

at common law, (2) under warrants and orders other than those above mentioned, (3) under inherent powers. Then follow statements of the law on the subjects of remedies, protection, breach of duty, excess of powers, self-defence, etc., both as to civil and criminal proceedings.

Whilst this work may not be of much use to the majority of the profession in this country, it is one which should be in the library of every law association or other libraries which claim to be at all complete.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

Judge Edward Pierce of Boston was much impressed with the rapidity with which the business of the English courts was transacted, in a recent visit abroad. He was also struck with the feeling of mutual respect between the judges and the lawyers. He says:—

“What impresses a stranger who is visiting the English courts is the thorough manner in which a judge goes into a case, and the complete mastery he has of the subject-matter in dispute, including all its minor details. The Chief Justice heard, and disposed of four separate murder cases in ten days, and yet each case was so carefully and completely heard that the rights of each of the defendants were carefully protected. In the English courts, technical and extraneous matters are eliminated, and court, counsel and jury get right down to the main facts, without unnecessary delay.”—*Green Bag*.

“Dad,” said the youngest son of Mr. Briefer, K.C., “I want to ask you a question about law.” “Counsel’s opinion is at your service, my son,” smiled the genial Briefer. “Well, dad, supposing a man had a peacock and the peacock went into another man’s garden and laid an egg, who would the egg belong to?” Briefer was relieved; this was an easier one than usual. “The egg, my son, would belong to the man who owned the peacock,” he said, “but the man on whose garden it was laid would have good cause for an action for trespass.” “Thank you, dad.” Silence for a brief space, and then: “But, dad, can a peacock lay an egg?”