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it a work deserving of their patronage. The second edition contains only one additional case, viz., Earl of Beauchamp v Winn (L. R. 6 H. L. C. 223), on the subject of mistake. But the notes to the remaining cases have been considerably enlarged. We also observe a new feature: blank spaces are left at the end of each case for the purpose of enabling students to make MS. notes of subsequent The Epitome well deserves the continued patronage of the class-students-for whom it is especially intended. Mr. Indemaur will soon be known as the "Student's Friend."

A LAW DICTIONARY AND INSTITUTE OF THE WHOLE LAW FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS, THE LEGAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC. By Archibald Brown, of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. London: Stevens & Haynes, Law Publishers, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1874.

This work takes us by surprise. We had no idea that there was room for a new Law Dictionary. But when we bear in mind that no new edition of "Termes de la Ley" has been issued for years, we might say almost for centuries, and that there has been no edition of Tomlin's Law Dictionary since 1835, we begin to think there is some need for such a publication.

The Dictionary before us is free from the many inaccuracies that are to be found in "Termes de la Ley." The last edition of "Termes de la Ley," that we have seen, has an apology for the many errors of the press that former editions contained. In it it is said, "And for errors of the press they were very numerous and strangely unhappy; as "disseised " for "die seized," "Common Law" for "Canon Law," "deep" for "deer," "necessary" for "accessary," "tiel" Viel," "rather" for "either," etc. Printers of the eighteenth century are apparently more closely watched than Were the printers of the seventeenth But the proneness, if not fondness of printers to have a joke at the expense of some hard working author, is not, we think, at all lessened. Their ability, not their disposition is abridged.

"Termes de la Ley" is now too antiquated to be of much current value. Reference to it in matters requiring antiquarian research are yet made. But for the ordinary purposes of a Dictionary the work is practically useless.

On the other hand the large tomes of Tomlin are so expensive and so exhaustive as to be often beyond the pocket and the comprehension of the law student. Besides, the changes of the law are so many since the last edition was issued that the Dictionary is likely to mislead.

Mr. Brown, influenced, no doubt, by some such considerations as the above, has been induced to provide his new Dictionary. His purpose, as he says in his preface, was to furnish "a Complete institute of the whole law of England, expressing briefly, but without inaccuracy or meagreness, the rules and principles of the Common Law, of Chancery Law, of Real Property, of Conveyancing Law, of Constitutional Law, and of Public or General, i.e., International Law." doing this he intended to "arrange rules and principles, whether as doctrine, evidence or procedure, in lexicographical order; and while giving prominence to what is modern, not ignoring what is ancient in the Law, wherever the ancient principles or phrases were either valuable in themselves or serviceable in explaining the modern principles or phases which are in numerous instances their equivalents.

This was a comprehensive task and in a measure, perhaps, he has accomplished his purpose. But we cannot say we are particularly struck by the manner of execution. The work is almost too brief to be of much real service. There are only 391 pages in it. It is more likely to be of service to students than to more advanced persons in the profession.

THE ENGLISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKwood's MAGAZINE. Leonard Scott Publishing Co.: New York.

In another place will be found the adtisement of the enterprising firm that reproduces these standard Reviews for the Western world. Even a simple list of the subjects treated of in The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster and British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood, during the past quarter would take up