

their powers are defined, have no jurisdiction in the matter. The Lord Lieutenant is not likely to bring under the adverse notice of the Privy Council a measure passed by the Irish ministry, and the interference of a British Secretary of State would simply provoke a political crisis. Again, suppose that the Irish members at Westminster persistently violate the section of the bill which restricts their voting power, or that questions arise as to the interpretation of that section, how are such obvious and probable difficulties to be encountered? On these material points the bill is absolutely silent. Not even a pretence of giving a right of appeal to the Privy Council is made. If the American constitution—in the consolidation and maintenance of which the Supreme Court of the United States has borne such a majestic part—had been put together in this light-hearted and—to use a now historic expression—happy-go-lucky manner, it would long ere this have been resolved into its original elements.—*Law Journal.*

Reviews and Notices of Books.

The Municipal Index, being an index to the provisions contained in the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1887) and the annual volumes of statutes for subsequent years, affecting municipal corporations, their councils and officers. By Allan Malcolm Dymond, Barrister-at-Law, Law Secretary to the Attorney-General of Ontario and Law Clerk to the Legislative Assembly. The Carswell Co. (Ltd.), publishers, 1893.

The title page sufficiently indicates the object of this work. It will enable persons who consult it, without loss of time, to find the various provisions scattered throughout several volumes which affect municipal corporations. So far as we have had occasion to use the index, we can speak of its correctness and completeness. It will doubtless be found very useful to practitioners, as well as to all those engaged in the administration of municipal law. In form and execution it is all that can be desired.