

"Are they not beautiful but also delicate," says Bonnet. "These functions of the oracles, forerunners of those of justice! what broadness of mind, what justice of judgment, what purity of soul is required. Who would not tremble to think that his word decides his client, to give in or to contest; to stop or to follow it up. On one side the danger of exposing him to the ruinous expenses of an unsuccessful law-suit; on the other side the fear of ordering the sacrifice of legitimate rights. Here the scruple to refuse a just authority of his name and renown, and there the scruple, more founded, to lend his opinion to an illegitimate claim. Everywhere this delicate sentiment of beautiful soul that makes them dread being the arbiters for others, and makes them a thousand times more heedful in the interest of others than in their own. How much light and equity is needed to conciliate everything to your own interior contentment.

"For a man animated with veritable Justice, there are also other snares to avoid, on the part even of those who come asking his advice. There are obstinate people who are determined in advance not to follow your advice unless it agrees with their own idea, they do not conceal from you that they are tormented by thirst for quarrel and trial, as it were to lead you on to think as they do. And if you have the courage to blame them for being so obstinate, and to show them how weak their case really is, they leave you with all the signs of discontentment in the hope of finding elsewhere a more accommodating lawyer.

"Others tell you all about the methods of Justice and its severity, and which in the austerity of principles seem in their eyes to favor their case and at the same time try to hide from you that which is odious from the side of equity. It is on such occasions that you have to show yourself with the generous firmness of virtue. It is on these occasions that your conscience as a lawyer should be a supplement to that of the client."

Unquestionably, Parkin was a great lawyer, he had great ability, full of methods and resources. His high qualities were appreciated by the government of that time and named him three times substitute Judge in the Superior Court. From 1853 he replaced Judge Power, who was chosen as a member of commission, charged to adjudge on the petitions of the elections. I have just spoken of his inexhaustible resources; here are two examples: It was 1872, during the electoral campaign, which was conducted by both sides with great tenacity. In a neighboring district of Quebec, a poor liberal, too zealous perhaps, was suddenly arrested. The