

city in which he is investing his money." If his solicitor be not at hand and not at all communicative, the perusal of the little book before us will afford some instruction to him on such matters. If he discreetly use the knowledge thus acquired, he may profit by it. But if he imagine that he knows enough of law on the subjects treated of to dispense with his solicitor, the chances are that an appeal to his solicitor during the pendency of an expensive law suit will be the reward of his self-sufficiency.

This, however, is no reason why popular law books should not be freely purchased by the classes of the public for whom they are intended. The author means well, and is not responsible for the misguided use to which foolish or vain men may apply the knowledge he supplies them. He cannot with his books give to the purchaser either brains or discretion, and if through the want of the latter learning be misapplied, the fault does not rest with the author.

The book before us is preceded by a well-executed map of the oil district, which of itself is of as much value as the selling price of the book, and the typography of the work is greatly to the credit of Messrs. Rollo & Adam, the enterprising publishers.

JUDICIAL SAYINGS.

(Selected from the Reports by J. M. S. G. SCHANK, Notary Public.)

WRIT OF RIGHT.—The issuing out a writ of right is odious in the sight of the law. This proceeding was always so disliked, that so far back as 1783 Lord Kenyon brought a Bill into Parliament to provide that if the demandant in a writ of right failed he should pay costs, and that (contrary to the old practice) the demandant and not the tenant should be the party to begin. In 1826, when I had the honor of a seat in Parliament, I also procured a Bill, with similar provisions, to pass the House of Commons, but it was thrown out by the Lords; and now the writ is abolished altogether by the statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 27, except in the particular cases provided for by sec. 37: (*The Vice Chancellor*, 5, L. J., N. S., 14, Ch)

TERMS.—In almost every trade there are certain terms and expressions used by the persons dealing in them, which are not intelligible to strangers to the trade. For instance, in the trade of insurance the word "average" is in constant use, having a meaning quite different from its ordinary understood sense. So also, there is the word "prompt," which is to be found almost universally in London bought and sold notes and contracts of sale. This word, as used, would be unintelligible to persons unacquainted with trade terms and language, and I apprehend that when such terms have been long in use and of frequent occurrence in courts of law, the judges are as much bound to know their meaning and apply them, as they are bound to know and apply the ordinary terms of law, which are quite unintelligible to persons not lawyers. By the "prompt day" is understood the day for payment on sales of goods not payable by bills, which varies in different trades:

(*Pulling's Treatise on the Laws of London*, 464; *Martin, B.*, 32 L. J., N. S., 262, Q. B.)

ORIGIN OF THE WORDS BANKER AND BANKRUPT.—In the middle ages, or, at all events, during one portion of that indefinite period, the merchants and money-lenders in Italy displayed on a *banco*, or bench, the money that they had to lend out at interest; and thus the word came to signify a repository of money, or a bank. When one of these money-lending merchants was unable to continue his business, his bench, or counter, was broken, and he himself was spoken of as a *banco-rotto*, or bankrupt.—*Banker's Magazine*.

From Rolls we learn this lesson brief—
A Romilly, with rare luck gifted,
Shows how a lawyer like a leaf
Is by a little rustle lifted.—*Punch*.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

STEPHEN FRANKLIN LAZIER, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada. (Gazetted April 14, 1866.)

JOHN JENNINGS BROWN, of the City of London, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada. (Gazetted April 21, 1866.)

EDWARD DEANE PARKE, of the City of London, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

JOHN A. KAINS, of St. Thomas, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada (Gazetted April 23, 1866.)

CORONERS.

WILLIAM S. FRANCIS, of Invermay, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce. (Gazetted April 14, 1866.)

ST. JOHN CASS TISDALE, of the township of Hamilton, Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. (Gazetted April 21, 1866.)

ROBERT BURNS, of Pakenham, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

GEORGE D. MORTON, of Bradford, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Simcoe. (Gazetted April 23, 1866.)

MEMBERS OF "CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH," UNDER C. S. C., CAP. 38.

ROBERT LEA MACDONNELL, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, M.D.

GEORGE S. BADEAUX, of the City of Three Rivers, Esquire, M.D.

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WILLIAM T. AIKINS, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, M.D.

JOHN D. McDONALD, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, M.D., and

CHARLES G. MOORE, of the City of London, Esquire, M.D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L."—All the answer we can give to your question has been already given.
"OTTO KLOFF,"—"S. G. LYNN,"—"A TOWN CLERK,"—"LEX"—"J. F."—Under "Correspondence."