

mary of the contents so as to give an idea of the large scope of the work and the general treatment of the subject.

The exhaustive character of the work and the extent of the information given may partly be gathered from the fact that the index covers no less than 315 double column pages, and the table of contents occupying 78 pages of closely printed matter.

Vol. I. has as a general heading "Administration." The first chapter is devoted to the preliminary discussion as to the law of evidence, definitions, subdivisions, etc. Subsequent chapters deal with matters of fact, law and fact, court and jury and their various functions, the principles of administration, the protection of substantive rights, the furtherance of justice, judicial knowledge, common knowledge, special knowledge, etc., each of these being discussed under appropriate sub-heads and numerous subdivisions, and the authorities thereon cited and criticised; the author giving also his own views and suggestions.

Vol. II. appears under the general head of "Procedure" and discusses at great length and under various sub-heads the subjects of burden of proof, burden of evidence, presumptions and inferences of fact, presumptions of law, pseudo presumptions, admissions judicial and extra-judicial, also by conduct, compromise, confessions, duress, former evidence, etc.

Vol. III. deals with the general nature of proof, judicial reasoning, relevancy, incorporation of logic, probative relevancy, reasoning by witnesses, inference from sensation, estimates, value, hand-writing, conclusions from observation both as to facts and law, expert judgment, hypothetical questions, probative form of reasoning. This volume being largely concerned with the mind and the reasoning of witnesses.

Vol. IV., under the head of "Relevancy," continues the same general subject dealt with in the previous volume, and then under numerous sub-heads and subdivisions speaks of sworn statements, independent relevancy, hearsay evidence, declarations against interest, declarations as to matters of public and general interest, dying declarations, entries in course of business, declarations concerning pedigree, hearsay as primary evidence, relevancy of similarity, moral uniformity and character, etc.

It will easily be understood from this general statement of contents that the author has treated the subject not only exhaustively (as will appear by an examination in detail), but also in a scientific, analytical and logical manner.

The author has established a reputation for himself, which will, we venture to think, grow as his work becomes better