

grouped as follows: Part I. Common Law of Prohibition, in which appear the nature and origin of this branch of the law; excess of jurisdiction; prohibition in aid; natural justice, and a large amount of learning under other heads; Part II. consists of Parties, Practice and Costs.

The plan of the work is to give general propositions, tersely stated, followed by a reference, the leading cases substantiating them with full notes thereon. The book, as to matter, as to mode of construction and in literary style is a first rate production. It will be found to be most interesting reading to the profession, as well as a mine of information subject of prohibition and kindred topics. Not the least part of its interest in this country is the view it gives to us here of the judicial mind in the antipodes. We hope soon to see an edition which will gather together the law on the subject of Canada as well as some other portions of the British Empire.

*Introduction to the Science of Law. Systematic survey of the Law and Principles of Legal Study.* By KARL GAREIS, Professor of Law at Munich. Translated from the third revised edition of the German by ALBERT KOCOUREK, of the Chicago Bar; with an introduction by ROSCOE POUND, Story Professor of Law in Harvard University. Boston Book Company, Boston, Mass. 1911.

It is said that the purpose of this translation is to make valuable to English speaking people one more important contribution to legal science; and doubtless this juristic survey of Dr. Gareis is one of the best and one of the best-known of this class of works.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that the study of the law as given in Law Schools of modern days, at least so far as this country is concerned, turns out better lawyers than the system, or rather want of system, which was in vogue before their introduction; and that it gives not only a better legal education, but also that most important knowledge, the place to find the law applicable to the case in point. Whilst this is true we doubt whether the study of legal science and the philosophy of laws is of much advantage in legal education from a general practical standpoint. At least the time that would be necessary to acquire a knowledge of the philosophical and historical learning of this branch might be better spent in other lines. Life is not long