

Lords, 23 R.P.C. 192; see p. 204.) This case is referred to later in the case of *Lake v. Rotax Motor Accessories*, 28 R.P.C. 532; see p. 538.

A disclaimer may go too far and defeat the patent. The subject-matter left after the disclaimer must possess patentable novelty. In *Copeland-Chatterton v. Pagette* (1906), 10 Can. Ex. 410, 38 Can. S.C.R. 451, the claim sued on was held invalid as possessing no novelty over one which had been disclaimed.

The portion of the specification disclaimed must be readily distinguishable from the remaining portion, so that there may be no ambiguity as to what is actually disclaimed and what is still left: (*Tuck v. Bramhill* (1868), 6 Blatch. 96; *Electrical Accumulator Co. v. Julien Electric Co.* (1889), 38 Fed. 134; *Taylor v. Archer* (1871), 8 Blatch. 318).

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Book Reviews.

Municipal Manual comprising the following:—The Municipal Act; The Local Improvement Act; The Municipal Arbitrations Act; The Arbitration Act; The Municipal Franchises Act; The Public Utilities Act; The Municipal Electric Contracts Act; The Patriotic Grants Act; The Bureau of Municipal Affairs Act; The Planning and Development Act. By JOHN REDMOND MEREDITH, K.C. of Osgoode Hall, and WILLIAM BRUCE WILKINSON, K.C., of Osgoode Hall, Law Clerk of Municipal Bills, Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Edited by SIR WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice of Ontario. Toronto: Canada Law Book Company, Limited. Philadelphia: Cromarty Law Book Company, 1112 Chestnut Street. 1917.

This important work, which comes with the endorsement of the Chief Justice of Ontario, is referred to at length in our editorial columns, *ante*, p. 44.

Waiver Distributed Among the Departments, Election, Estoppel, Contract, Release. By JOHN S. EWART, K.C., LL.D., author of "Estoppel by Misrepresentation" and other works. With a foreword by ROSCOE POUND, Ph. D., LL.D. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1917.

The author divides his subject into sixteen chapters, the first, however, being only introductory. It is not an ordinary law book; but rather a critique of 291 pages on the use of the