

others it would simply mean a comfortable holiday. The latter require a touch of the "cat" to make them realize that the intention is to punish them. This embodies a truth which should be more considered by those whose duty it is to apportion the punishment due for offences coming within the criminal law.

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THE *Law Times* draws a comparison between mathematics or classics as the best training for success in the law; and comes to the conclusion that mathematics seem to have the greater affinity for law. They discipline the mind, they teach concentration, they form habits of close reasoning, and yet, when we look at the names of the present and recent occupants of the Bench, we find far more distinguished as scholars than as mathematicians. On the one side we have Lord Justice Bowen, and Chief Justice Coleridge, and Lord Chancellor Selborne, and Lords Davey and Macnaghten, and Justices Denman, Kennedy, Wright, and Chitty, and, on the other side—trained in mathematics—Justices Romer and Stirling and Lord Justice Rigby—eminent judges, but numerically few.

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MR. COMMISSIONER KERR, who presides over some of the "drunks and disorderlies" in England, frequently embellishes his judgments with observations which are said to be generally irrelevant, frequently unbecoming to his judicial position, but sometimes rather to the point. His last tirade seems to combine the above three qualities. The *Law Journal* thus remarks "In sentencing an habitual criminal to three years' penal servitude, he sagely remarked that 'it would have been cheaper for the country to set the prisoner up in business or given him a pension of thirty shillings a week.' 'But,' he added, 'every one talks about these things, but nobody does anything. The legislature is nothing but a mere talking-shop.' It has, at any rate, a powerful rival in the court in which the learned commissioner is accustomed to display his powers of speech."