

tainly think that the implied warranty of authority theory has been carried too far in the two last decisions of the Court of Appeal; let us hope that it will not be extended any further.—
Law Notes.

QUAINT LAW.

One of the most interesting of law books is the Scotch classic "Regiam Majestatem." It is well described in a sub-title, as "Auld Lawes and Constitutions of Scotland. Faithfullie collected furth of the Register, and other auld authentick Bukes, fra the Dayes of King Malcolme the Second, untill the Time of King James the First, of gude Memorie; and trewlie corrected in Sundry Faults and Errours, committed be ignorant Writers, And translated out of Latine in Scottish Language, to the Use and Knowledge of all the Subjects, within this Realme; with one large Table, Be Sir John Skene of Curriehill. Quereto are ajoined, Twa Treatises." Editions in 1609 and in 1774, quarto.

The preface, beginning, "It is certaine and manifest to all wise men, that there is na thing mair necessar, or profitable to all kindomes, common-wealthes, cities, and to all assemblies of people leivand together in ane societie; then godlie and gude lawes, knowen to the people, swa that they can preter i na ignorance thereof;" goes on to say, that the "subtill cautellis, . . . quha were called kirkmen" had "caused all the lawes to be conceaved, formed and published in the Latine tongue . . . to continew the people in ignorance, quhilk is ane great pillar of their kingdom;" but that James the Saxt had commanded "the auld lawes to be sighted, corrected, and collected in ane buke."

Skene quotes certain enacting clauses to prove the laws "authentick," and concludes "Quhat I have done, I remit to thy judgment and censure. I have travelled meikill, ane long time . . . I am the first that ever travelled in this water. and therefore am subject to the reprehension of many quha sall follow after me, quhom I request maist friendly to take in gude parte all my doings."