that a "bill payable on presentation" would include a "bill payable on sight," and that such bills (*i.e.*, bills payable on sight), "are not entitled to 'days of grace.'" We learn, however, that the author has corrected this error in a small list of *corrigenda*, which has just been issued, so that his statement is now to the effect that sight bills "may be" entitled to days of grace. We think, however, that a stronger statement still would be justifiable, viz., that *such bills are* so entitled. Then again on p. 129 (note 3 to sec. 30), the author refers to the present statutory provisions against usury in Ontario and Quebec as being set out in R.S.C., c. 127, s.s. 10 and 11, not noting the fact that these provisions have been repealed by 53 Vict. (Dom.), cap. 34, sec. 2. This, however, is explained by the fact that the statutes of 53 Vict., were not issued till about the time the work came from the press, and so the effect of cap. 34 escaped notice. On p. 56, the case of *Howland* v. *Jennings*, 11 U.C.C.P. 272, is quoted as an authority for the proposition that "interest is recoverable on a note at the rate specified in it till payment," but that case has been distinctly overruled by the much later one of *Dalby* v *Humphrey*, 37 U.C.R., 514, in which it was held that in such cases interest after the day named for payment is in the nature of damages, and the rate is in the discretion of the Court or jury. Errors are unavoidable in any work of equal extent and composed under similar conditions to the volume before us; they will no doubt be corrected in future editions of Mr. Hodgins' book, and do not seriously impair its value as a full, painstaking, and generally accurate statement and elucidation of the important branch of law with which it deals. The index is good, and we notice that the author gives a convenient separation in the table of cases cited, giving them under the country to which they belong. We cannot speak with unstinted praise of the proof-reader's work. Dante would, with difficulty, recognize his compatriots under the guise of "Gibelius" (p. 3); the title of "indefeasable" (p. 1) to its penultimate vowel does not appear to us "indefeasible;" there is an unfortunate vacillation between "juridical" and "juridicial" on p. 61, and "transfered" and "transferer" on p. 131 are, like the succulent oyster, all the worse for dropping an "r." It may be objected that to such matters the maxim *de minimis* applies, but if the law cares not for such things, a critic, even in a law journal, cannot wholly disregard them. If this book were not likely to be a standard work on the subject of bills and notes in this country we might not perhaps have been so particular in pointing out these minor matters.

In view of the importance and value of the work, we are tempted to regret also that the publishers did not use larger type in the notes. The work is so valuable and so full of meat that it is entitled to larger display. It is much more exhaustive than a cursory glance would indicate. There are some 1370 cases cited, and we should judge they have also been carefully examined, as we notice that in very many cases the head notes have been carefully condensed, showing that no labor has been spared by the learned author. We trust he will soon be called upon for a second edition, which, doubtless, will be free from blemishes incident to necessarily hurried preparation and prompt production, and which will more suitably and conveniently present the mass of information collected in its pages.