

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM—LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

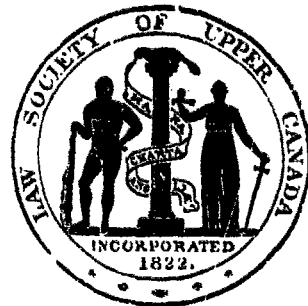
himself, could counteract the forces which impel weak-minded persons to lay violent hands on themselves. The punishment would be reformatory of the delinquent himself, and the example in his person would deter others from a similar course, while a mawkish sympathy might impel them to follow his example. But while a more stringent criminal law might prevent some attempts at suicide, if it did not prevent some successful acts, there is something to be said for the paternal mode of dealing with suicides which now prevails in Scotland. The causes which lead up to this crime are generally social, and legal and political remedies will effect only a partial cure. In the struggle for existence the weakest must succumb, and when they give up the fight their defeat assumes different shapes. It may be drunkenness or other vicious indulgence; it may be vagrancy, as in this country and the Eastern States of America; or it may be suicide. These various forms of defeat may be morally the same, and the particular one chosen will be determined by previous history and surrounding circumstances. And existence in different parts of the world means utterly different things. Contrast existence in the east or south of Ireland with existence in Paris. There, though the struggle is severe, it is for mere life and with nature itself and the conscious failures are few. Here, men set themselves false, absurd and exaggerated ideals as the aim of life, and the failures are many. If we could change the Parisian conception of life we might make the suicide rate lower than the Irish, and what is true of Paris is true of our own country. We cannot, however, help feeling that even though the French Legislature were to pass a stringent law against suicide it would be inoperative, since in the present condition of French society it would come to the people in a foreign guise. The true remedies are economical, social, moral and religious. No alteration of the law, and no stringency in its administration, will enable us to dispense with the efforts of the Christian philanthropist."—*Journal of Jurisprudence*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A TREATISE ON THE INVESTIGATION OF TITLES TO REAL ESTATE. By E. D. Armour, Barrister-at-Law. Toronto: Carswell & Co.

NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD. By Henry Wood. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Law Society of Upper Canada.



OSGOODE HALL.

CURRICULUM.

1. A graduate in the Faculty of Arts, in any university in Her Majesty's dominions empowered to grant such degrees, shall be entitled to admission on the books of the society as a Student-at-Law, upon conforming with clause four of this curriculum, and presenting (in person) to Convocation his diploma or proper certificate of his having received his degree, without further examination by the Society.
2. A student of any university in the Province of Ontario, who shall present (in person) a certificate of having passed, within four years of his application, an examination in the subjects prescribed in this curriculum for the Student-at-Law Examination, shall be entitled to admission on the books of the Society as a Student-at-Law, or passed as an Articled Clerk (as the case may be) on conforming with clause four of this curriculum, without any further examination by the Society.
3. Every other candidate for admission to the Society as a Student-at-Law, or to be passed as an Articled Clerk, must pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects and books prescribed for such examination, and conform with clause four of this curriculum.
4. Every candidate for admission as a Student-at-Law, or Articled Clerk, shall file with the secretary, four weeks before the term in which he intends to come up, a notice (on prescribed form), signed by a Benchers, and pay \$1 fee; and, on or before the day of presentation or examination, file with the secretary a petition and a presentation signed by a Barrister (forms prescribed) and pay prescribed fee.