

the pith of all the decided cases bearing upon the new rules. Its value to the practitioner cannot be over estimated. The mechanical execution fully equals the English works.—[Sen'r Ed. L. J.]

COUNTY COURT RULES. The Rules, Orders and Regulations as to Practice and Pleading in the County Courts, with Notes Practical and Explanatory. By Robert A. Harrison, Esq., B.C.L., Barrister at Law. Maclear & Co., Toronto. Price \$1.

This is another of Mr. Harrison's timely productions. He has acted with much judgment in preparing a separate work for the County Courts.

The County Courts—creatures of the Statute law have a jurisdiction and procedure, in many respects peculiar, and the notes on the Superior Courts Rules applied to the County Court Rules, would in many instances be calculated to lead the practitioner astray—at all events would require to be carefully considered before being acted on. The labor of doing this, the author has saved to the practitioners and officers of the County Courts, for he has carefully read all his former notes, "the result was that parts were expunged, other parts modified, and additions made in several places so as to adapt his matter to its altered subject."

The origin of each rule is carefully traced out—the decisions serving to explain it given, and every pains taken to make the notes full and reliable guides to officers and practitioners. A table is prefixed to the work, exhibiting at a glance the connection between the Superior Courts and County Courts' Rules. This like the rest of Mr. Harrison's works, evinces labor and ability well directed.

There is an excellent Index to matter, and the mechanical execution is "first class."—[Sen'r Ed., L. J.]

THE UPPER CANADA LAW DIRECTORY 1858. J. Rordans, Law Stationer, Toronto.

We are glad to see this very useful publication make its appearance again. It is very evident that another year's experience has not been lost upon its industrious compiler. We can hardly imagine that any law office would be without a copy, the information it gives is so various and useful to the practitioner. To Clerks and officers of the different Courts also, and in fact to all men of business it can hardly be said to be less necessary as a book of reference. It contains an almanac showing the Terms—Sittings of Courts—days for making various services, &c. &c.; the Act to amend the law for admission of Attorneys, and rule of Law Society there-under; the Judiciary—a list of Barristers and Attorneys in Upper Canada, and their Toronto Agents; County and Judicial officers in different Municipalities; Commissioners for taking affidavits; Coroners, &c.; also Tables showing the time for taking different steps in an action at Common Law in the Superior and County Courts, and in a suit in Chancery; tables of distribution of Estates, of Intestates in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.

These are some of the principal matters, and we consider their enumeration makes any recommendation of the work almost unnecessary on our part.

Not the least interesting feature in the publication this year to us is, "a sketch of the growth and present importance of the Legal Profession in Upper Canada," by way of a preface. It is succinct and well written, and will we doubt not be read with much interest by very many who have not had time or opportunity to make themselves acquainted by research with the details of our professional history. We cannot forbear, even at the risk of its being supposed to be out of place here, giving an extract from the "sketch" in which the writer views the Profession as a necessary element of civilized society. We feel satisfied that every mind capable

of reasoning, will agree in the truth and force of his remarks. He says:—"The profession of the law though generally more carped at than either that of divinity or of medicine, is in its sphere as useful as either to the well-being of modern society. It has always been found that when a people become numerous, all having wants of various kinds to be supplied, it is the interest of the whole community and of each member of it, to have a division of labour. If any man in the social state were to be his own lawyer, his own doctor, and his own clothier, it does not require much discrimination to see that his estate, his life, and his comfort, would be all less effectually served, than if he were himself to apply his attention to some one calling, and when necessary summon the assistance of others more skilful than himself in other callings.

"Those who view society as organised in modern times, and see in it numberless conflicting interests warring with each other, and yet all claiming its protection, must acknowledge the necessity of a vast accumulation of law and of trained intelligence to interpret and apply it. The theorist who thinking that the principles of justice being few are easily understood, and can be easily administered, finds himself opposed to the experience of ages. The number of adjudicated points in the law of England is estimated at one million and a-half, and are contained as may be supposed, in libraries of no trifling dimensions. To study these points, and the laws out of which they arise and upon which they depend must be the vocation of a distinct profession. To make the profession equal to the knowledge and ability required of it, there must be peculiar learning, the offspring of previous preparation."—[Sen'r Ed. L. J.]

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &C.

JUDGES.

GEORGE S. JARVIS, of Cornwall, Esquire, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court, for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.—(Gazetted 23rd Jan. 1858.)

CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

ROBERT LEES, of Ottawa, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace, for the County of Carleton, in the room of F. C. Powell, resigned.—(Gazetted Jan. 9 1858.)
JACOB FARRAND PRINGLE, of Cornwall, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry,—in the room of James Pringle, Esquire, resigned.—(Gazetted Jan. 23 1858.)
CHARLES ALEXANDER WELLER, of Peterboro', Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace, for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria,—in the room of Geo. O. D'Oliver, Esquire, deceased.—(Gazetted Jan. 23 1858.)

CLERKS OF COUNTY COURTS.

JAMES FRASER, of Ottawa, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, for the County of Carleton,—in the room of Henry J. Friel, Esquire, resigned.—(Gazetted 23 Jan. 1858.)

REGISTRARS OF SURROGATE COURTS.

ROBERTSON McDONELL, of Cornwall, Esquire, to be Registrar, of the Surrogate Court, for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, in the room of Alexander McLean, Esquire, resigned.—(Gazetted Jan. 30, 1858.)

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

HENRY WILLIAM JONES, of Cobourg, Gentleman, and JAMES MACLENNAN of Hamilton, Esquire Barrister and Attorney at Law, to be Notaries Public of Upper Canada.—(Gazetted January 30, 1858.)

CORONERS.

GABRIEL BALFOUR, and HENRY LEMON, Esquires, to be Associate Coroners for the County of Brant.—(Gazetted Jan. 23, 1858.)
WILLIAM JACKSON, and NATHAN BICKNELL, M.D., Esquires, to be Associate Coroners, for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.—(Gazetted Jan. 23, 1858.)

RETURNING OFFICERS.

JOHN FINLAYSON, Esquire, M.D., to be Returning Officer, for the Village Elora, under the Act 20 Viet. cap 107.—(Gazetted Jan. 9, 1857.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LEX, ROWLEY KILBORN, and ENQUIRER.—See "Correspondence"

PAUL DENN, J. T., A CLERK OF A DIVISION COURT.—See "Division Courts."

ALIQUIS.—We agree with you. You may proceed.

T. H.—A convict when once returned to Session cannot afterwards be superseded by a more formal one.—See *Chaney v. Payne*, 1 Q. B. 712; *Selwood v. Mount*, 1 Q. B. 726.