

## Book Reviews.

*Tudor's Leading Cases on Real Property and Conveyancing*, 4th ed., 1898. London: Butterworths. Canadian agents: Canada Law Journal Company, Toronto.

Mr. Tudor's well known volume bearing the above title, contains a selection of leading English cases on the law of real property and conveyancing, and the construction of wills and deeds reported in full, and followed by copious and comprehensive annotations, which are in themselves equivalent to a text-book upon the law of real property. The new edition is a very satisfactory one, and an examination of the annotations proves them to be both accurate and complete, and to have been brought down to the present year. The book will be found exceedingly valuable to those interested in real property law.

*American and English Encyclopædia of Law*, 2nd edition, 1898. Edward Thompson Company, Northport, N.Y.

To those who have used the first edition of this valuable work—and who has not—one need only say that the second edition, seven volumes of which have been issued, is upon the same plan as the first. The plan of the work it would indeed be hard to improve upon. The varieties of type, and the numerous cross references and sub-divisions make it a matter of comparative ease to find any subject ordinarily sought for within the range of law books. The citation of Canadian and English authorities, in addition to those of the American courts, is made a special feature of the work. The edition is expected to be completed in 32 volumes, inclusive of index.

*Analysis of Snell's Principles of Equity*, by E. E. BLYTH, LL.D., Q.C., 6th edition; London: Stevens & Haynes, 1898.

This little work is, as it purports to be, very useful to law students, especially in preparing for examinations, and is intended to be used as a companion to Snell's Equity. There is no doubt of the value of the analysis used, however, for purposes of examination, and we fear at the expense of the original work.

## Flotsam and Jetsam.

"It has been said that the object for which punishment is inflicted is not only to correct the wrong-doer himself, but to deter others from following his example. I sometimes doubt whether punishment deters. I had a little case at Chandler not long ago in which I had cause to doubt it. I defended a fellow for shooting quail. I succeeded admirably in the case. I got my client fined, and it cost him about eighty dollars. Two weeks afterward I saw the defendant in the field with a double-barrelled shotgun, two or three dogs, and as many coffee sacks. I called to him and asked: 'What are you doing there?' He answered: 'Killing quail to pay that fine with.'"—*Albany Law Journal*.