

Sessions. A writer in one of our exchanges in commenting on this incident remarks: "Whether the verdict of the jury was right or wrong is no concern of ours, but browbeating a jury by the presiding Judge, however much he may differ from their verdict, is strongly to be deprecated. In a criminal trial it is for the jury and not for the Judge to be absolutely satisfied as to a prisoner's guilt, and incidents of this description do an incalculable amount of harm."

BRITISH WAR LEGISLATION.

Any person desirous of realizing the extent of British Emergency Legislation during the present war cannot do better than read the lecture under that title delivered at the University of California last April, which appears in the September number of the *California Law Review*, the Editor of which adds some later developments in footnotes. The lecturer very justly remarks: "If there were any need of proving that England did not provoke or desire the present war, no proof could be more conclusive than the general state of unpreparedness when the war was actually declared. The number of measures which had to be taken immediately at the outbreak of the war, though large in itself, is small as compared with the additions which experience proved to be necessary in order that the war might be prosecuted to a successful finish. The need for new measures arose, first, as the Government became aware of the insufficiency of the existing rules; and, secondly, as modern warfare brought with it the necessity of providing for new emergencies."

The lecturer refers to the condition of things under the common law and then proceeds to group the war legislation under appropriate headings such as "Organization of and supplies for the forces," "Protection of the country," "Weakening the economic power of the enemy" and "Strengthening the economic power of the Empire." The information in this article will be of much interest at the present time.