

REVIEWS—FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

maur's Epitome will be found a useful substitute. It can be read through in half an hour. The arrangement is so good, and the condensation so thorough that for casual reading no reference to the larger volume will be necessary. The book, including a full alphabetical index, is not more than 50 pages octavo. It is printed by Messrs. Stevens & Hagnes, in their usual excellent style. We recommend this neat little volume as much to the busy lawyer as to the earnest student.

AN EPITOME OF LEADING CONVEYANCING AND EQUITY CASES, with some Short Notes therein, chiefly intended as a Guide to "Tudor's Leading Cases on Conveyancing" and "White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity." By John Judemauro, Solicitor, (Clifford's Inn, Prize-man, Michaelmas Term, 1872). London, Stevens & Haznes, Law Publishers, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1873.

This is by the same author as already mentioned. The success of his Epitome of Common Law Cases was no doubt sufficient to warrant this additional volume. All that the former does for Smith's Leading Cases, this does for Tudor's Leading Cases in Conveyancing and White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity. The Conveyancing and Equity Cases are very properly, and for obvious reasons, epitomized together.

This, like the former volume is recommended to the busy lawyer and earnest student. In size and appearance it is about the same. Its aim is similar.

We must say we thoroughly approve of the publication of these summaries. The reading of them again and again enables the reader in effect, again and again, to travel all through the larger works without the time and toil necessary of actually doing so. Frequent readings are necessary to burnish the memory. For that purpose one reading of the summary is nearly as good as the reading of the book summarized. The difference in time between doing the one and the other is such as to make it an object to purchase the summary. If all who can make good use of the summary purchase it, the enterprising publishers will have no cause to regret that venture.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

A Prince of Wales was committed for striking a Judge, but a Deputy Sheriff may strike a Jury.

Baron Channell had a great partiality for the late Lord Westbury, when at the Bar, and placed extraordinary confidence in his opinion. Whereupon the wags said he was like Jeroboam, who set up an idol in Bethel.

A Troy policeman swore as follows against a prisoner:—"The prisoner set upon me, called me an ass, a precious dolt, a scarecrow, a ragamuffin, and an idiot—all of which I certify to be true." He was a second Dogberry, whose chief anxiety in the recording of the depositions was that he should be "written down an ass."

A new thing in law has recently occurred in New Jersey. Mr. Cortlandt Parker, an eminent counsel of Newark, not being able to be present in the Court of Errors, telegraphed his brief to the Chief Justice. The brief was read to the Court, and answered the purpose. No doubt our Judges can be persuaded to countenance this practice, and thereby save much time and expense to learned counsel.

Amongst the witnesses called in the Tichborne trial to disprove the statements of the now famous Jean Luie, was one named Nicholls, who, being asked by Mr. Hawkins what name Lundgren's wife was now known by in Bristol, answered rather suddenly, to the great amusement of the Court, "Mrs. Hawkins, sir." "And what was her maiden name?" asked Mr. Hawkins, after a sly glance at his brief. "Sarah Cockburn, sir," was the equally prompt reply. When the laughter which these names excited had a little subsided, the Lord Chief Justice assured Mr. Hawkins that he felt highly honoured by the statement which he had elicited; and Mr. Hawkins, with a grave bow to the Bench, replied, "My Lord, I could not take it all to myself."

Once when a very diminutive barrister had made several futile attempts to gain the notice of the court, Jekyll explained his failure by quoting—"De minimis non curat lex." The last audacious application of this much abused maxim is perpetrated on the other side of the border. Recorder Hackett was holding general sessions in New York, and noticed on the calendar, "*The People v. Minnie Davis*—