The author claims to aim chiefly at conciseness. Were it not for this announcement, we should have thought that the style was somewhat diffuse, and that a sermonizing strain occasionally appears, not in keeping with the practical, concise treatment of the subject required.

We could easily, however, overlook faults of this kind, and occasional amplifications of abstract propositions which nobody denies, and which swell the volume without any compensating advantage, were not statements made which are so misleading as to shake our confidence in other matters which very probably would, on examination, prove to be accurately annotated. For example, section 15 of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877, provides that "the directors may at any time *within* six months after the passing of any such resolution (as to an application for supplementary letters patent), petition the Governor," &c. The author, after a dissertation as to the disasters likely to follow from a company's "launching out into enterprises other than those for which it was formed," thus speaks of the provision alluded to (p. 150): "As an additional safeguard it is provided that a period of *six months must elapse* from the time of the passing the resolution, *before* the petition may be presented, thus giving to all interested ample opportunity for deliberation," &c. The unhappy solicitor who might follow the author and not the Statute, would find no comfort in the fact, when turned round, and told that the petition should have been presented *within*, and not *after*, the six months had elapsed. This is not a case of doubtful construction, but mere carelessness, almost unaccountable.

Whilst a candid criticism compels us to refer to these defects, there is much in the book that will be of use. A large number of cases are referred to, and it is a great help to have a convenient arrangement of the subjects treated of. The mere typographical execution is good, but the proof has been carelessly read, at least in this, that cases cited are given in various kinds of type, and there is no uniformity in the citations, which do not appear to have been verified, as there are various mistakes in names, nd some of them are unintelligible.

LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

The following are some of the Examination Papers of Hilary Term, 1881 :

FIRST INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Williams on Real Property.

HONORS.

1. A. is entitled to an estate in remainder upon the decease of B, during whose life C. is tenant. A. believes B. to be dead, but is unable definitely to ascertain whether or not such is the fact. What course would you advise him to adopt ?

2. State shortly the effect of the two statutes of Elizabeth as to fraudulent and voluntary conveyances.

3. By what means can property be granted so that upon the grantee doing some act another person shall acquire a title to the lands ?

4. Into what three kinds may incorporeal hereditaments be divided ? Give an example of each.

5. A. leases to B, who covenants to pay rent, B. assigns to C, and C. to D. Who is now liable to the rent ? Explain.

6. What doctrine of law formerly deterred lessors from granting licenses to their lessees to commit a breach of some covenant, a breach of which by the terms of their lease would give a right to re-enter ? What is now the law upon the subject?

Mercantile Law, &c.

HONORS.

Discuss the question of the necessity for a request in order to make a complete contract. Answer as fully as you can.

2. Give, after Smith, the general rules as to the way in which a contract ought to be evidenced and construed.

3. State as fully and particularly as you can, the remedies which one partner has against another in reference to partnership transactions.

4. Distinguish between a pledge and a mortgage, and write short notes on the rights of a pledgor and pledgee, respectively.

5. The holder of a note dated at Toronto, made by A. payable to the order of B., and endorsed by him, hands it to you for suit. What