

yet to give an opinion as to the changes and how the new rules are working. We hope in our next issue to review and comment on some of the changes effected.

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VOL. II. begins with this, the January issue. Owing to a mistake we numbered the December number No. 1 of Vol. II.

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Irving Browne, in a letter from America to the *London Law Journal*, thus describes the richest lawyer in America: "One of the richest lawyers in the world is a young woman, just graduated from the New York University Law School—probably a Spinster, certainly not a Bachelor of Laws. She is Miss Hannah Gould, a daughter of the late Jay Gould, who left a fortune of probably \$75,000,000. Perhaps Miss Gould will not feel the necessity of resorting to the practice of her profession, but she can be admitted to practice in the State of New York if she desires. She ought to understand railroad law, for her fortune came, in great part, it is rumored, from the 'railroad' industry of her father."

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LONG JUDICIAL OPINIONS.—We used to think that the Supreme Court of Canada carried off the honors for writing long judicial opinions. Many of the opinions of that Court were nothing less

than legal treatises on the questions under consideration. But to the victor belongs the spoils; and we must now decide that, so far as we are aware, the Supreme Court of Florida carries off the palm. In a recent case of Jacksonville Ry. Co. v. Peninsular Land Co., in 27 Fla., 1, which was an action by the Land Company against the Railway Company, for the burning of its houses and property by sparks alleged to have been emitted from the defendant's locomotive. The entire report of the case is only 156 pages in length, of which the opinions of the Court make up 105 pages. Although the Court in its opinion divides the question discussed into 13 heads, the capable reporter has made a syllabus containing 40 paragraphs comprised in 8 pages. Decisions of this length are an attack on the lives of the profession. In this case it is a subject of congratulation that the judgment was affirmed and that the profession will not have to endure another report on the same case on another appeal of equal length.

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JUDGE TOURGEE of Chicago recommends literary "aspirants" to work in a room with an open fire, not for the sake of the fire, but so as to burn five sheets for every one sent to the printer. We see no reason why this should not be extended to some literary "judges" so prolific of prolix opinions.

NOTES OF ENGLISH CASES.

COURT OF APPEAL.

N.B. on references, W. N.—Weekly Note.

S. J.—Solicitor's Journal.

T.—Times L. K.

L. T.—Law Times Newspaper.

KODDER v. Williams (W.N. 139; T. 24; S. J. 32; L. T. 32).—Can a sheriff

break open an outer door to execute a writ of fieri facias? The court of Appeal (Esher, M. R., Lopes and Kay, L.JJ.) held that he is justified in breaking open an outer door of a workshop or other building not being the dwelling-house,