

ledge of the defect, notice of the accident, proximate cause, and contributory negligence, and in his concluding chapter has given a useful discussion of the important matters of evidence and damages.

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*The Law of Repairs and Improvements.* by J. H. JACKSON, M.A., Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law. London: Butterworth & Co., 11 and 12 Bell Yard, Temple Bar, Law Publishers, 1905.

This is a very useful book and eminently practical. It is well to have the law on this subject set forth in a volume devoted to that purpose; and it is, at the author remarks, somewhat curious that this is the first attempt in that direction. The collection of authorities on this subject is a good beginning and is well done. In a second edition, which we trust the author will soon be called upon for, he will take courage to deal more fully with some cases which seem irreconcilable and so help to eventually put the law therein referred to in a more intelligent shape.

Part I. refers to repairs and improvements as regards limited owners, part owners and persons under disability such as tenants for life, trustees, infants, etc., under certain statutes; the latter of no special interest to us.

Part II. deals with repairs as between landlord and tenant. Part III. as between vendor and purchaser.

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*Hints for Forensic Practice,* by THEODORE F. C. DEMAREST, LL.B., Columbia: The Banks Publishing Co., N.Y., 1906.

This is a cleverly written monograph of certain rules appertaining to the subject of judicial proof. It deals with objections to the reception of evidence, with special reference to an expression all too common to certain members of the profession who, in season and out of season, object to evidence as "irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial." Students as well as the younger practitioners would do well to read it, and the older they grow the more they will see the excellence of the hints given by the author.