

## REVIEWS.

Either do away with the right of appeal, or give a simple and inexpensive remedy. Why should not these appeals be heard by one Judge of Appeal instead of the full Court, as Insolvency appeals are now disposed of? This would save the time of the Court. The papers could be certified, and on a simple notice and deposit, as in appeals from a single Judge to the Court in Banc., the case could be re-argued at any time. The opinion of one Judge of the Court of Appeal would, in almost every case, be perfectly satisfactory to the parties interested. This would reduce the expense and trouble to something like commensurate with the amount usually involved.

(2.) Should not the Sessions and County Court be held quarterly as formerly in the country? When the late Sandfield MacDonald passed the Act doing away with the March and September sittings he provided that County Court cases could be tried at the Assizes. This provision has practically been done away with, no doubt for excellent reasons. But it is a hardship on a man now who has a contested case, and when a jury is required, to have to wait six months. I think there is a strong feeling too, that many of the criminal cases so silently disposed of at the Interim Sessions and Police Courts should be tried at some Court having a better class and larger number of people attending it, than usually graces the Interim Sessions or Police Court.

(3.) At present the Sessions have no jurisdiction to try forgery or perjury, though they can try more important cases. Surely there is no reason now in the reason for this limitation.

Yours, &c.,

COUNTRY PRACTITIONER.

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A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTION SALES. By David Borer, of the Iowa Bar. Second edition. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1878. R. Carswell, Toronto.

This edition has been nearly doubled in size since the first edition, and re-arranged. We can well think that it de-

serves the good reception it has met with in the United States. As however, the authorities cited are almost entirely from the reports of that country, and as these necessarily depend upon legislation somewhat different from ours, the book will not be of the great practical use in this country that it certainly must be across the border. The arrangement of the subjects seems to be very good, and the diligence and learning of the author cannot but be considerable, when we consider that he had but little to help him in the way of previous works on the same subject.

AN ENGLISH VERSION OF LEGAL MAXIMS; with the original forms. By James Appleton Morgan A.M., author of the Law of Literature, &c. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co. 1878.

This is, we suppose, the largest collection of Legal Maxims ever attempted, and as they are alphabetically arranged, and the book supplemented by an Index (which by the way might be fuller), it will be a useful addition to a library and for occasional reference. We are inclined to think it would be well for students to become more familiar with them, and to impress them upon their minds for reference in after years. We cannot therefore agree with a contemporary that does not appreciate the *raison d'être* of its publication. The collection contains 2882 maxims culled from various sources; we certainly admit our utter ignorance until now, that there were so many in existence. This book does not pretend to be more than a compilation, but it is a very perfect one, and we should not expect anything else from the author of the "Law of Literature."

A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, EXCHEQUER AND CHANCERY DIVISIONS. Intended for the use of students. By John Indermaur. London: Stevens & Haynes, Law Publishers, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1878.

Everything that Mr. Indermaur presents to the public is worthy not only of general notice but of attentive perusal by