

not a "confession" within the rules by which evidence of a statement by way of confession made to a person in authority may be received only where shewn to have been made freely and voluntarily.

Wigmore on Evidence, sec. 821, approved.

2. Where questions are put to the accused by the Crown counsel in cross-examination when the accused becomes a witness on his own behalf and such questions overstep the bounds allowable in cross-examination as making suggestions not warranted by the evidence and from which the jury might draw inferences prejudicial to the accused, the validity of the conviction will not be affected thereby if the trial judge has instructed the jury to disregard those questions and any inferences suggested by them.

*R. v. Long*, 5 Can. Cr. Cas. 493; *R. v. Rose*, 18 Cox C.C. 717; *R. v. Bridgewater*, [1905] 1 K.B. 131; and *R. v. Hudson*, [1912] 2 K.B. 464, 7 Cr. App. R. 256, referred to.

*F. E. Eaton*, for the accused. *L. F. Clarry*, and *G. P. O. Fenwick*, for the Crown.

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## Book Reviews.

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*The Canadian Criminal Law Digest*. Being a consolidated Digest of the cases under the Criminal Code reported in vols. 1 to 20, inclusive, of CANADIAN CRIMINAL CASES, 1893-1913. Toronto: Canada Law Book Co. 1913.

The above excellent series of reports is so well known to our readers as to need no words of commendation from us. But it would be of little use to a busy practitioner if the law therein contained were not readily obtainable. To meet this requirement and to keep the 20 volumes which have been issued, under one uniform system with a ready key thereto, this digest has been compiled.

In addition to the numerous cases to be found in these 20 volumes, a large number of criminal cases decided in Canada prior to the commencement of the above series of reports, have been carefully selected as being still of value as precedents since the enactment of the Criminal Code of 1892. To these are also added a large number of cases for offences under the liquor