

The following are the names of the successful candidates for admission to study :—Messrs. L. R. Fontaine, J. E. Taschereau, A. C. de Lery Macdonald, J. B. Laberge, W. H. Parent, L. N. S. Boisvert, Gustave Hamel, Charles E. D'Amour, R. J. Elliot and N. B. Archambault.

The following are the names of the successful candidates for admission to practice :—Messrs. R. Laurendeau, L. J. Papineau, M. J. E. Chagnon, Hon. H. Aylmer, R. St. Pierre, C. A. Chenevert, M. Goldstein, C. H. St. Louis, Delisle Danjou, A. Prieur, — Joly, Wm. J. White, — Lafortune, J. Crankshaw, — Holt, R. Dandurand, E. A. D. Morgan, T. Moreau, Joseph P. Roy, — Morency, — Baribeau, J. E. Héroux, Ald. Jeannotte, — Camyrand, — Desaulniers and — Lefebvre.

Mr. Laurence, of Sherbrooke, passed a very satisfactory examination, but the question as to the regularity of his clerkship has been reserved for the decision of the General Council.

The following questions were put to the candidates for admission to practise :—

1. What portions of English law have been successively introduced into this Province; and when and in what manner?
2. In what manner is property acquired?
3. What was the mode of abintestate succession before the Code? and what changes has the Code made?
4. How many kinds of obligation are there, and how are obligations extinguished?
5. When does matrimonial community of property begin, and when does it end?
6. What does customary dower consist of, and in what manner is it preserved?
7. How many kinds of partnership are there? and define each of them.
8. To what extent is an agent entrusted with the possession of goods, or the document of title thereto, deemed to be the owner?
9. In life insurance, what parties have an insurable interest? and what is the consequence of a want of insurable interest?
10. What are the privileged debts upon vessels, cargo and freight?
11. Upon what can marine insurance be effected? When and how can abandonment be made? and what are the results of acceptance or non-acceptance of abandonment?
12. What is the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, and what

are its different parts, and who are the principal jurists whose writings are found in it?

13. What are the principal kinds of Roman will? and from which of these is the modern will derived?

14. Who are the persons that the criminal law considers incapable of committing crime?

15. What facts constitute the offence of obtaining goods under false pretences?

16. In capital felonies, how many jurors may be challenged without cause? How many in felonies not capital? How many in misdemeanors?

17. How many kinds of preliminary pleas are there, and where do they lie?

18. When may trial by jury be had in civil cases, and how many kinds of challenge are there in such cases?

19. How many kinds of opposition are there, and what is the object of each?

The examiners announced that all those who obtained one-third of the total number of marks would be admitted to the oral examination.

GENERAL NOTES.

MR. T. W. TAYLOR, Q.C., of Toronto, has been appointed a Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, for the Province of Manitoba, in the place of Mr. Justice Miller, resigned.

THE divorce statistics of Maine for the past five years give an unpleasant picture of home life in that State. There have been about twenty-four hundred divorces decreed during the period in question, and thus nearly five thousand persons have been released from the bonds which were assumed with at least nominal solemnity. The ratio is probably one divorce to ten marriages in Maine. The ratio in Massachusetts in 1879, was one to twenty-one.—*Chicago Legal News*.

THE *Toronto Mail*, referring to the treatment of patients in the asylum for the insane in that city, says: "Over forty-two years have elapsed since the establishment of the asylum for the insane in this city, and during that time a complete change has come in the methods of treatment of the poor unfortunates confined within the walls of the institution. Then the straight-jacket was regularly employed for the restraint of the violent patient, whether really dangerous or not; now it is never used. A suicidal patient was then thrust into a padded room, now he is simply subject to a careful supervision, and all instruments by which self-injury could be inflicted are kept away from him. Instead of severe and painful restraint, strict watchfulness and unvarying kindness are employed, while concerts, dances, and dramatic entertainments are made the means of enlivening the long winter evenings, and croquet and cricket beguile the hours in summer. The present humane treatment has conduced to the recovery of large numbers of the unhappy people under charge."