

*römischen Rechts*, 8-9 Aufl. 1899); and, lastly, that of Leonhard (*Institutionen des römischen Rechts*, 1894), which is, so far as I know, the latest which has appeared. In spite of its restriction to a determinate period, which is expressed in its title, we may compare with the most extended of these manuals of Institutes, the English work of R. 'y, *Roman Private Law in the times of Cicero and of the Antonines*, 2 vols., 1902.

(b) The most complete Pandect treatise, that in which one will be most certain to find any question discussed and the bibliography of it, is, in my opinion, that of B. Windscheid, *Lehrbuch des Pandektenrechts* (3 vols., 1891; Italian translation by Bensa and Fadda), which has been brought down to date and into correlation with the articles of the new German Code, in an 8th edition, published by Th. Kipp, 3 vols., 1900-1901. The justly popular work of Dernburg (*Pandekten*, I, 6th ed., 1900; II, 6th ed., 1903; III, 5th ed., 1894), gives a vivacious exposition of the principal points, accompanied by a large amount of historical information. That of Brinz (*Lehrbuch der Pandekten*, 2 Aufl., 1873-1892, revised in its latter portions by Lotmar), is distinguished by great clarity and rare acuteness. The Pandects of Baron (*Pandekten*, 9 Aufl., 1896), shew in their concise form the same precision and the same clearness as do his Institutes. The Pandects of Vangerow (*Lehrbuch der Pandekten*, 7th ed. unaltered, 3 vols., 1867), which are not an exact treatise, but a skeleton cut-