is employed much more often than the original intention of preventing the undue influence of the husband. Were this power, suggested by the writer of the letter, given to all the courts, substantial justice would, we think, be the result.

By an Act passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, referred to in another column, provision was made for a second Junior Judge for the County of York. An appointment to this position has been made in the person of Mr. F. M. Morson, who has already had considerable experience in the duties he is expected to perform, having for some time past presided at the sittings of the Division Courts. We congratulate Mr. Morson on his appointment, and we feel that those litigants who desire a rapid despatch of business will not be disappointed in that respect, at least, by the new appointment.

A POINT of law, an outcome of the genius of Edison, must necessarily be decided in the near future. Brought up in one of the lower courts of New Jersey, the case was settled before even this lower court had passed upon it. A boarding-house keeper sued a boarder for having spoken into a phonograph words calculated to injure her in business. The plaintiff claimed that it was publication of a slander. We are compelled to differ from our esteemed contemporary, *The Central Law Journal*, which thinks it impossible that words mechanically reproduced could be classified as either written or spoken. Leaving aside the question of libel—and might it not surely be argued that the defendant committed the spoken words into writing—we do not understand that the mere fact that a mechanical instrument repeated the actionable words discharges the defendant from the result of his deliberate act.

WHEN a litigant in the United States has sufficient pertinacity to carry his case to the Supreme Court of that country, it would appear that the chances are he will have to wait some considerable time before the final adjudication. One important case on the list to be tried by this Court, which now stands adjourned until October, has been three years waiting to be heard. It is very evident that there is a necessity for the recent Act of Congress providing for the creation of Appellate Courts, which will to some extent relieve the pressure. In England the aspect is but little brighter. In two cases in which judgment has recently been delivered by the House of Lords, no less period of time than two years and three months has elapsed since the decision of the Court of Appeal. Surely it is but tardy justice that compels a suitor to wait several years before his case is even heard.

WHERE a parent or guardian of an infant, or a stranger, enters into possession of an infant's land, when does his possession cease to be that of a bailiff? The Queen's Bench Divisional Court say, in *Kent* v. *Kent*, 20 Ont. 445, that the