

sion and the statutory period elapses in the lifetime of the tenant for life. *Harrison v. Hollins* (1812), 1 S. & St. 471.

A prior mortgagee in possession acquires a title against both the mortgagor and subsequent mortgagees who are out of possession. *Samuel Johnson & Sons v. Brock*, [1907] 2 Ch. 533, cf. *Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank v. Yates*, [1916] 1 Ch. 452.

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Book Reviews.

Rescission of Contracts: A treatise of principles governing the rescission, discharge, avoidance and dissolution of contracts. By CHARLES BRUCE MORRISON, K.C., New Zealand. Stevens & Haynes, Bell Yard, Temple Bar. 1916.

As the author says in his preface this book is an endeavour to escape the embarrassment which every practising lawyer has experienced in trying to spell out of the decided cases a definite and satisfactory set of principles to guide one in advising on breaches of contract. This laudable effort the author has carried out with much success. Some articles on this subject appeared a few years ago in *The Law Quarterly Review*.

The matters discussed may be classified under the following heads:—Rescission by act of both parties—Discharge by breach—Rescission by new agreement—Resolutive condition—Repudiation—Discharge of entire contracts and of partly executed contracts—Avoidance for misrepresentation—Mistake—Dissolution by operation of law—Restitution—Damages. The author, as a matter of convenience which will be appreciated by those who seek information from this excellent treatise, gives in an appendix the judgment in some leading cases in *ipsissima verba*.

It may be that in the present turmoil caused by the reckless lawlessness of the outlaws of Europe who claim that "might is right" there may not be much demand for this volume; but, when right prevails again and contracts again become sacred, it will, we doubt not, find a ready sale.

The Grotius Society: Problems of the War. Vol. 2. Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 3 Chancery Lane, London. 1917.

This volume contains the papers read before the Society (now two years old), last year. It seems scarcely worth while in these days to discuss what nations ought to do or how international law, almost a dead letter, should be enforced. One of the papers