

some may differ from opinions expressed in it, with which others may agree, none can charge it with wilful misstatement or unfair prejudice.

Mr. Kingsford's style is simple and clear. Some minor slips of the pen or press may be found by keen-eyed critics, but they can mislead no one. We think it would be well if the author had appended, or would append in a future volume, a brief account of the several Indian tribes and the tracts of country they inhabited, and of the religious orders which are prominent in his narrative. But, take it all in all, no book yet published in English seems to us to give so clear and detailed an account of the period of French government in Canada as the one before us; and, believing as we do, for the reasons we have stated, that its statements of fact are correct, we hold it to be a work which no student of Canadian history can afford to be without. It is well got up and printed, and the dates inserted at the head of each page of the events recorded in it, much facilitate its use.

G. W. WICKSTEED.

Notes on Exchanges and Legal Scrap Book.

POINTS IN CRIMINAL LAW DECIDED AT THE ANARCHISTS' TRIAL.—The *Criminal Law Magazine* devotes more than a hundred pages of its space in the November number to a report of the Anarchists' trial in the Supreme Court of Illinois. The chief questions of law of general interest decided in the case, *Spies et al. v. People*, are the following:—

If several persons combine to commit murder by concerted action, the acts and declarations of one of them, done in furtherance of the common design, are regarded by the law as the acts and declarations of all.

When several are jointly charged with murder, proof of a conspiracy may be given to show a common design to encourage the murder charged against the accused, and to establish the position of the members of the combination as accessories to the crime.

If A hire B to kill C at a certain place at a certain time, but he kill him at another place at the designated time, A is none the less guilty of aiding, abetting, advising and encouraging the death of C.

On a charge of conspiracy it is not necessary to prove that the conspirators came together and in terms agreed to take a design and pursue it by common means. It is sufficient to prove that they pursued, by their acts, the same object, often by the same means, one performing one part and another another part of the same, so as to complete it with a view to the attainment of that same object.

A jury have a right to draw from proved circumstances such conclusions as are natural and reasonable.

Malice is always presumed where one person deliberately injures another.

Where persons combine to stand by one another in a breach of the peace, with a general resolution to resist all oppressors, and in the execution of their designs a murder is committed, all of the company are equally principals in the