

It will be remembered that the Court of Criminal Appeal was established in England in 1907, and it is of interest to note that the case of *Rex v. Ball* (1911), A.C. 47, was the first criminal appeal, in the strict sense of the word, to come before the House of Lords. The dates of the various proceedings up to the time of final judgment may be noted as illustrating the promptitude of the administration of justice in England as compared with what it sometimes is in this Dominion, and almost always when compared with the extraordinary and baleful slowness of the courts in the United States; where, by the way, they are beginning to find that a complete change in their procedure is absolutely necessary. In the case referred to the defendants were tried and convicted on October 14th, 1910; on October 31st the arguments on the appeal were heard, and on November 8th judgments were given. An appeal to the House of Lords was immediately lodged. On November 28th the order for the appearance of counsel was made, and, on the following day, the necessary directions were given, and on December 15th the point of law was argued and judgment rendered. The *Crippen* case is another notable instance of expedition; there the criminal was tried, condemned and executed before a jury would have been impanelled according to the methods in vogue in the United States.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham's mother tells how when he was quite a child at their home at Brougham Hall he used to get up make-believe court of justice for the trial of a supposed prisoner, he himself acting as counsel, prosecuting the prisoner, examining the witnesses, summing up the case, and ending by passing sentence. Nothing could be more characteristic. Throughout his life Brougham loved to play many parts—the politician, the lawyer, the scientist the social reformer, the slave emancipator, the orator, the educationist—and in each he must have the leading rôle. He loved to domineer, and this domineering propensity