

In *Gross v. Electric Traction Co.*, decided in Pennsylvania, 23 April, 1896, under a law similar to Art. 1056 of our Civil Code, an action was brought by a widow for damages caused by the negligence of the company defendant, which resulted in the death of her husband. A peculiar feature of the case was that although the plaintiff and the deceased had been living together for seven years they were only married after the accident and a few days before the husband's death. It did not appear whether the marriage ceremony had been performed to enable the widow to bring her suit against the defendant, or whether the object was to give legal sanction to the union which had previously existed. But it was urged by the company that under the circumstances the plaintiff could not recover. The jury found the fact of negligence, and fixed the damages, and the Court of Common Pleas did not disturb the findings. It would not be difficult, however, to imagine a case in which such a marriage would assume the form of a speculation, and even if the action were maintainable, the damages in such a case might fairly be placed at one cent,—for example where a marriage ceremony was performed obviously with the sole object of enabling an action to be instituted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BANKS AND BANKING.—The Bank Act, Canada, with notes, authorities and decisions, and the law relating to Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, etc., by J. J. Maclaren, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D. Publishers: The Carswell Co., Toronto.

Mr. Maclaren, Q.C., the author of the well known and valuable treatise on Bills and Notes—a work which has already reached a second edition—has now taken up the kindred subject of Banks and Banking. The banking system of Canada differs considerably from that of England, and still more widely from that of the United States. The decisions of our own courts, therefore, deserve special attention in so far as they touch this branch of