

cedure render necessary certain amendments in the Revised Statutes of Quebec, and these are enacted by chap. 49.

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The New York State Library has just issued its seventh annual comparative summary and index of state legislation, covering the laws passed in 1896. Each act is briefly described or summarized and classified under its proper subject-head, with a full alphabetical index to the entries. Perhaps the most important legislation of the year was that enacted by the people directly through their votes upon the numerous constitutional amendments submitted to them. The bulletin records the amendments defeated as well as those adopted, a special table arranged by states being inserted for convenient reference. It is of interest to note that of 57 separate constitutional amendments voted on, only 24 were adopted. There is a steadily growing appreciation of this bulletin by all persons interested in improving state legislation. It is already widely used and aids materially in raising standards and promoting uniformity in the laws of the different states. It is proposed that the eighth bulletin shall consolidate into a single series with the legislation of 1897 the summaries for the preceding seven years. This material will be closely classified and so presented as to give a clear view of the general progress of legislation for the eight years ending in 1897.

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*Lamond v. Richards* (pp. 70, 71 of this number) is a case of great interest to hotel-keepers, inasmuch as the law as laid down by the Court of Appeal, enables them to eject any traveller, without assigning cause, after he has made a stay of moderate length. The case seems to have been hotly contested, but the hotel won in all three courts.