

and are not alleged to require alteration in their main features. Much has been said and written of late years on the historical method of treating legal and political matters, and it has no doubt thrown great light on the laws and institutions of remote antiquity. Less has been done in investigating comparatively modern laws and institutions. The history of one part of our institutions has, under the name of constitutional history or law, been investigated with admirable skill and profound learning. Comparatively little has been done towards writing the history of other branches of our law which are perhaps more intimately connected with the current business of life. Of these the criminal law is one of the most important and characteristic."

We have already given Mr. Justice Stephen's views on the death penalty (*ante*, p. 104), and we may hereafter, if space permits, print extracts from some other portions of this brilliant work. In the meantime, in order to give a correct idea of the plan of the book, we append the contents:—

- I. Statement of the subject of the work.
- II. Roman Criminal Law.
- III. Early English Criminal Law.
- IV. The ordinary Criminal Courts—Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, the Courts of Assize, the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, Franchise Courts, Welsh Courts.
- V. The Criminal Jurisdiction of Parliament and the Court of the Lord High Steward.
- VI. The Criminal Jurisdiction of the Privy Council.
- VII. History of the Law of Criminal Procedure.—Procedure down to committal for trial or bail.
- VIII. History of the Law of Criminal Procedure continued—Forms of Accusation and Trial—Appeals—Ordeals—Trial by Jury.
- IX. History of the Law of Criminal Procedure continued—Legal incidents of a criminal trial—Indictment and Information—Arraignment, Trial, and Verdict.
- X. History of the Law of Criminal Procedure continued—Proceedings by way of Appeal.
- XI. History of Criminal Trials in England from 1554-1760.
- XII. Description of Modern Criminal Trials.
- XIII. History of Legal Punishments.
- XIV. Management of Prosecutions.
- XV. General and Comparative View of English and French Criminal Procedure.
- XVI. Limits of Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to time, person, and place—Acts of State—Extradition.
- XVII. Of crimes in general and of punishments.
- XVIII. Criminal responsibility.
- XIX. Relation of madness to crime.
- XX. Constitutional elements of the substantive Criminal law, Common law and Statute law; Treason, Felony and Misdemeanour.

XXI. Leading points in the history of the substantive Criminal law.

XXII. Of parties to the commission of crimes, and of incitements, attempts, and conspiracies to commit crimes.

XXIII. Offences against the State—High Treason.

XXIV. Seditious offences—Seditious words—Libels—Conspiracies.

XXV. Offences against religion.

XXVI. History of the law relating to murder and manslaughter.

XXVII. Offences against the person other than homicide.

XXVIII. History of the law relating to theft and similar offences.

XXIX. Coinage offences—Forgery—Malicious Injuries to property.

XXX. Offences relating to trade and labor.

XXXI. Miscellaneous offences.

XXXII. Police offences punishable on summary conviction.

XXXIII. Indian Criminal law.

XXXIV. The codification of the criminal law.

The work concludes with accounts of several trials, viz., The case of John Donellan—William Palmer—William Dove—Thomas Smethurst—The Monk Léotade—The affair of St. Cyr—The case of François Lesnier. We have no doubt that this important and interesting contribution to legal history will be widely read and appreciated.

NOTES OF CASES.

SUPERIOR COURT.

MONTREAL, February 24, 1883.

Before MATHIEU, J.

LE PRINCIPAL DE L'ÉCOLE NORMALE JACQUES-CARTIER V. POISSANT.

Normal School — Pupil — Penalty for refusal to teach.

The father of a pupil of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School will not be liable to repay the amount of a bursary granted to his son, unless it be shown that the son was put in default and refused to teach.

The plaintiff by his declaration represented that the Jacques-Cartier Normal School was established in 1856 by Act of Parliament, and a certain number of bursaries were provided for poor pupils who intended to become teachers; that these bursaries consisted in the sum of \$32 a year, which was deducted from the cost of board; that in 1876 the defendant placed his son Célibert in the school; that this pupil re-