The object of this section, we presume, is to prevent a judge of an inferior Court who is appointed judge of the Supreme Court from taking any part in appeals in any action in which he has taken any judicial part whilst a member of the inferior Court. Two additional cases have been added to the list of cases in which appeals may be had to the Supreme Court: 1st, from judgments of the Court of last resort in reference to the assessment of property for provincial or municipal purposes, where the judgment appealed from involves the assessment of property at a value of not less than $10,000: 2nd, from judgments of any Court of Probate where the matter in controversy exceeds $500. Provision is also made for entering a suggestion on the death of a sole plaintiff or defendant, pending an appeal, in order to enable the appeal to be prosecuted by or against the representatives of the deceased.

The Exchequer Court is, by chap. 38, empowered to direct references, to take accounts, etc., and to make rules: and the Finance Minister is authorized to pay interest on judgments recovered in the Exchequer Court at the rate of four per cent. It does not say "per annum," but we presume that is what is meant.

By chap. 40 the Superior Courts are authorized to make rules for regulating the procedure and practice in criminal proceedings.

Chap. 41 embodies the legislative effort of the session to punish trade combinations in undue restraint of trade: how far it will be successful is extremely problematical.

We are glad to see that bribery, corruption, intimidation and deceit of members or officers of municipal councils have, by chap. 42, been made indictable offences.

A wise and, we think, an exceedingly beneficial amendment has been made by chap. 44 in the criminal law, by enabling judges to release prisoners convicted of a first offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, on their finding sureties for their good behaviour, and to appear when called on to receive judgment. The reclamation of offenders should, we think, be a distinct object of all penal legislation, and not merely the visitation of punishment; and it is much to be doubted whether in the case of first offenders, the confinement in gaol, instead of producing a wholesome effect, has not too often the effect of destroying the prisoner's self-respect, and rendering him a permanent member of the criminal class. The power of release, however, is one that will have to be very carefully and judiciously exercised.

The last session of the Ontario Legislature was not remarkable for any original legislative enactments, but several statutes came in for the annual process of amendment. We observe by chap. 10 that the Thellusson Act is declared "to have been and to be in force in Ontario." The Act was passed in 1800: whether the Act is to be deemed to have been in force from that date or any other is not very clear. The Act is not to affect any action or proceeding heretofore brought or now pending. See *Harrison v. Spencer*, 15 O.R. 692.

By chap. 11, local judges of the High Court are empowered to grant interlocutory injunctions for a period of 8 days in actions in the High Court, when it is proved to the satisfaction of the local judge that the delay required for an