

The constant attempt by judicial action to modify the law and to adjust the principles of the law from century to century, as conditions of life change, can be traced in Professor Page's most luminous pages. These conditions of life, circumstances attending commercial transactions, and the general character of events and business relations on this continent, must necessarily be more or less alike in this Dominion and in the United States. Hence we readily see the value to our profession here, of such an exhaustive examination of the law on a subject covering such an endless variety of subjects.

Want of space forbids our attempting to give to our readers any idea of the extent of the ground covered by the author, or his masterly treatment of his subject. They must get the book and see for themselves. It will be well spent money. We know of no law book which gives more for the money than Page on Contracts.

*A Digest of English Civil Law*, by EDWARD JENKS, M.A., B.C.L., Middle Temple, (Editor). Book II. part I., on the law of contracts, by R. W. LEE. London: Butterworth & Co. Boston: Boston Book Co. 1906.

This instalment of the digest states the general law of England on the important subject of contracts as it stood at the end of last year. This digest is in the nature of a code. There is necessarily much that is elementary, but the law is stated concisely and clearly, backed up by references to the leading cases under each proposition. The headings of this part are as follows: Formation of—Party to—Performance of—Assignment and discharge of contracts; with a chapter on co-debtors and co-creditors. The typographical execution of this digest is remarkable for its excellence.

*A History of English Institutions*, by A. T. CARTER, M.A. of the Inner Temple. Third edition. London: Butterworth & Co., Temple Bar. 1906.

This is most fascinating reading to every student of history, especially to those engaged in the study or practice of the law. As it has reached its third edition, it is unnecessary to refer particularly to the contents. The author stands up for the legal system which had its beginning, and has been developed in England; a system he asserts is more interesting, and not less perfect than that of Rome; a system which displays in the history