the accused was under the influence of hypnotism.—*The Law Journal*.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE BAR.—A well-known weekly journal recently sent one of its representatives to interview Sir Charles Russell, Q.C. Some useful advice may be gleaned from the result. With regard to the qualifications that should be possessed by a young man entering at the bar, Sir Charles Russell considers that sound health should be the first thing, and a real love of the profession the next. A man who has not a love of the work will be sure to find it intolerable drudgery. But a young man is not likely to have a real liking for the bar unless he is well fitted for it. The characteristics he should possess in order to fit him for it are good common-sense business faculties. Who was it—Swift—who said that a young man who isn't good-looking enough for the army, and has too much ability for the Church, is sent to the bar? There is some truth in that, and the consequence is that there is a greater amount of ability at the bar than in either of the other professions; but much of it is ability of the wrong kind. The profession is very much over-crowded, but for those who have the requisite qualifications there is still plenty of room. Sir Charles Russell next enunciated a very simple rule which he considered was really the great secret of success in making a jury grasp the facts of a case. However intricate and com-