

measure, but it does not comprise one offence which might be visited with punishment, and that is the suggestion of amendments to Codes without reasonable grounds. With all their good points, Codes have two drawbacks. First, they unsettle all references to decisions under the law as it previously existed, and necessitate tedious comparing of the old statutes with the new. Recently, we heard a contention strongly urged on the part of a prisoner, and the Crown replied that the point was already settled by a decision. The answer to this was that the law had been changed by the Revised Statutes. Thereupon a reference and comparison became necessary, and, after some time had been expended, it was found that the section under which the case cited had been decided was left intact, but in a different place. The second objection to Codes is that they seem to invite and attract innovators to pull down and destroy what has just been laboriously built up. We have already three Codes, the Civil Code, the Code of Procedure and the Municipal Code, which afford an annual exercise for the powers of these gentlemen, and the Criminal Code now under consideration threatens to add another to the list, unless such destructiveness can be prohibited,—say under Title iv, “offences against public convenience.”

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The death of Lord Bramwell is mentioned in a cable despatch of May 9. The deceased was one of the oldest and most distinguished of English judges. Born in 1808, and called to the bar in 1838, he was elevated to the bench in 1856, succeeding Baron Parke in the Court of Exchequer. In 1881 he retired from the Court of Appeal and was raised to the peerage. Lord Bramwell was racy and original in his style, and always a great favourite with the bar.