

REVIEWS.

duced, amongst which may be mentioned: The power to dispose of rights of entry and contingent interests; lapsed devise to fall into the residue; words importing either a failure of issue of a person in his lifetime or at his death, or an indefinite failure of issue, to mean a failure of issue in the lifetime or at the death, and not an indefinite failure of issue; devise of an estate tail not to lapse if any issue of the devisee living at the death of the testator; gifts to issue not to lapse if any issue by the devisee or legatee living at the death of the testator; wills of personalty to be executed with the same formalities as wills of real estate.

Various sections of the Imperial Act referred to had been re-enacted in this Province at different times, but many important provisions had not been.

The Acts consolidated in the measure which recently became law are: (1) The Imperial Act already referred to; (2) the provisions of the Act of 1865, relating to property and trusts, which refer to devisees in trust raising money by sale notwithstanding want of express power in the will (sections 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of the Act of 1865), and the provisions relating to mortgage debts being primarily chargeable on lands (section 33 of Act of 1865), with the amendments to that section contained in 35 Vict. cap. 15, and (3) the Act 33 Vict. cap. 18 (Ontario) as to powers of executors and administrators. The new provisions would appear to be (1) the repeal of section 16 of the Married Women's Act (Con. Stat. U.C. cap. 73) and giving to married women the same right to dispose, by will, of their property as unmarried women have; (2) an extension of the provisions of 33 Vict. cap. 18 (Ont.) so as to enable executors to exercise power of sale contained in a will where no person is by the will appointed to exercise the power.

The mode of executing and attesting a will is that prescribed by the Imperial Act, 1 Vict. cap. 26, instead of the two methods which were formerly open, viz., under the provisions of the Statute of Frauds, or under section 13 of Con. Stat. U.C., cap. 82.

There appeared in this journal last year some articles on the Wills Act of 1873. They will lose none of their value by being known to have been

from the pen of Mr. Walkem, the author of the book now before us. Knowing the careful study that he had given to the subject, we felt that we should merit the thanks of our readers by giving them the benefit of his research. A comprehensive sketch was there given of the main features of the Act, the reason for the changes, and the result effected. Mr. Walkem, in the volume just published, dips yet deeper into the subject treated of, and our expectations founded on the articles alluded to have been more than realised in the masterly and thorough manner in which the author has handled that part of the law of which he treats.

It is scarcely necessary to speak more at length of a book which will, ere this reaches our readers, be found in most of their libraries. Should there be any who have not yet provided themselves with it, we would advise them at once to do so.

Some seven hundred decided cases are referred to throughout the work, and their bearing carefully and intelligently considered, not strung together "as the manner of some is," evincing a thorough knowledge of his subject, and a capacity to convey that knowledge to others. The appendix contains the text of the Act and a number of concise and useful forms of Wills. The index is full and complete, and the general typographical appearance of the book reflects much credit upon the enterprising publishers.

It is desirable that treatises having especial reference to the law as administered in Canada should, so far as and whenever they are worthy of the distinction, be used in the course of instruction in the Law School, or as a test of knowledge in the examinations for call or admission. We shall be surprised if this book is not in due course placed upon the list

THE CENTRAL LAW JOURNAL, (weekly).  
St. Louis, Mo.: Soule, Thomas & Wentworth, Publishers.

We have to welcome a valuable addition to legal periodicals in this new journal, which had its first issue on the first day of this year. The name of the editor is a guarantee for the excellence of the paper,—that editor being Judge Dillon, who has already acquired reputation as a