

after time has been given to the principal debtor, the entire number is taken up by discussions of matters juridical and quasi-juridical, far beyond what are known in English law as the "Four Seas."

The place of honour is occupied by a lengthy discussion of the judicial crisis in the Transvaal, from the pen of Mr. J. W. Gordon. Constitutional lawyers, both in Canada and the United States, will be much interested in this account of high-handed fashion in which President Kruger defeated the attempt of Chief Justice Kotze to arrogate to his Court the power of testing the validity of statutes by considering whether their provisions were or were not in harmony with the "Grandwet." This law, though in some respects organic, is apparently not in the same category as the British North America Act, or the Constitutions of our southern neighbors, but rather analogous to the Magna Charta, and the Chief Justice was therefore quite unwarranted, on strictly technical grounds, in taking the stand he did. India is represented by an article in which Mr. Rattigan puts forward an urgent and persuasive plea for an extension of the system of codification, which he maintains to be the only remedy for the lamentable vagueness of the law in that great dependency. Even those who are opposed to codification in England and on the continent will, we think, admit the desirability of finding some means of imparting greater fixity to rights and obligations in a country in which the uncertainties of the practical administration of justice are aggravated indefinitely by the fact that, if Mr. Rattigan is to be believed, a suitor has to consider very anxiously and carefully the mental proclivities of his prospective judge! The article by Mr. Lefroy, which was noticed ante. p. 677, carries us to the western hemisphere, but India comes to the front once more in a discourse by Mr. Petheram on "English Judges and Hindu Law," in which some curious instances are given of the deplorable errors which result from committing to English judges the function of administering a system of jurisprudence which, with all their industry and conscientiousness, they are very apt to misunderstand. The East also claims attention in the next contribution, in which a learned Japanese lawyer has something of interest to tell us about the application of international law during the late war between his country and China. The number concludes with an obituary monograph by M. Enest Nys upon M. Rivier, one of the most distinguished of the Continental authorities on Roman and international law.

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*Jervis on Coroners*, 6th edition, by RUDOLF E. MELSHEIMER, barrister-at-law; London, Sweet & Maxwell, limited, 3 Chancery Lane; Stevens & Sons, limited, 119-120 Chancery Lane, 1898.

This work rearranges the whole of Sir John Jervis' work, giving the Acts of 1887 and 1892, with forms and precedents. This is, of course, the standard work on "Crown quest" law, and those who have need of information on this subject will doubtless supply themselves with it.

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*The Law of Bankruptcy in the United States under the National Bankruptcy Act of 1898*, by WM. MILLER COLLIER; Albany, N.Y., Matthew Bender.

We recently referred to the fact of a new bankruptcy law having come into force in the United States. The work before us will be of interest in view