

CORRESPONDENCE—OBITUARY—BOOKS RECEIVED.

means to sit down at a desk for five years, with little or no salary, while rich men's sons, no matter what their mental calibre may be, are articulated at the age of 17 or 18, and after putting in a good time for a few years, emerge as full-fledged barristers with no knowledge of the world, and very little of their profession. On the other hand, many a young man endowed with good abilities but no money, and mature enough to know what he is best fitted for, is much embarrassed by being compelled to serve so long an apprenticeship. If a student is willing and able to accomplish all that is required of him in three years, what advantage can it be to lawyers or to the public at large, to keep him five years at it.

Let me in conclusion express the hope, that the Council of the Law Society may find it advisable to consider, at an early day, whether the matters I have alluded to, are not of sufficient importance to call for some change.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Ottawa, February 23rd, 1880.

OBITUARY.

GONZALVE DOUTRE, Q. C., B. C. L.¹ LL.D., Lecturer upon Civil Law, McGill University, died at Montreal, February 28th, 1880, at the age of 37. He was brother of M. Joseph Doutre, Q. C. (well known in connection with the *cause celebre* of L'Institut Canadien and the Romish Church; better known as the *Guibord case*), and a member of the legal firm Doutre, Doutre, Branchard & McCord. He edited a condensation of *Le Droit Civil of Lower Canada*, a work showing vast industry and much research. Mr. Doutre was also a writer in *Le Pays* and other French newspaper, and author of pamphlets upon *Droit Civil*, *Droit National* &c; lectures before L'Institut Canadien and the Law Society. He was a graduate of McGill in 1861, and was admitted to the Bar in August 1863. He was for some time secretary of the General Council of the Lower Canadian Bar.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LAW OF EXTRADITION. By Samuel T. Spear. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.
SNELL'S EQUITY. Fifth edition. Stevens & Haynes, London. 1880.

MCINTYRE & EVANS. Summary of the Practice under the Judicature Act. William Amer, London. 1877.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LAW. Callaghan & Co., Chicago. 1879.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN THE BRITISH COLONIES. By Adolphus Todd. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1880.

A MANUAL OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA. By D. A. O'Sullivan. Toronto: J. C. Stuart & Co. 1879.

THE POWERS OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENTS, By S. J. Watson. Toronto: C. B. Robinson. 1880.

WILLIAMS ON PETITIONS IN CHANCERY AND LUNACY. Stevens & Haynes. 1880.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

In an appeal of death, the defendant waged battle, and was slain in the field; yet judgment was given that he should be hanged, which the judges said was altogether necessary, for otherwise the Lord could not have a writ of *escheat*.

A deaf witness was, the other day, called upon at a police court to "kiss the book." True to her instincts, the old lady caught readily the word "kiss," and at once offered her face to a solicitor near her. The magistrates joined heartily in the laughter which the incident caused.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR IN AMERICA.—The Indiana judges stand no nonsense from the bar. A lawyer there, lately, in the course of his argument, used the word "disparagement." "Stop using Latin words," said the judge, "or sit down." The poor lawyer, undertaking to explain, was ruthlessly fined twenty dollars for contempt.

JUDGE MILLER.—The last time I met Joaquin Miller, the American poet, says the London correspondent of a contemporary, he spoke of himself as "Judge" Miller. I expressed my delight and surprise. I had been unaware of his judicial