

pointed under the Railway Act, 1903 (D.), which award, by reason of s. 162 of the Railway Act, 1903, entitled him to the costs of the arbitration, the railway company appealed to the Full Court, advancing several distinct grounds of appeal, on all of which the exception of the rate of interest allowed by the arbitrators, they failed, the interest being reduced to the statutory rate, from six per cent. to five per cent.

Held (IRVING, J., dissenting), 1. The word "event" in s. 100 of the Supreme Court Act, 1904, may be read distributively.

2. Sec. 162 of the Railway Act, 1903 (D.), does not apply to costs of appeals to the Full Court from the award of arbitrators, but such appeal is an independent proceeding, and, therefore, governed by s. 100 of the Supreme Court Act, 1904.

3. The success of the appellant company on the question of interest was merely an "issue" arising on the appeal, and not an "event" on which it was taken.

Hunter, C.J.]

[March 30.]

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME v. DAYKIN.

Practice—Issuing writ in name of firm of solicitors.

It is not necessary that a writ should be issued in the name of one solicitor. It is permissible to issue it in the name of a firm. The English practice followed.

A. E. McPhillips, K.C., for plaintiff. R. T. Elliott, for defendants.

Book Reviews.

Stone's Justices Manual, being the yearly Justices' Practice for 1906, 38th edition, edited by J. R. ROBERTS, Solicitor, Clerk to the Justices, etc. London, Butterworth & Co., 1906. Canada Law Book Co., Toronto, agents. 1,309 pages.

As this book is so well known to the whole profession it is unnecessary to refer to it, except to say that the value of this edition is enhanced by an entirely new index. The table of cases cited in the work (an enormous number of them) gives a reference to the various volumes wherein they are reported or noted.