

have introduced some common law principles into the latter court.

In conclusion, there remains the necessity of reconciling, if possible, the decisions of the nineteenth century with the common law of the thirteenth. The prohibitions and limitations imposed on the exercise of the right of recaption which are such a characteristic feature of the late Anglo-Saxon and early Norman periods were gradually relaxed in the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and during the succeeding three hundred years they would seem to have been still further neglected, though the question appears but rarely to have come up for decision in our higher courts. When recaption finally made its appearance in the course of the nineteenth century, it did so released from all the restrictions of former times, and it is suggested that just as the curtailment of the right was rendered necessary in early times by the inability of the law to regulate extra-judicial remedies, so the release of the right from all these limitations in the nineteenth century was due to the reliance which it was felt could be placed in modern times on the legal machinery of our courts and the power of the executive as represented by the police, to whom the maintenance of the public peace might safely be entrusted.

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### Book Reviews.

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*A Treatise on the Law of Partnership.* By RT. HON. LORD LINDLEY. Eighth edition. By HON. WALTER B. LINDLEY, Judge of County Court. T. J. C. TOMLIN, Barrister-at-law and A. ANDREWES UTHWATT, Barrister-at-law. With an appendix on the law of Scotland by J. CAMPBELL LORIMER, K.C. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited, 3 Chancery Lane. 1912.

The author's first treatise was on the law of partnership including its application to companies. This was in 1860. The matter in the first volume with large additional matter was in 1888 divided into two books, the law of partnership and the law of companies. Considerable additions were made in the sixth