

To which ancient, but excellent, authorities we may add the following modifications, viz.: If the existence of a specific intention is essential to the commission of a crime, the fact that the party was drunk when he did the act which, if coupled with that intention, would constitute such crime should be taken into account by the jury in deciding whether he had that intention. For instance, if A. is indicted for inflicting on B. an injury dangerous to life with intent to murder B., the fact that A. was drunk at the time ought to be taken into account by the jury in deciding whether A. intended to murder B. or not. (*Reg. v. Cruise*, 8 C. & P. 546.)—*Justice of the Peace.*

Reviews and Notices of Books.

Reports of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Reported by Charles Morse, LL.B., and published by L. A. Audette, LL.B., Registrar of the Court.

No. 4 of the second volume of these reports, which is just published, contains an appendix comprising all the important decisions respecting patents and trade marks of the Department of Agriculture since the year 1869. These decisions include that of *Barter v. Smith*, wherein is the opinion of Dr. Tache, D.M.A., on the important questions of manufacture in Canada, and importation into Canada of patented inventions. In view of the jurisdiction now exercised by the court in such matters, this collection of cases should be valuable to the profession at large.

Bills, Notes, and Cheques. *The Bills of Exchange Act, 1890, Canada, and the Amending Act of 1891, with notes and illustrations from Canadian, English, and American decisions, and references to ancient and modern French law.* By J. J. MacLaren, Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D., member of the Bar of Ontario and Quebec, L. w Examiner of Victoria University, and Honorary Lecturer on Comparative Jurisprudence in the University of Toronto. Toronto: The Carswell Co. (Ltd.), Law Publishers, 1892.

This is the third annotated edition of the Bills of Exchange Act of 1890. Being the last, it should be the best; and we think that it may properly be so described, and this without any invidious comparison between it and the previous works of Mr. Hodgins and Mr. Smythe. The author has had the benefit of the labours of his predecessors. He has, moreover, brought the subject before us in a comprehensive shape and down to the latest date by waiting until the Act of 1891 was passed. This statute effected some changes necessary to make the Act of 1890 consistent with itself and reintroduced the provision which was a part of the code as originally prepared, but which was struck out by the Senate—namely, that the rules of the common law of England, including the law merchant, shall apply to Canada, except in so far as they are inconsistent with the express provisions of the Canadian Act. As the author