

REVIEWS.

dary cause or causes arising within the system of the insured before or at the time of or following such accidental injury (whether causing such death or disability directly or jointly with such accidental injury)." On a Saturday, as the insured was washing his feet in an earthen-ware pan, it broke, and a wound was inflicted on the foot; the wound was properly attended to, but on Thursday following erysipelas set in, and on Saturday he died. The erysipelas was consequent on the wound, and without the wound he would not have had it. *Held* (KELLY, C. B., dissenting), that the insurers were exempted from liability by the exception in the policy.—*Smith v. Accident Insurance Co.*, L. R. 5 Ex. 302.

See ACTION; EVIDENCE.

INTENTION.—See TRUST.

INTEREST.

The owner of iron-works employed the plaintiff as manager, and agreed to give him seven and a half per cent. of the profits. An account being taken, it appeared that in two of the years there was due to the plaintiff a larger amount than he had received. *Held*, that the plaintiff was not entitled to interest on the excess from the end of each year, but only from the time of demand.—*Rishton v. Grissell*, L. R. 10 Eq. 393.

JURISDICTION.

The Companies Act, 1862, provides that "any partnership, association, or company, except railway companies, incorporated by Act of Parliament, . . . may be wound up under this Act," &c. *Held*, that the Court had jurisdiction to wind up a canal company incorporated by Act of Parliament, although it could not carry it into complete effect without the aid of Parliament.—*In re Bradford Navigation Co.*, L. R. 10 Eq. 331.

See BANKRUPTCY; EQUITY, 1, 2, 4; RECEIVER.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS.

THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT AND OTHER ACTS RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF COMMON LAW AND THE RULES OF COURT, WITH NOTES. By Robert A. Harrison, Esq., D. C. L., Q. C.—Second Edition—Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co. London: Stevens & Haynes, 1870.

We have noticed the receipt of the various numbers of this work, as they from time to time appeared, and we hailed with pleasure the last one, which, giving us the index and

table of cases, &c., enabled us to have the book bound and put in a shape for daily reference.

When the first edition of Mr. Harrison's work was given to the public, it was received as a boon by the profession here, welcomed with words of commendation by our Judges, and called forth the most flattering notices from the legal press in England, where sharp criticism is the rule, and where, though Colonial productions may have a courteous reception, they do not escape the probe of the critic. However, it stood the test, and this was the more creditable to the Editor when it is remembered, that his work was prepared principally before he devoted himself to the general practice of a lawyer's office. Knowing this and knowing the extent of his experience and industry, and the position he has won for himself since the first edition was published, we looked with confidence for even a greater measure of success for the second, and in this we are not disappointed.

On examining the notes we find that they are more condensed than in the first edition, arising partly from the fact that doubtful points which were then discussed at length, are now settled by judicial interpretation; and this process of expunging matter of discussion and substituting the authoritative decisions of the Courts, will account for the fact that while in the present edition there is *nearly double* the matter to be found in the first edition, the book itself is no larger, and equally if not more convenient for use—and here we may remark that considerable space has been gained and the look of the volume much improved, by making the notes the whole width of the page.

As it now stands, the work is eminently useful for reference as an annotated edition of the acts contained in it, and as compared with other similar works on the same subject, the volume before us is by far the most complete. But is not merely an annotated edition of an act; it is, in addition, a collection of treatises on different subjects, exhausting the cases decided in the English, Irish and Canadian Courts. To explain this, the reader will find that on page 105 *et seq.*, the practice as to change of venue is fully discussed. Upon reference to note 7, page 169, there will be found full notes on equitable pleadings, occupying no less than eight pages of closely