

CORRESPONDENCE—FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

doing all imperfectly. An age to be hereafter known as that of the Jacks-of-all-trades. The only use of this book, "designed as a text book and for general use," as the title page says, is as a school book, and in this way it will doubtless have a ready sale, especially in the country where it is published.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Supreme Court.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LAW JOURNAL.

SIR,—I see by the papers that Mr. Justice Strong has been given six months leave of absence from his duties at the Supreme Court, Ottawa. Doubtless there was a good reason for this, and I only mention the matter because there are several important cases from Ontario in which judgments are to be given, and others set down to be heard next January, and though we have the utmost confidence in the opinion of the learned Chief Justice, suitors, or at least their counsel, will not have the same confidence in some other members of the Court, who are not familiar with our laws. And the absence of so able a lawyer as Mr. Strong will weaken the effect of the decisions. I must regret, therefore, the necessity which compels it at the period I refer to.

Yours, &c.,

BARRISTER.

Township Clerks and the selection of jurors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LAW JOURNAL.

SIR,—It appears that there are township clerks who reside and have their offices in other municipalities than those with which they are officially connected; and that the business of such municipalities is more or less transacted outside of the limits prescribed by law. For instance, the selection of jurors must take place *within the municipality*, and if this important duty is performed by the selec-

tors outside of their own municipality, their whole proceeding is illegal, and the jurors so selected cannot be compelled to attend. This is one of the evils attending *absentee* officials for a township; they should be required to reside and have their office *within* the municipality, and the clerk (being a permanent officer, and reasonably paid) should be compelled to reside within a mile or two of the centre of the township, that all might have access to him on official business with as little inconvenience to the public as possible. It is not reasonable that rate-payers residing in the front concession of a township shall be compelled to travel between ten and twelve miles to the rear of the municipality to transact business with the clerk, and perhaps find his office locked and the officer away—thus necessitating another journey. A remedy should be at once found for this state of things, or confusion may arise in jury panels.

Yours, X.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received two letters from Equity men in answer to the communication signed "Q.C.," but they are too late for this issue. They will appear next month.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

"JUDGE NOT, THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED."—In the year 1683, as Jeffreys was making his northern circuit, he came to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here he was informed that some twenty young men of the town had formed themselves into a society, and met weekly for prayer and religious conversation. Jeffreys at once saw in these youths so many rebels and fanatics, and he ordered them to be apprehended. The young men were brought before his tribunal. A book of rules which they had drawn out for the regulation of their society was also produced, and was held by the judge as sufficient proof that they were a club of plotters. Fixing his contemptuous glance on one of them, whose looks and dress were somewhat meaner than the others, and judging him the most illiterate, he resolved