

proof which satisfies him, under the extensive powers given by the 54th section of the same act; and the official certificate of a County attorney is at least as reliable as the like certificate from a justice of the peace.

There are, however, two provisions bearing on this question which do not appear to have been mentioned by counsel in the case of *The Queen v. Chamberlain* Section 5 of ch. 80, Con. Stat. Can. provides that "in every case in which the original record could be received in evidence, a copy of any official or public document in this province, purporting to be certified under the hand of the proper officer or person in whose custody such official or public document," &c., shall be receivable in evidence of any particular in any court of justice, or before any legal tribunal, &c.; and section 60 of Con. Stat. C. ch. 102 enacts, that after examinations taken before magistrates have been completed, and before the first day of the court to which the prisoner is committed to be tried, &c., the prisoner *may demand from the officer or person having custody of the same* copies of the depositions on which he has been committed, &c., on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding five cents for each folio.

Under one or both of these enactments the judge might well receive certified copies of the depositions from the County attorney, if express authority were needed for receiving that species of evidence of depositions taken in the charge upon which a prisoner applies to be admitted to bail.

SECURITIES BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

A correspondent suggests the advisability of allowing Judges in Division Courts to receive the security offered by an assurance or guarantee society, instead of the security of private individuals. If this is advisable for Division Court officers, why not equally so for municipal and county officials? As far as the former are concerned, none are better aware of the difficulties and unpleasantness of their task than the county judges themselves.

The practice is fast coming into vogue for public companies to accept the securities offered by the bonds of guarantee societies for the due and faithful performance of duties by secretaries, treasurers, clerks, servants, &c., in their employ. This course has many

obvious advantages, both to the servant and his employer, and we think that it might, with proper safeguards, be still further extended.

We understand that notice has been given of the intended introduction of a bill next session with the above object in view, but of general application. We shall be better able to give an opinion on the subject when we see what the proposed enactment provides.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We have been enabled, in the present and in three former numbers, to present to that class of our readers who are interested in municipal affairs, a number of decisions by judges of the Superior Courts, of more or less importance, with reference to disqualifications affecting various members of municipal councils. We also commenced, in the April number, to collect, amongst the notes of cases affecting "Magistrates, Municipal and Common School Law," a series of decisions on the same subject, which we shall continue in future numbers as space permits, and which will, when complete, be found very useful to municipalities when discussing this important branch of the law.

SELECTIONS.

QUACKERY.

The conviction of Wray *alias* Henery aroused the virtuous indignation of the British press to a degree that is inexplicable, as the offence of which he has been found guilty has been known to have been committed daily by the hundreds of quacks who carry on their nefarious but profitable practice in London and every town in the kingdom, and as the proprietors of the newspapers that have been loudest in his condemnation, and in the expression of indignation, have not hesitated to give to his advertisements, and those of others of the same class, a place in their pages. How few of our daily papers can be safely admitted into the family circle, owing to the highly objectionable nature of the advertisements of these quacks, by which alone they are enabled to live. If their advertisements were refused admission in the newspapers, half their trade would be gone. It is said that one London quack alone spends £10,000 a year upon his advertisements. This circumstance is itself enough to show how profitable a business this must be; and we recently heard of a case which explains the manner in which it is made so.

A nervous gentleman—so runs the tale—was induced to consult one of these fellows on a subject of extreme delicacy; the quack, seeing with whom he had to do, left the room