

days, or, deducting half a day occupied by the delivery of judgments, within seven and one half days. Making due allowance for the time consumed in hearing motions, etc., about one appeal per hour was argued during the term. This rate could hardly be exceeded with proper regard to the interest of the parties, and it is certainly far in advance of the average progress in this Court during the last thirty years. The list of judgments rendered exhibits the unusual fact that there were ten reversals and but one confirmation—a result which is calculated to infuse considerable activity into the business of the Court.

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The death of Baron Pollock occurred rather suddenly on November 21st,—the result of a cold by which he was attacked while on the South Eastern Circuit. Sir Charles E. Pollock was born in 1823. He was the fourth son of the late Chief Baron Pollock. He was called to the Bar in 1847, and made a Q. C., in 1866. On the resignation of Baron Channell, in 1873, he was raised to the Bench. He had thus completed twenty-four years' service at the time of his death, and was the senior in length of service after the retirement of Lord Esher. Baron Pollock was "the last of the Barons," and the English Bench now, for the first time in six hundred years, is without an occupant bearing this ancient title. He was also one of the six surviving sergeants-at-law.

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A correspondent of the *London Times* directs attention to an important change in United States patent law. By the law relating to grant of patents which has been in force for the last quarter of a century, inventors were permitted to obtain patents at any time during the life of their home or foreign patent provided the invention had not been in public use in the United States for more than two years before their application for patent. A new law, however, will come into force on January 1st, 1898, according to which an inventor is debarred from obtaining a United States patent if he has applied for a patent for