

fession in this country. The author from his position and daily experience knows whereof he speaks. He does not pretend to theorize, but gives the law as it stands in a clear and terse manner, wasting no space in padding or "frills." He does not even write a preface or a table of contents; though in this we do not praise him. He seems to say to the profession, if you desire to know anything about the subjects treated of, look at the index and you will probably find what you want.

He commences with the law on the subject of certiorari and motions to quash convictions. This is followed by a chapter on habeas corpus, mandamus, appeals, and cases stated, followed by a summary of the rules of evidence applicable to criminal procedure. He then takes up the subject of justices, their appointment, qualifications, general authority and jurisdiction. This of course includes a number of matters too numerous to refer to at length. Another subject is procedure before Justices, which necessarily occupies a considerable portion of the work, and includes the law as to preliminary enquiries, summary convictions, summary trials, etc. No book dealing with criminal matters in these days of philanthropic effort would be complete without full reference to the law as it affects juvenile offenders and neglected and dependent children; and this the author deals with at some length.

A very valuable portion of the work, which in itself would form a useful volume, is the chapter devoted to a Synopsis of Offences, with appropriate forms. The volume concludes with a full and well-arranged index. We are not surprised to know that Mr. Seager's book has already received very favourable notice both from Bench and Bar.

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*The Law Quarterly Review* : Stevens & Son, 119, 120 Chancery Lane, London.

The July number contains the usual interesting and exceedingly well-written collection of notes of cases. Among the articles are, The Early History of the Law Merchant in England; The Constitutional Position of the Scottish Monarch Prior to the Union; The French Fishery Rights in Newfoundland; Citizenship and Allegiance, etc. The one of special interest to us in this Dominion is the discussion of the French Fishery rights in Newfoundland, the points in dispute being, as some of our readers are aware (though we venture to say not all), (1) Are the French rights exclusive or concurrent? (2) Do they include the right to trap and can lobsters? The conclusion arrived at by the writer is that the French possess an exclusive right to fish for cod and herring along the Treaty coast, whilst they have no rights at all to take or can lobsters.