

and city clerk, but such roll was not, in fact, so attested until after the final passage of the revising by-law, such by-law has failed to bring into force any by-law contained in such roll.

Held, further, on a motion for a writ of certiorari to remove the conviction of the plaintiff by the Police Magistrate of the City of Nelson for an alleged infraction of the said by-law, that the validity of such a by-law may be determined in certiorari proceedings.

S. S. Taylor, Q.C., and *R. W. Hannington* for plaintiff. *Sir C. H. Tupper*, Q.C., and *Gallihier* for defendants.

England.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

MOLSONS BANK *v.* COOPER.

Collateral security—Crediting proceeds—Suspense account—Banks.

A bank gave a customer "a line of credit to \$150,000, to be secured by collections deposited":—

Held, that the bank was bound to credit the customer with the payments made from time to time to the bank on collateral notes deposited with the bank by the customer in accordance with the terms of the memorandum, and could not hold the payments in a suspense account until the maturity of the customer's own paper given to the bank to cover the line of credit, and take judgment against the customer for the full amount of that paper.

Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, 26 S.C.R. 611 affirmed, and see 32 C.L.J. 119.

Book Reviews.

An Analytical Synopsis of the Criminal Code and of The Canada Evidence Act, by James Crankshaw, B.C.L., Barrister, Montreal; author of An Annotated Edition of the Criminal Code, and of A Practical Guide to Police Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, Montreal: C. Theoret, Law Book Publisher, Nos. 11 and 13 St. James Street.

The title page expresses sufficiently what the author claims to have done. It has been prepared at the request of the publisher for use by the students, as well as the magistrates and practitioners, as an auxiliary to larger works on the subject. It brings the amendments to the Code down to date.