

open, except in term time, before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M. (Con. Stat. U. C., cap. 15 sec. 26).

Under these circumstances is a judgment so signed out of such office hours regularly signed?

LAW STUDENT.

[We answer our correspondent in the language of the late Sir John Robinson:—"We take it that the appointing office-hours, during which the office must be kept open for the despatch of business, is a regulation for the convenience of suitors, that they may know when they will certainly find the office open. But we have found it nowhere held that an officer of the court is not competent to act before or after office hours, as he has always been held competent to act on those holidays when he is not bound to attend his office at all." (*Walker et al v. Fuller*, 10 U. C. Q. B. 477.)—Eds. L. J.]

*Student—Call to the Bar—Admission as Attorney—Age.*

Kingston, June 24th, 1863.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LAW JOURNAL.

GENTLEMEN,—Could you inform me, through the pages of your excellent periodical, whether or not a student would be permitted to pass his examinations for "call" and "attorney" before he has attained his majority.

Of course he could not be sworn in until he is of the full age of twenty-one years.

And oblige,

AN INFANT STUDENT-AT-LAW.

[We have made inquiry, and so far as we can learn, infancy is no bar to examination, either for admission as an attorney or call to the bar. The student, however, must have attained twenty years before he can either be admitted as an attorney or called to the bar.]—Eds. L. J.]

## REVIEWS.

THE GENERAL ORDERS AND STATUTES RELATING TO THE PRACTICE, PLEADING, AND JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY FOR UPPER CANADA, with copious Notes, compiled from English and Canadian Decisions, and a Book of Forms. By Richard Snelling and Frederick T. Jones. Toronto: Henry Rowsell, Law Bookseller and Publisher. 1863.

It is with much satisfaction that we have examined a copy of this publication. The Editors appear to have done their work well. The book is all that the title professes, and more too. In it are collected not only the various orders of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada from 1853 to the present time, with copious practical and explanatory notes, but the orders of the Court of Error and Appeal, the orders, rules and regulations of the Privy Council, miscellaneous points on the orders, a collection of forms, and all the statutes of Upper Canada relating to the practice and jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery.

The Editors have done much to popularize the Court of Chancery, by not only collecting in one volume the orders of that court hitherto to be found, if found at all, in several

volumes of the Reports, but by appending to these orders exhaustive notes on every point of doubt or difficulty likely to arise to a practitioner in the course of his practice. No man who studies this work can be otherwise than well up in the practice of that court. It is, so far as we can learn, decidedly the best work of the kind, on the subject to which it relates, that has been issued in Upper Canada. We have been told that Mr Taylor, of the Equity bar, has issued a somewhat similar work, but as yet have never seen a copy of it. Those who have seen it, and on whose judgment we can rely, tell us that the work of Messrs. Snelling and Jones is superior to it; that it contains not only about 300 more pages, but that the notes are more elaborate and in every respect more valuable. We bespeak for the work under consideration a ready sale. It in all respects deserves it. The Editors are in receipt of letters of approval, as well from the judges of the Court of Chancery as leading members of the bar in that court. Their testimony is no unmeaning tribute to the Editors, but we trust the Editors will receive a still more substantial tribute in the shape of adequate remuneration for their valuable services to the profession.

The senior Editor of the work is a man of no ordinary industry. He has, in the publication of this work, acquitted himself with immense credit. It is a good sign to know that in this Province we have so far progressed as to make it worth while for men of talent and industry, inclined to literary pursuits, to apply themselves according to the bent of their inclination. The work before us would be a credit not only to any man but to any country. It is really more elaborate than the well known work of Morgan on the Statutes, General Orders and Regulations relating to the Practice, Pleading and Jurisdiction of the English Court of Chancery.

It is pleasing also for us to add, that Mr. Rowsell, the publisher, has acquitted himself with great credit. Both the type and paper are excellent. The appearance of the book is all that can be desired. It is convenient in size; so portable that it may be used with ease in court or on circuit; besides, the notes are in general so complete as to render references to the reports of the decided cases unnecessary. The book is a library in itself.

The price is only \$7 50. This was the price announced at a time when it was intended to limit the work to 500 pages. We are glad however to learn, that the support which the work has received, and is likely to receive, is such as to enable the publisher to give the additional matter, more than 200 pages, without additional cost. Such conduct deserves encouragement. The best encouragement will be a wide support, which day by day will rapidly expand till the whole edition is sold.

## APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &C.

### CORONERS.

WILLIAM POTTER, Esquire, Associate Coroner United Counties Leeds and Grenville. (Gazetted June 6, 1863.)

JOSEPH D. BOOTH, Esquire, Associate Coroner, County of Simcoe. (Gazetted June 6, 1863.)

WILLIAM B. QUARRY, Esquire, M.D., Associate Coroner, County of Middlesex. (Gazetted June 13, 1863.)

### NOTARY PUBLIC.

MARTIN O'GARA, of Ottawa, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada. (Gazetted June 6, 1863.)

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C.—HOWLEY KILDORN—LAW STUDENT—AN INFANT STUDENT-AT-LAW—Under "General Correspondence."