

the sixty-nine convicted, with regard to whom the particulars are here stated, only seven, or a proportion of one in ten, were women. This seems to be an exceptionally small proportion, especially when it is further stated that out of these seven only one was executed. Again, looking at the figures from another point of view, it is rather remarkable how young the criminals in most of these cases were.

In the case of the seven women the average age was only twenty-four and a half, the oldest being thirty-six and the youngest no more than fourteen. The sixty-two men who were convicted averaged only a fraction over thirty-three, the oldest being seventy and the youngest seventeen. To go a little farther into details, three were under twenty, twenty-seven between twenty and thirty, seventeen between thirty and forty, seven between forty and fifty, six between fifty and sixty, one sixty-five and one seventy. From twenty to forty is thus evidently the murderous age, the crime being probably in most cases prompted by heat of temper. The figures may be read as showing either that older men do not give way to criminal instincts so readily as young ones, or else that they are more successful in taking precautions against discovery. Probably some weight is to be ascribed to each of these positions. As the entire return relates to the period during which the present Home Secretary has held office, there is no opportunity of comparing the merciful tendencies of different occupants of that office, but it appears that of the sixty-two male convicts thirty-eight have been executed, seventeen sent to penal servitude for life, and seven removed to Broadmoor. One man who is stated by some misprint to have been both executed and removed to Broadmoor, is classed under the latter heading. No instance of a pardon is recorded, and in only one instance of commutation was the sentence for less than penal servitude for life, the exception being in the case of one female who was let off with ten years. These figures present a striking contrast to those who which would be supplied by a similar return from the kingdom of Italy, where the execution of a soldier for numerous cold-blooded murders has just

been condemned in the strongest language by the extreme press as a thing unheard of.—*Law Times*.

STOCK-GAMBLING.

The *Albany Law Journal* says, with emphasis (and as we have a Wall street in Montreal, the quotation is pertinent): "We would gladly see Wall street and all that therein is, sunk in its neighboring Hell-gate. It is never of any benefit to the community, frequently of the greatest detriment. There used to be laws against stock-gambling, but they were repealed in the interest of the gamblers. We make a great fuss about lotteries and gambling saloons, but Wall street is as much worse as it is possible to conceive. Nearly every dollar made there is at the expense of some one else who has nothing to show for it; the country is kept in an uproar, and the citizens are encouraged in the neglect of honest and productive labor. Why not re-enact and enforce the laws against stock-gambling? The best kind of 'put' for these stock-gamblers would be to 'put' them in prison, and thus the community would stand some chance of getting an honest and productive day's work out of them now and then. The dangers of stock-gambling are encroaching on legitimate branches of commerce, and the time is not far distant when there will be 'exchanges' in nearly every article of trade, and the noise of the 'ticker' will suppress the voice of conscience all over the land."

GENERAL NOTES.

The magnetic girl has come into court. The *Weekly Law Bulletin* (Columbus, O.) says: "*Harris v. Cummins* is the title of a suit brought last week in the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, in which \$1,000 is claimed as damages. The plaintiff is the proprietor of the 'Harris Museum' of Cincinnati, and the defendant the manager of Mattie Lee Price, the so-called electro-magnetic girl. The plaintiff claims that he was deceived by the representations of the manager that the girl possessed electro-magnetic qualities."

The will of the late Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Q.C., was proved June 30, the personal estate being sworn at £80,000. It is entirely in the testator's handwriting, and is so clear that there does not seem to be any apprehension of difficulty in connection with it.