

and they will be found carefully stated and examined in the work of Mr. Mignault. In the subsequent titles of tutorship, interdiction, corporations, distinction of things and usufruct, the student will obtain much valuable assistance. Mr. Mignault does not pass in silence over questions yet unsolved by the courts, but gives his opinion, with the reasons which lead him to the conclusions stated.

This work bids fair to be the most important treatise on the law which has appeared in this Province, and we trust that it will proceed without interruption to its conclusion. We are glad to know that it has been most cordially welcomed by the profession, and is already in general use. It has received the approval of the judges, and has been cited in several cases. Its merits alone have won this approbation, and we have no doubt that, with time, the favor accorded to it will increase. All students of law, as well as advocates, should obtain a copy, as it will immensely facilitate and simplify their labors.

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"CONTRAINTE PAR CORPS," by MR. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, Advocate.—Publisher, C. Theoret, Montreal.

This is the title of a thesis presented on the 1st May last, by Mr. Lemieux, to the law faculty of Laval University, on the occasion of his receiving the diploma of doctor of laws. In a volume of about 200 pages, Mr. Lemieux has fully treated the difficult subject selected by him. The author begins with a historical review of the question. In this review he sketches the legislation of Persia, of China, of Egypt, of Greece, and also of the Jewish people. This is followed by a notice of Roman legislation under paganism as well as under Christianity. Then, after a glance at the various systems of the Middle Ages, he deals with the modern system of law, and concludes his examination of the subject by setting forth the various phases of Canadian legislation.

In the second part of his work, Mr. Lemieux examines the cases in which *contrainte par corps*, or coercive imprisonment, is authorized by law. In the third part he indicates the mode of execution. The two latter parts of the work form an excellent commentary on the second title of the Code of Procedure. This is what may be termed the practical part of the work; the reader finds the solution of difficulties which present themselves, the jurisprudence on the subject is accurately stated, and when it