

land, or charge, or the money secured by the charge, or otherwise. We think this useful provision might, with manifest advantage, be extended so as to be part of the general law.

We also notice that several of the forms have been redrawn and simplified. The pamphlet contains a tariff of fees enacted by the Governor in Council, and an exhaustive index.

Notes on Exchanges and Legal Scrap Book.

THE LAWS' DELAYS.—People are prone to complain of the delay which so often ensues when a case goes to the Court of Appeal of this province. They may be thankful that they have not to abide the issue of an action in the Supreme Court of the United States. The business of that court is now rather more than three and a half years in arrears, so that cases entered early last year cannot, in the usual course of events, be decided by that august but tardy tribunal before the end of 1890. The constitution and jurisdiction of the court were established a century ago, when the population of the United States was less than one-fifteenth part of its present population, and its area about a fourth of its present area. The number of cases on the docket each year has increased during the last half century about fourteen fold, and all the signs point to a further increase. A remedy will have to be provided soon for this condition of affairs.

THE ENGLISH LAW SCHOOL IN JAPAN.—In our "Notes" in our May-June number, 1886, we published a long report of the Tokio English Law School, with comments thereon, which we learn were read with great interest by the legal profession in Japan. Since then, as we are informed, the school has grown in popularity to such an extent that its present buildings are inadequate to accommodate the students, who now number nearly 1,800. With the exception of an English barrister and Mr. Scidmore, our Vice and Deputy Consul-General, all of the lecturers are Japanese lawyers (about twenty-five in number), many of whom were educated and admitted to the bar in England or the United States, and the majority are graduates of the Imperial University, having been instructed by American professors of law. Up to the present their services have been given to the school gratuitously, and the income from tuition fees has been applied to the collection of a law library, and the purchase of land and erection of buildings. New and commodious quarters of brick are now in course of construction in one of the best localities in Tokio, and the Imperial Department of Education, in appreciation of the value of this institution, has lately made an annual grant to its promoters of 5,000 yen (\$3,920).—*American Law Review*.