

## REVIEWS.

LEGACY.—See AMBIGUITY; CONSTRUCTION, 3-8;  
CY PRES; ELECTION; REMOTENESS; RESIDUARY CLAUSE; WILL, 3.

LIEN.—See BILL OF LADING.

LIGHT.—See ANCIENT LIGHT.

LIMITATIONS, STATUTE OF.

Suit to recover property to which the bill alleged that the plaintiff's ancestors became entitled in 1769. It was alleged in the bill that the certificate of a marriage which formed the principal link in the plaintiff's title had been destroyed, and the register had been fraudulently mutilated, to destroy the evidence of the marriage, and that a transcript of the register was accidentally discovered by the plaintiff in 1868. The Statute of Limitations provides that, in case of concealed fraud, the right of any person shall be deemed to accrue when such fraud shall or with reasonable diligence might have been first known. *Held*, that by reasonable diligence evidence of the marriage might have been discovered more than twenty years before, and that the plaintiff was barred.—*Chelham v. Hoare*, L. R. 9 Eq. 571.

## REVIEWS.

THE LAW OF SALVAGE, AS ADMINISTERED IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY AND THE COUNTY COURTS, WITH THE PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME; WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING STATUTES, FORMS, TABLE OF FEES, &c. By Edwyn Jones, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-law. London: Stevens & Haynes, Law Stationers, Bell Yard, Temple Bar. 1870.

This is a book equally useful to the American and the English lawyer. It appears to be a carefully written epitome of the principles of the law of Maritime Salvage. The author does not profess to give all the cases relating to the interesting subject of which he treats, but leading cases, both American and English, are noticed in a clear and succinct manner. The arrangement of the book is good. It is not only a book of principles but a book of practice. We have perused its pages with much interest.

There are three principal chapters. In the first the author explains the value of salvage, its ingredients, and gives instances of salvage service, including life service. Having done this, he, in the second chapter, treats of the persons entitled to claim salvage, discussing

the rights of the crew, passengers, shipowner, pilots, tugs, ship's agent, and war vessels. He attempts to reconcile the English and American cases, but without success. The differences, however, where differences are irreconcilable, are judiciously pointed out and ably considered. In the third chapter he treats of the different sets of salvors, and distribution between rival salvors. This is a branch of the subject of no ordinary difficulty. But we must admit that the author boldly undertakes the task of expounding it, and creditably acquits himself. The reference to decided cases is very accurate, and whenever possible the language of the Judge is given. The remaining chapters, eight in number, treat respectively of the amount of salvage, apportionment of salvage contribution, misconduct and negligence, detention by salvors, proceedings to recover salvage, jurisdiction and practice of the Court of Admiralty, jurisdiction and practice of the County Court, jurisdiction of Justices, costs and appeal. In the appendix are given portions of several acts pertinent to the treatise, such as the Merchant Shipping Act, the acts regulating the practice of the Court of Admiralty and the County Court, Admiralty Jurisdiction Acts of 1868 and 1869, Admiralty and other forms, together with Schedules of Fees in Admiralty and County Courts.

Small treatises of this kind are becoming numerous, and, when well prepared, are well sustained, because more convenient in form than larger treatises dealing with wide decisions of the law. Abbot on Shipping is no doubt a standard work of acknowledged value and merit. But the law of last year, owing to the multiplicity of decided cases, is not the law of this year; and it is much more easy to issue small treatises on subdivisions of a great work than to issue new editions of the great work itself. In this manner the profession are likely to have at hand the latest decided cases on particular branches of law in a form very convenient for use. Such works, when carefully prepared, ought to be encouraged because of their own intrinsic usefulness; and they serve as an introduction to the profession of young men of merit, as yet unknown to fame, who would not have the courage, even if they had the ability and intention, to produce larger treatises. Of this class is the book now before us. It is one of the best of its kind, proving the author to be a good lawyer as well as a good text writer. The book contains about 300 pages, is neatly printed, and has a copious and convenient index.

THE ONTARIO LAW LIST. By J. Rordans. 6th Edition. Toronto: H. Rowsell, 1870.

The utility of this little volume to the legal practitioners of Ontario is already so well known that it scarcely requires from us any special commendation.