

REVIEWS.

volume, is the history of the land tenure in Ireland. Each page has its foot notes, giving in detail the authorities for the propositions stated in the text.

We have read the book with great interest, and look upon it as a valuable book of reference, both for the lawyer and the legislator. The author is not a mere theorizer, but a matter of fact writer. He does not aim so much to enter'ain as to instruct; and, no man can read his book without deriving instruction which nowhere else can be found in form so convenient, and in substance so reliable. The typography of the book is elegant. It adds much to the pleasure of reading a book to find it printed in good type and on good paper. The name of the well known law publishers on the title page (Messrs. Stevens and Haynes), is a guarantee that the last mentioned qualities will be found in any book of which they are the publishers.

HARRISON'S COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT AND OTHER ACTS RELATING TO PRACTICE AND THE RULES OF COURT, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES, &c. Second Edition. Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto.

Part V. completes the Common Law Procedure Act proper. We then have the Act respecting Writs of Mandamus and Injunction, originally a part of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1856. The text is explained by numerous lengthy and excellent notes, and a vast collection of cases.

This number concludes with the commencement of the Act respecting absconding debtors, also originally a part of the Common Law Procedure Act, and though, as the Editor remarks, not so much in use as it was before, the Insolvent Act of 1864 is nevertheless not obsolete, and is properly reproduced with its appropriate notes.

THE LAW MAGAZINE AND LAW REVIEW. May, 1870. London: Butterworths, 7 Fleet St.

This number opens with an article on the subject of the Civil Code of New York, to which writers in England have paid much more attention than its intrinsic merits warranted, but this is in accordance with the usual desire of Englishmen to praise everything that emanates from a country which dislikes and despises England in an equal ratio to the

amount of senseless adulation that the latter on every conceivable occasion bestows on everything American.

The writer, however, in the *Review* before us, has the audacity to prefer something Colonial in the shape of codes—giving the palm to the Indian code in preference to that of New York. It thus concludes its remarks on the latter:

“In conclusion we can only express our deliberate opinion as to the merits of the Code. It is this. The Civil Code of New York is in a high degree meagre, ambiguous, and inaccurate. It has not yet received the sanction of the Legislature. Should it ever do so, it may be useful to students as an elementary text-book. It may also be of service to laymen desiring to obtain some notion of the general principles of the law. To the practitioner it will, except so far as it effects alterations in the existing law, be absolutely useless. So far as it alters the existing law, it will, from its meagreness and imperfections, be productive of extensive litigation, and will require to be wrought into shape by a vast amount of judicial interpretation.”

The next article discusses the distinction between The Law Military and Martial Law. Then there is rather a lengthy notice of the diary of a Barrister, which gives some pleasant reading for a spare half hour. The speech of Hon. W. B. Lawrence on the Marriage Laws of various countries as affecting the property of married women, delivered at the British Congress of the Social Science Association in October last, is interesting and useful for reference. We commend it to the champion of women's rights in the West, the enterprising Editress of the *Chicago Legal News*.

Mr. Justice Hayes, lately one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench in England, and whose sudden death last November was much deplored, is highly spoken of in the next article. He is described as a deeply read lawyer, with an acute intellect and subtle mind, as well as a man of great and varied accomplishments, and in social life a universal favorite. Some of our readers may have heard of the celebrated case of the “Dog and the Cock,” descriptive of a trial where a country jury acquitted a prisoner who was found with a newly killed fowl in his possession, on the suggestion of an ingenious counsel that a dog, whom no witness had seen or heard—but as to whom “there might have been a dog although you didn't