

Prendergast, J.]

KING v. JOHNSON.

[March 6.

Criminal law—Evidence by shorthand—Oath of stenographer.

Under s. 683 of the Criminal Code, when evidence on the trial of a charge before a police magistrate is taken in shorthand by a stenographer, it is essential that the stenographer before acting as such should make oath that he shall truly and faithfully report the evidence, and, if this has not been done, no valid depositions have been taken and the conviction upon such evidence should be quashed and the prisoner discharged upon habeas corpus. *The King v. L'Heureux*, 14 Can. Cr. Cas. 100, followed.

P. E. Hagel, for the prisoner. *Graham*, D.A.-G., for the Crown.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

The destruction of the Law Library of 35,000 volumes was one of the unfortunate features of the recent burning down of the Equitable Building in New York, which deprived a thousand lawyers and law clerks of their offices. When the building was first completed the renting agent reported to Henry B. Hyde that it was impossible to find good tenants for the upper stories, which were too dark. For a moment Mr. Hyde bent his head in thought, then said: "We will organize a lawyers' club on one floor, an insurance men's club on another floor. We will provide a free law library and a free insurance library for both, and provide dining rooms in which the members can meet and take their meals in the daytime. That will give us an income for those floors, and make the rest of the building more desirable for lawyers and insurance men." That was the origin of the famous Lawyers' Club. The Insurance Club was not a success and was soon merged with the other. It resulted in one of the most unique organizations in the world. The Lawyers' Club at one time had 1,820 members, 1,200 resident and 520 non-resident. Their annual dues aggregated \$156,000, all of which went into the Equitable treasury in place of rent. The club was organized in 1887.—*Green Bag*.