

professional, acknowledge a certain superficial currency of the leading rules or maxims of the Roman law among the early English lawyers.—*Central Law Journal*.

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The subject is not one of much practical interest, in this country at least, but it may be noted that the Bar Council of England has adopted a resolution that the answering of legal questions in newspapers or periodicals, at a salary, or at ordinary literary remuneration, is not contrary to professional etiquette, provided that the name of the barrister giving the answer is not disclosed to the public, nor directly or indirectly brought to the knowledge of the person asking the question. A contemporary says that this seems a sensible compromise of a matter, as to which there has been wide divergence of opinion in the old country.

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A man was convicted and sentenced for the crime of obtaining money by false pretences in the United States Court in China, which was created by Act of June 30, 1906. The court has jurisdiction over offences against the laws of the United States, and when these are deficient to furnish suitable remedies, in accordance with the common law, it was held that 30 Geo. II. (1757), making this act a crime having been passed prior to the separation of this country from England, it is an offence at common law within the meaning of the Act of 1906. *Biddle v. U. S.*, 156 Fed., 759.

In several states, English statutes passed prior to July 4, 1776, have been held to be in force.

In other states, only statutes passed prior to 4 James I. (1607) are considered as part of the common law. 6 Am. & Eng. Encyc., 278 (2nd ed.).—*U.S. Exchange*.