

present edition is in every respect superior to the first, as well as to the number of acts annotated, as to the number of decisions collected and analysed and the mode of arranging them, the compactness of the information given and the correctness of the citations and authorities, the number of which is immense, there being no less than over 8,500 cases referred to throughout the work. Of one thing the editor may well feel no little gratification, namely, that when in the prior edition he hazarded an opinion as to what the decision would be likely to be on any doubtful point, or suggested an interpretation of any clause in the act, the views expressed have in every instance within our knowledge been borne out by judicial authority.

The contents are: The Common Law Procedure Act (Con. Stat. U. C. cap. 22); Writs of Mandamus and Injunction (Con. Stat. U. C. cap. 23); Absconding Debtors (Con. Stat. U. C. cap. 25); Ejectment (Con. Stat. U. C. cap. 27); The Common Law Procedure Amendment Acts (Stat. Can. 29, 30 Vic. cap. 42, and Stat. Ont. 31 Vic. cap. 24); Executions against Goods and Lands (Stat. Ont. 31 Vic. cap. 25). The Law Reform Act (Stat. Ont. 32 Vic. cap. 6); The Law Reform Amendment Acts (Stat. Ont. 33 Vic. cap. 7, and Stat. Ont. 33 Vic. cap. 8); *Regulæ Generales* (as to Attorneys, Practice, Pleadings, and Miscellaneous).

AMERICAN LAW REVIEW. April, 1871. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 110 Washington Street.

The contents of this number are as follows: The North Eastern Fisheries; Expert Testimony; The Bar Association of the City of New York; Digest of the English Law Reports; Selected Digest of State Reports; Digest of Cases in Bankruptcy; Book Notices; List of Law Books Published in England and America since January, 1871; Summary of Events; Correspondence, &c.

The first is a long and well written, but to our minds not a convincing article, containing some rather startling propositions on a subject which has been already largely discussed in all its bearings.

The reviewer commences by referring to the following provisions of the different treaties relating to the subject:—

Article III. of the treaty of peace, concluded Sept. 3, 1783, is in these words:

"It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on each part of the coasts of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, but not to dry or cure the same on that island; and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, as long as the same shall remain unsettled; but as soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground."

The writer then goes on to say:—

"The treaty of peace signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, was silent upon the subject of the fisheries. A correspondence soon thereafter arose, in which the American Government maintained the position that all the rights secured to citizens of the United States in 1783 were still subsisting, notwithstanding the intervening war of 1812; while the British cabinet insisted that all these liberties were swept away at the outbreak of hostilities between the two countries. The convention signed at London, Oct. 20, 1818, was the result of these opposing claims. Article I. thereof is as follows:—

"Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of any kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks from Mt. Joly on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast. And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors,