

CORRESPONDENCE—REVIEWS.

Assizes ; but when a trial takes place before a Judge, without a jury, and he takes the case *en délibéré*—there appears to be nothing in the statute which requires the Judge to find a verdict within any stated time—he may do so the same day or on any future day—he should do so within a reasonable time after the trial, and within time for either party to move during the next ensuing term. I regret to say that this is not always done. My clients have suffered on two occasions under such circumstances, on both of which the Judge who tried the case allowed the matter to stand over until he apparently forgot the evidence, and at last, after being applied to again and again, endorsed a “*pro forma*” verdict—leaving the unfortunate to his choice either to submit, or to go to the expense of moving against that verdict, and that after another Court had passed and gone. Fortunately for litigants, as a general rule, our Judges dispose of the cases as they come before them with reasonable dispatch ; but it is to be regretted that there is at least one exception to this rule. Now what is the difficulty ? Is the Judge unable to agree with himself ? If this is the trouble, he had better be “*discharged*,” and allow plaintiff to bring the case on again for trial before another Judge, who, perhaps, will not see any reason for “*halting on the way*.” In this respect I submit that the statute should be amended so as to limit the time within which a Judge should find a verdict. It is a monstrous absurdity to allow a case to be locked up in the way in which it may now be.

Yours truly,
A BARRISTER.

September 2nd, 1880.

To the Editor of the LAW JOURNAL.

SIR,—A. and B. reside in Manitoba. A there becomes indebted to B. on contract. A.'s only estate lies in Ontario. By what, if any, proceeding, can B. reach this property to satisfy his debt.

Yours, &c.,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Invermay, Sept. 22, 1880.

REVIEWS.

THE BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGE ACTS OF ONTARIO, by John A. Barron, Barrister-at-Law. Carswell & Co., Toronto, Ont., 1880.

The title page summarizes the contents of the volume as being a complete and exhaustive annotation of the Rev. Stat. Ont. cap. 119, and of the Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property Amendment Act, 1880, preceded by an introductory treatise on the law of bills of sale and chattel mortgages, and having appended chapters 66, 95, 98 and 118 of the Rev. Stat. Ont., and the Act 29 Vict. chap. 28(Dom.), in so far as the same affect the law of bills of sale and chattel mortgages, with an appendix of forms.

The book is dedicated to the Hon. Vice-Chancellor Blake, whom the author thanks for glancing through the proof, and for his kind advice and friendly counsel. The preface and introduction are both peculiar in their length and fulness ; and, as a matter of convenience and book-making, we should have thought it would have been better to have given the same matter more in the shape of a treatise in connected chapters. The matter, however, is there, and well put together.

In the preface the earlier Acts are given in full. The reason for this is said to be that by a comparison of the statutes “the enquirer can conveniently satisfy himself of the adaptability of his references,” and we agree with the author as to the usefulness of this, especially as he gives running reasons, supported by authorities, for the changes from time to time made in the law.

The introduction treats of matter constantly occurring in the course of practice, and prepares the reader for the annotation on the statutes relating to chattel mortgages, which forms the principal and most useful part of the work.

The notes on the first section of the Act alone occupy 37 pages, which gives some idea of the full treatment of the subject by the author.

We particularly notice under “goods and