

REVIEWS—FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

have rendered a new edition of this work necessary, and made the office of the editor by no means a sinecure. He seems to have done his work carefully and well, and to have justified the statement which he makes in his preface that he has "generally worked up the language and the contents of the book to the level of the new procedure . . . and to the present state of the law." At the same time we are glad to observe that he has altered little or nothing in the general character impressed on the work by the original author.

The special feature of the present edition is an epitome of the equity practice under the Judicature Acts, which the editor has added as a second book to the "Principles of Equity" which formed the sole subject of the preceding editions. This epitome takes up about 130 pages, and is separately indexed. It appears to be a carefully compiled digest of the new practice, and will, no doubt, be found useful by students and practitioners in the mother country. It is, however, of little or no value in this province, at present, and our readers will probably agree with us in thinking the increased size of the volume a somewhat dubious benefit. The "Practice," however has been kept entirely distinct from the "Principles of Equity," in this edition, and will, therefore, in no way interfere with the separate study of the latter. On the whole we may repeat with emphasis the words used by us in reviewing a former edition of this work—"we know of no better introduction to the 'Principles of Equity.'"

THE CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ACT, 1879 (42 Vict., cap. 9) : With an Index and Synopsis of its Provisions. By R. J. Wicksteed, of the Law and Translation Department, House of Commons. Ottawa: Brown Chamberlin, Law Printer to the Queen.

This publication is in the form of a neat pamphlet, and, as might be expected from its title and the name of its author, will be found exceedingly useful, and, indeed, indispensable to those who are called on in any way to deal with the Law of Railways in the Dominion. Members of the legal

profession, at all events, scarcely require the authority of a Carlyle to convince them of the value of a good Index, and we are sure that the one furnished in this publication by Mr. Wicksteed will meet with their approbation, and save the expenditure of no little time and trouble on their part. We may add that the Queen's Printer at Ottawa has charge of the sale and distribution of the edition.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.—In Montreal, on June 16, a seizure of copies of the ninth volume of the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was made, at the instance of Messrs. A. & C. Black, of Edinburgh, in the following circumstances:—Messrs. Black had entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Scribner and Sons, of New York, whereby the latter were to reprint the work in question for the supply of the United States and Canada. As the law of neither of these countries recognises such an arrangement, a Philadelphia firm also reprinted the work and disposed of it over the whole North American continent. On discovering this, the Edinburgh publishers caused copyright to be obtained in Canada under the Act 38 Vict. c. 88 of the Dominion, for several important articles contained in the ninth volume of the "Encyclopædia," and it is on the strength of these articles being found in the volume issued by the Philadelphia firm that the seizure has been made.—*The LAW JOURNAL*, August 2, ult.

Let us try to arrive next at an idea of the size of this territory, which but nine years since was the property of "the Company of Adventurers of England trading into the Hudson's Bay," and whose charter, granted in 1669 to Prince Rupert and nineteen other gentlemen, made them despotic rulers over half a continent on the easy terms that two elks and two black beavers should be paid to the Sovereign whenever he should come into the district. This enormous territory thus easily disposed of, and the value of which for agricultural and mining purposes is unsurpassed, the last and best acquisition of the Dominion of Canada, comprises, as near as can be calculated, 2,984,000 square miles, whilst the whole of the United States south of the international boundary contains 2,933,600 square miles. Including the older portions of Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, Canada measures 3,346,681 square miles, whilst all Europe contains 3,900,000.—*Nineteenth Century*, July, 1879.