

*The Law relating to unconscionable Bargains with Money Lenders*, by HUGH H. L. BELLOT, M.A., B.C.L., and R. JAMES WILLIS, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens & Haynes, Law Publishers, Temple Bar; 1897; 130 pp.

Books on special subjects are the order of the day. We have got pretty well to the end of usury laws, but this book has its use even now. The first part is devoted to a sketch of the origin and history of usury, and a discussion on usury at common law, prior to the statutes regulating usurious transactions. The more practical part of the book begins with chap. 3, which treats of the equitable doctrine giving relief in case of heirs and expectants, dealing with their expectancies as enunciated by the leading case of *Earl Chesterfield v. Janssen*. An appendix gives the various leading cases decided since the case above referred to. Questions do not often in this country arise in connection with the subject treated of in this book, but this collection of the authorities will make it useful, and save time when the occasion requires.

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*Principles of the Law of Consent*, with special reference to criminal law, including the doctrines of Mistake, Duress and Waiver; by HUKM CHAND, M.A., author of "Res Judicata." Bombay Education Society's Press. 1897.

A writer who, in these days of specialized dissertations upon concrete subjects, gives us a treatise upon one of those elementary concepts which constitute the framework around which the entire structure of the law has been built, is performing an extremely meritorious and useful task. The most recent essay in this direction emanates from the far east, and is written by a native of India, a quarter of the globe from which we have not hitherto learned to look for much enlightenment in matters of this sort. The topic chosen involves the investigation of some of the most difficult and unsettled problems of jurisprudence, and to the solution of these the learned author has contributed most valuable aid. In carrying out his scheme he has, with remarkable industry, drawn not only upon that great storehouse of legal lore, the English and American reports, but also upon the disquisitions of the civilians of Continental Europe. It would require more space than we have at our disposal to furnish our readers with any more definite idea than this of the contents of Mr. Chand's volume. Nor are we disposed, in a case where there is so much that is deserving of praise, to essay the ungracious task of criticizing the author's style, which is often rather obscure and inartificial. We shall merely say that, in our own opinion, this work merits the favourable attention of the profession as a very cleverly arranged collection of information which it would be extremely difficult to procure without its assistance.