

from persons elected to public offices, because it is presumed that persons under the obligation of an oath will be more likely to act conscientiously." (Young's U. S. Citizen's Manual.) "Politicians and moralists have placed much reliance on oaths as a practical security." (Ency. Britannica.) "The oath is an institution established as a precaution against the inconstancy or unfaithfulness of man." (Bouvier, American Law.)

As to the form and matter of the oath or oaths Mr. Mowat should impose upon his Notarial subjects, he should certainly, for the welfare of his Province re-enact the provisions of the Imperial Act, 6 & 7 Vict., chap. 90, s. 7, and make the law of Ontario in this matter correspond to the law of England between 1843 and 1874. This would compel the Notaries of Ontario to take an oath of office, the oath of allegiance and the oath of supremacy.

In these days of Jesuitism, Socialism, Fenianism and disloyalty to the constitution, it would be a wise and statesmanlike precaution to make every Canadian declare "that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Dominion."

It may be said that this last oath would exclude some men. Well, be it so, for who can safely trust that Notary who has been taught to believe or who has been and is being taught by teachers who believe, "That it is no deadly sin to steal, or privately against his will and without his knowledge, to take a thing, from him who is ready to give it if he were asked, but will not endure to have it taken without asking," (*Emanuel Sa, aphorisms, verbo Furtum.*) "That it is not theft privately to take a thing that is not great from our Father," (same authority.) "That he who sees an innocent punished for what himself hath done, he in the meantime who did it, holding his peace, is not bound to restitution," (*Emanuel Sa, aphorisms, verbo Restitutio.*) "To detract from our neighbor's fame before a conscientious, silent and a good man, is no deadly sin," (*Antonin Diana, verbo Detractio, num. 5.*)

A NOTARY PUBLIC.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

Digest of the Reported Cases in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick from 1879 to 1886, with Digest of the Cases in the Supreme Court of Canada decided on Appeal from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, a continuation of Stephens' Digest. By JAMES G. STEPHENS, ESQ., Q. C., County Court Judge. Toronto: Carswell & Co.

We are in receipt of this book, which seems to be carefully prepared. We notice, however, a rather long list of errata, which should be avoided. The typographical execution is very good.