

Court, at law, as a matter of course, and that great injustice often results. Such examinations are had, as a matter of course, in Chancery. Pleadings in Chancery can be amended without costly applications, if done within reasonable time. None of the many frivolous and expensive applications, as to forms of pleadings, which are necessary at law are necessary in Chancery. There is a weekly court in Chancery for the decision of all cases not requiring to be set down for trial on oral testimony, (in addition to the Court for motions and interlocutory applications); there is no such Court at Law. Let fusion take place at once, only do not let men of narrow mind, and with narrow prejudices, be the framers of the new system. "Q. C." evidently desires this fusion; the only thing he has to fear is that it may take place in his time.

Fusion of law and equity in the Province, looked upon as a means of arriving, as nearly as possible, at full justice, must, I humbly submit, result in the wholesale application of the pleadings, practice, and procedure of the Court of Chancery in all the Courts of Common Law. I fear "Q. C.'s" complaint about the labour of having two systems is sincere, and that his apparent total ignorance of the jurisdiction and practice of the Court of Equity, and opinions of equity practitioners, would entail a serious amount of self-education, did he continue to practise after this fusion took place. He will not be alone, however. It may be that the Legislature will find it a serious obstacle, in their efforts at fusion, to provide for a good many Common Law practitioners who have confined themselves to the Common Law system as exclusively as it would seem "Q. C." has done.

I have the honour to be,

Yours, &c.,  
EQUITY.

## REVIEWS.

**FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY.**  
By W. Bathurst Woodman, M.D., F.R.C.P., and Charles Meymott Tidy, M.B., F.C.S, with plates and illustrations. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. Toronto: Copp Clark & Co. 1877.

This is a very learned work by two eminent men, connected with the London Hospital, &c. The information it contains will be found of great use to the criminal lawyer, as a work of reference, when the occasion may require. It is especially intended, however, or at least will be especially valuable to the medical expert. The preface claims it to be "simply a comprehensive Medico-legal Handy-book. Although its subject is legal medicine, it deals with the medical rather than with the legal. The authors have felt that lawyers know the legal aspect of the subject better than physicians, whilst physicians know the medical better than lawyers. Recognizing, however, the existence of a part of the subject belonging to both lawyer and physician, but special to neither, they have ventured on this mid-territory, trusting that their medical view of the land in question may be found of service to those whose profession leads them to regard it primarily from a different point of view."

We are not competent to express an opinion of any value as to this book, so far as the medical part of it is concerned, but the arrangement seems admirably adapted to give the matter as handily as possible to the enquirer. The amount of information given is enormous and of a very varied kind, and we could not here give an idea of the multitude of matters discussed. It is impossible for medical men to write a book which will be at all perfect as a treatise on medical jurisprudence. They look at things from an entirely different standpoint, and we agree with a suggestion that we have seen, that a work of this kind should be the joint production of a physician and a lawyer. The subjects treated of are largely illustrated by coloured plates. Whilst it is quite possible for a lawyer to do without this book, no