the glorious wealth of words in our well-dowered language. A limited dictionary will give words enough for limited thoughts. "Not what we make, but what we save, makes us rich. Not what we read, but what we remember, makes us wise." What I have written is enough for you to remember for the present, is it not?"

H. S.

Now we fear that in coinoling with this writer's opinion, we shall be considered more sharp than it is natural to us to be, and so we must needs add a P. S. to explain that we by no means intend this as a personal reflection upon any of our kind correspondents, but only as an amusing hint to all who handle the pen, ourselves amongst the number. We can assure you that no offence is intended to anybody by our indorsement of the pungent sayings of "H. S."

PRACTICAL POINTS OF LAW.

BY A LAWYER.

INFANTS.

LEGAL infant is a person of either sex under twenty-one years of age. An infant is only liable for the payment of necessaries. Necessary goods are goods suitable to the condition in life and the infant, and to his or her actual requirements at the time of the sale and delivery. An infant is liable for "necessaries" supplied to his wife and children. The term "necessaries" has a purely technical meaning, and embraces other things than food, clothes, and medicine.

For instance, a servant's livery, regiments, carriages and horses, decent burial, and proper education, have been held to be necessaries.

Presents to a bride, who eventually becomes the infant's wife, are necessaries.

An infant is not liable for money lent to supply himself with necessaries. Because he might have borrowed it for that purpose and spent it on something else.

An infant is not bound by his covenant. But if an infant makes an agreement, which is for his benefit at the time, it will bind him.

Although an infant who has entered into a contract cannot be compelled to complete it, yet he cannot maintain an action to recover back a deposit. Nor can he in general recover money back when he comes of age which he has paid for goods which were not necessaries.

An infant ought to sue by his next friend, and not to wait until he is of age.

An infant is not liable to an action for breach of promise of marriage.

An infant under the age of seven cannot incur the guilt of felony. The statement of an account by an infant is not binding on him. But may be ratified by him after he comes of age.

An infant who is apprenticed to a tradesman may be bound, on the death of his master, to serve his widow, if she carries on the same business in the same locality.

An infant who contracts a debt during his minority, and confirms it on reaching his majority, is bound by it.

An infant may be a witness in a court of law if he understands the nature of an oath.

An infant cannot be made bankrupt by a creditor under a voidable contract.

An infant who has been dealt with as a trader is not consecutively liable in respect of a trade debt.

When an infant carries on a trade, an action is not maintainable against him for work done for him in the course of that trade.

But an action may be maintained against an infant to recover the amount of such goods supplied to him to trade with, as were consumed as necessaries in his own family.

An infant may be made a Ward of the Court by filing a bill.

The payment into Court, under the Trustee Relief Act, of money belonging to an infant, renders the infant a Ward of Court.

An infant plaintiff is a Ward of Court without any order to that effect; and if she marries without the sanction of the Court, her fund in Court will not be paid out to her husband without a settlement.

It is a contempt to marry a Ward of the Court without leave, though the father of the infant be living.

Wards of Court are not to be removed out of the jurisdiction.

The clandestine removal of a Ward of Court from the custody of the person with whom the ward has been residing in a criminal contempt.

Marrying an infant Ward of Court is a contempt, though the parties had no notice that the infant was a ward.

A father who makes his children Wards of Court, and then applies to the Court to assist him in directing their religious education, does not necessarily thereby abdicate his parental authority.

An infant is to be brought up in the religion of its father.

A contract entered into before marriage that the children shall be brought up in a particular religion, is not binding on the father.

A mother, being the guardian, has no right to bring up her child in a religion different from that in which her husband died.