

7. What is the measure of damages on a dishonored bill?
8. What must a protest contain?
9. Who are deemed natural born subjects? Who are denizens?
10. For what length of time may the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Ontario be prorogued, and how are they dissolved?

Flotsam and Jetsam.

UPON one occasion, while arguing a case in the Supreme Court of Missouri, Mr. Hayden was interrupted by the presiding Judge, who asked, "Why is it, Mr. Hayden, that you spend so much time in arguing the weak points of your case to the exclusion of the more important ones?" "Because," replied Mr. Hayden, "I have found, in my long practice in this court, that the weak points win fully as often as the strong ones."

"I MUST and will have order in this court," sternly remarked a presiding magistrate; "I have disposed of three cases without hearing a word of the evidence."

By what authority do architects call their patrons their "clients"? It is a foolish affectation of a standing which they do not possess. They might as well call them their parishioners or patients. By derivation as well as by custom the lawyer is the only man who can have a "client," except in the case of a great man and his dependents. We find no authority in the lexicons for the application of the word to any mere relation of business nor to any other profession than that of the law. The word indicates a following for reasons of trust, dependence and protection, as of advocacy. By-and-bye we shall have plumbers and livery-stable keepers and milliners talking about their "clients."

—*Albany Law Journal.*

A LAWYER once asked a Quaker if he could tell the difference between "also" and "likewise." "Oh, yes," said the Quaker; "Erskine is a great lawyer; his talents are admitted by almost every one; you are a lawyer 'also,' but not 'likewise!'" — *Pump Court.*

A LAW recently passed in Denmark provides that all drunken persons shall be taken home in carriages at the expense of the dealer who sold the last glass.—*Ex.*

DURING the chancellorship of Lord Eldon, the following scene took place:—A counsel at the Chancery bar, by way of denying collusion suspected to exist between him and the counsel who represented the other party, having said, "My lord, I assure you there is no understanding between us," Lord Eldon observed, "I once heard a squire in the House of Commons say of himself and another squire, 'We have never through life had one idea between us'; but I tremble for the suitors when I am told that two eminent practitioners have no understanding between them." — *Pump Court.*

Bona fides legalis is a condition of mind to be inferred from facts and circumstances, and consists essentially of a genuine belief of right, based upon reasonable grounds and a colorable title, resulting in acts affecting matters of expediency or utility, in regard to which acts the actor is not constrained or restrained in a contrary or different line of duty by his obidental or conventional obligations.—*Edinburgh Law Magazine.*

IRVING BROWNE, in a recent article, speaks of a certain distinguished lawyer in Troy, who was frequently reluctant to accommodate a brother practitioner, and always laid it on his client; of whom another, who was smarting under the exercise of this calculating caution, once observed in court, that he was "a very obliging man, personally, but had the meanest lot of clients of any man at the bar."

A new exception to the rule, that money paid under a mistake of law cannot be recovered back, has been discovered. A group of anxious students, awaiting the arrival of the examiners, at Osgoode Hall, were endeavoring to refresh their minds on the subject, when one of the number enquired for the exception. A thoughtful silence followed for a moment, when one of them remarked nervously: "The only case of recovering money paid under a mistake of law with which I am likely to become acquainted will be the return of my fees by the Law Society after this examination."