

invasion, whom he led to Montreal, and then to the siege of Quebec by Montgomery and Arnold. He is repeatedly mentioned as an active Canadian on the Revolutionary side in the interesting narratives of Sanguinet and others, published by M. L'Abbé Verreau.

Deeds were then registered at Quebec in terms of an Ordinance of General Murray passed in 1764. This deed bears two certificates, showing a curious accuracy of detail, for the first certifies that the document had been "received into the register office in Quebec, on Monday, the 7th day of July 1766, at six o'clock in the afternoon," while the other certifies that it was "Registered in said office, on Wednesday, the 9th July 1766, at seven o'clock in the afternoon, on the French Register, Letter D, page 216." They are signed "J. Goldfrap, D. Reg'r." Mr. Goldfrap kept his office open later than the easy hour of 3, which is the present limit of Registrar's duty.

R. A. R.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LAW OF REGISTRATION OF TITLES IN ONTARIO, being an annotation of **THE REGISTRY ACT** (Revised Statutes of Ontario, cap. cxi), together with a collection of Practical Forms, **Tariff of Fees, etc.**, by Edward Herbert Tiffany, of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law. Publishers, Carswell & Co., Toronto and Edinburgh.

The title of this work shows at once that it falls within the category of those which are in constant use in the practitioner's office, and which, if executed with conscientious regard to accuracy, prove so valuable. The Registry Act which Mr. Tiffany has undertaken to expound was passed in the year 1865, and, with the exception of a manual published in the following year by Mr. Woods, has not found an annotator. In the interval, many important decisions have been rendered by the Ontario Courts, bearing upon the construction and effect of the Act and the later Statutes referring to the subject, and it was desirable that these decisions should be collated and cited under the proper heads. The author has also examined the decisions of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as those of the English and United States Courts, which are referred to where they are in point. Nearly a thousand cases are thus cited.

The work concludes with a collection of forms and other information indispensable to the conveyancer.

Although Mr. Tiffany's book is intended mainly for his professional brethren in Ontario, it nevertheless embraces much that is instructive to those who are studying the subject of registration. So far as the very limited examination we have been able to make of the work enables us to judge, the subject has been carefully and exhaustively treated, and Mr. Tiffany's commentary leaves little to be desired. We must add that the book has been excellently printed and bound, and reflects credit upon the enterprising law publishers, Messrs. Carswell & Co., to whom the profession is indebted for a long series of useful books.

ANATOMICAL STUDIES UPON BRAINS OF CRIMINALS:

A contribution to Anthropology, Medicine, Jurisprudence, and Psychology, by Moriz Benedikt, Professor at Vienna. Translated from the German by E. P. Fowler, M.D. Publishers, Wm. Wood & Company, Medical Publishers, 27 Great Jones street, New York.

Mr. Fowler, in this translation of Prof. Benedikt's investigations, has introduced to the notice of the medical and legal professions on this side of the Atlantic a curious and interesting treatise. How far those who examine the work may be disposed to agree with the somewhat startling corollaries of the learned author we are not prepared to say, but enough will be found in these pages to enlist the attention of the reader and gain respect for the investigator of a dark and abstruse subject.

The work opens with an explanation of the structure of the brain. It proceeds to give twenty-two observations of the brains of executed criminals, illustrated by photographs exhibiting the anatomical outlines of each case. Professor Benedikt believes that he has discovered certain defects in the cerebral constitution of these and other criminals, which indicate an inability on their part to restrain themselves from the repetition of a crime, notwithstanding a full appreciation of the superior power of the law. He is convinced that the "constitutional criminal is a burdened individual," with "the same relation to crime as his next blood kin, the epileptic, and his cousin the