

REVIEWS.—ERRATA.

themselves in a manner deserving of the high reputation which they bear as the leading law publishing firm of Great Britain.

The Principles of Equity, intended for the use of students and the profession. By the late Edmund Henry Turner Snell, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. The Second Edition, by J. R. Griffith, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens & Haynes, Law Publishers, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1872. In 8 vo., 583 pages.

This book is now so well known to the profession and to law students in Canada as to require little notice at our hands. All will welcome the second edition, and yet receive it with regret at the accompanying announcement that its able author is no more.

When the first edition was published in 1868, we were greatly pleased with it. We admired the arrangement of the work, and the author's treatment of the different parts into which the work was divided. The idea of the work first occurred to the author when making notes in the course of his studies for the bar. These notes he enlarged and re-cast, so that he was able, in an intelligent and brief form, to unfold the principles of equity. This he did in five parts—the first, treating of maxims of equity; the second, of the exclusive jurisdiction of equity; the third, of persons under disability; the fourth, of concurrent jurisdiction; and the last, of the auxiliary and specially remedial jurisdiction of equity. The subjects treated of in the second part are trusts of different kinds, such as private trusts, public trusts, implied trusts, constructive trusts, and then chapters are devoted to *donationes mortis causa*, legacies, conversion, re-conversion, election, performance, satisfaction, administration, marshalling assets, mortgages legal and equitable, pledges, penalties, forfeitures and liens. The subjects treated of in the third part are—separate estate of married women, their pin money and paraphernalia, their equity to a settlement, settlement in derogation of marital rights, infants and persons of unsound mind. The subjects treated of in the fourth part are—accident, mistake, actual fraud, constructive fraud, suretyship, partnership, account, set off and appropriation of payments, specific performance, injunction and interpleader. The

subjects treated of in the last part are—discovery, bills to perpetuate testimony, bills *quia timet*, bills of peace, cancelling and delivering up of documents, bills to establish wills and *ne exeat regno*.

The work when first published was valuable to the student for its lucid unfolding of the principles of equity, and to the practitioner for its reliable collection of modern cases. The editor of the second edition, while following as far as possible the author's division of the subject, has brought it down to the present day, by reference to the more important changes effected by subsequent statute or case law. This he has done without much enlarging the size of the book, for while the first edition contained 564 pages, the second contains only 583 pages. The value of the work is increased by the addition of the new law and correction of the old by Mr. Griffith. So far as we can judge, he has done his work with reasonable skill and industry.

The price, in cloth, is 18 shillings sterling.

AMERICAN LAW REVIEW. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 110 Washington Street. July, 1872.

This number contains interesting articles on the following subjects: Slander and Libel; Responsibility for the condition of demised premises; the Wharton trial, &c.; also, the usual valuable digests of English and American Reports, and a list of law books published in England and America since April, 1872; summary of events, &c.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLYS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton Street.

These first-class reviews are duly received. Small wonder that the enterprise of the Leonard Scott Publishing Company meets with so much appreciation, when people are aware of how much of the best reading matter is given for such a small price. All who can afford it should subscribe at once.

ERRATA.

We regret that some errors occurred in the article in our last number headed "On Judicial Expression." The following corrections should be made: Instead of "whether" in line 20 of the 2nd column read "where," and instead of "beneath" in the 6th line of the verses read "someth," "*Alley v. Dale*" should read "*Abley v. Dale*," and the next sentence should form the commencement of a new paragraph.