

hands of a consignee or indorsee for value, is made conclusive evidence of the shipment of the goods, as against the person signing the same. But the person signing may exonerate himself from liability by showing that the misrepresentation was caused without any default on his part, and wholly by the fault of the shipper or holder, or of some person under whom the holder claims.

The Dominion Winding Up Act has been amended in some important particulars by 52 Vict., c. 32 (D). Chief among these amendments is the power conferred on the Court to make a winding up order at the instance of the company or a shareholder, when the period fixed by the charter for the duration of the company has expired, or when an event has occurred, on the lapsing of which by the charter the company is to be dissolved; also where the company at a special meeting of the shareholders passes a resolution requiring the company to be wound up; or where the company is insolvent within the meaning of the Winding Up Act; and also at the instance of a shareholder for at least \$500, where 25% of the stock has been lost and it is shown that the lost capital will not likely be restored within a year; or when he can show to the Court that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up. Provision is made enabling the Court to adjourn the proceedings, and appoint an accountant to inquire into the affairs of the company, when the company opposes of the application. The Court is empowered to dispense with the notice to creditors, contributors, shareholders, or members of the company required by the Winding Up Act; and the liquidator may be authorized to exercise any of the powers conferred on him by the Act without the sanction or intervention of the Court; and the Court may limit and restrict the powers of interim liquidators. Liquidators are empowered to require creditors to attend and prove their claims when they consider they should not be allowed without proof. Certain verbal amendments are made to the principal Act, and the Court is to have "the same power and jurisdiction to cause or allow service of proceedings under the Act on persons out of the jurisdiction, as in ordinary suits within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court." It remains to be seen how far this provision will be of any effect. According to some recent English decisions it would seem that the Court has in ordinary cases no inherent jurisdiction to authorize service of its process on persons beyond the jurisdiction, and that its power to do so is strictly governed by statute. The Act is also amended so as to enable the Court to refer matters to its officers under the Winding Up Act as in an ordinary suit, subject to an appeal, according to the ordinary practice of the Court; and proceedings under a winding up order are to be carried on as nearly as may be in the same manner as any ordinary action within the jurisdiction of the Court.

By chap. 36 further provision is made for the extradition of criminals. The list of crimes includes amongst other offences, larceny, embezzlement, obtaining goods under false pretences, so that many persons who have committed such crimes in foreign countries will find Canada no longer a safe harbour of refuge.

The Supreme Court Act has been amended by chap. 37; among other things, by preventing a judge whose decision is appealed from, or who took part in the trial of the cause or matter, from sitting as a judge on the hearing of the appeal.