feature of liability in that regard. At present therefore the warning to cyclists is: Keep out of the way of chickens.

Our legal exchanges discuss the criminal statistics for England and Wales in 1905, recently published. The aggregate of trials for all offences was 791,190, the convictions being 650,567. From this we gather that the millenium has not yet come. There has been an increase in some classes of crime, whilst in others there has been a slight decrease. It would seem that the crimes usually carried out by the habitual criminal, such as burglary and house-breaking, etc., have increased from 1,785 in 1900, to 2,870 in 1905. It also appears that offences against property without violence have steadily increased during the last ten years. Forgery and currency also shew a large increase. On the whole it may be said that though there has been a decrease of crime in 1905, there has been an increase in crimes which might be classed as "the work of the habitual criminal," or those which would come under the head of "educated crime."

The Speech from the Throne referring to legislation in Great Britain has some points of interest in this country. The profession there welcome a proposal to attempt an establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal, and certainly recent incidents would seem to justify an effort in that direction. We shall wait with some interest any result of this, though it has not yet become a pressing need in this country. Other matters are: the amendment of patent laws; the giving women the right to sit as members of certain municipal bodies; the shortening of hours of labour in mines, etc. The House of Lords also receives attention owing to "the unfortunate differences between the two Houses."