

## REVIEWS—GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

spects), we cannot now well do without some provision of the kind. Probably the legislature may at an early day remedy the defects for the future, and possibly, where it can be done without injustice, confirm proceedings *bona fide* had under it heretofore.

The last chapter treats of memorials as evidence, already spoken of, and with which many are already familiar, through the pages of this *Journal*. It is a masterly article; the author's treatment of the subject having more than once been referred to from the Bench in the complimentary manner.

The volume concludes with an appendix, giving in full the important cases of *Finlayson v. Mills*, 11 Grant 218, on the law of merger, and *Moore v. Bank of British North America*, 15 Grant, 308, as to constructive notice under the Registry Act, &c., also the letter of H. Bellenden Ker, Esq., addressed to the Lord Chancellor in 1845, on the Imperial Act of 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 75, "for simplifying the transfer of property," a valuable adjunct in thoroughly appreciating our statute as to the transfer of real property, which, by the way, was mainly taken from the Imperial Stat., 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 106, framed by Mr. Ker.

Such is a short and necessarily imperfect sketch of Mr. Leith's first volume. What we here have only gives us a taste for more. The reputation of Mr. Leith as a real property lawyer is so well established that the mere fact of his having written the book before us with his usual care and caution, is, one would imagine, sufficient to command a large and ready sale. But further than this, as we are all interested in the success of this volume now in print (selfishly it must be admitted) we sincerely hope that he will receive sufficient encouragement to induce him to continue his labours, by completing the important work he has undertaken. We have now endeavoured, poorly though it may be, to do *our* share, let others do theirs, and not allow the talent we have in our midst, whether it be that of the author of this volume, or that of any other deserving author, lie dormant from want of this material assistance and encouragement, which, though they expect and ask it not, is theirs of right, and necessary to its full development.

THE ALBION, 39, Park Row, New York.

We gladly welcome week by week this "journal of literature, art, politics, finance and news." It seems to have taken a new lease of life, coming out with all the vigor of its palmiest days, and that is saying a good deal.

Judging from the following notice to subscribers, which appeared in it some short time since, we presume there is some fear on the part of those "Will-o'-the-wisp" personages of entrusting their precious mites to the tender mercies of post office authorities, thus:—"Subscribers in the United States and the Dominion are informed that they may remit money with perfect safety, and at the risk of this office, by registered letter, thus saving the trouble and expense of other methods of remittance." We commend this notice to *our* readers also, and can assure them that so far as we are concerned they need have no delicacy in making use of the post office in the same way for our benefit and at our risk.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*Students—Articled Clerks—Military School.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LAW JOURNAL.

GENTLEMEN,—Would you be kind enough to give the necessary information in your next issue, whether a Student-at-Law is prevented by the rules of the Law Society from entering the Military School, that is, would they or not disallow his time while there?

Also, in the case of an articled clerk, if the clerk got the permission of the attorney to whom he is articled, to absent himself for two or three months, would a course of instruction in the Military School be considered business or occupation other than the proper practice and business of the attorney.

As there are a number of students and clerks who might attend the Military School if not prevented as above, an answer is respectfully solicited. Yours truly,

RENFREW.

Pembroke, Oct. 21st, 1869.

[We think no difficulty would arise, nor would any part of the time be disallowed if the proper consent were first obtained—  
Eds. L. J.]