your readers may, and justly, consider they do not stand in need of instructions as to what their office shelves should contain in the shape of legal literature, and may be affronted at anything like the shadow of a suggestion that they do. 'For fear of any misconception,' therefore, as the poet said, I will remark that my list will not be for them, but for students like myself who are open to a little light and leading, and who frequently fail to find it in libraries."

In a recent number of the *Columbia Law Times* Professor Theodore Dwight, of the Columbia Law School, gives the following list of "Fifty Leading Law Books," which he thinks will be useful to a young practitioner in commencing a law library. "Being limited to that number, I have failed," he remarks, "to include many highly valuable works. These are not to be regarded as disparaged because they are not named. I have been guided frequently in making the selection by practical considerations, and equivalent books might have been suggested. I have not aimed to mention ordinary text-books used in the law school, and have omitted digests, which are indispensable, as well as reports. The various valuable collections of leading cases are not embraced in the list.

"*List of Books.*—Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence (3d ed.), Revised Statutes of the United States, Revised Statutes of the Practitioner's State, Kent's Commentaries, Schouler on Personal Property, Pollock on Contracts, Addison on Contracts, Story on Agency, Daniel on Negotiable Paper, Reeves' Domestic Relations, Smith on Master and Servant, Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, Bishop on Married Women, Tyler on Infancy, Morawetz on Corporations, Dillon on Municipal Corporations, Angell and Ames on Corporations, Sugden or Dart on Vendors and Purchasers, Benjamin on Sales (Corbin's or Bennett's ed.), Taylor on Landlord and Tenant, Burge on Suretyship, Story on Bailment, or Schouler on Bailment, Redfield on Railways, Story or Wharton on Conflict of Laws, Abbott on Shipping, Arnold on Marine Insurance, Phillips on Insurance, May on Fire and Life Insurance, Dwarris on Statutes, Browne on Statute of Frauds, Angell on Statute of Limitations, Mayne on Damages, Sedgwick on Measure of Damages, Kerr on Fraud and Mistake, Bigelow on Estoppel, May (H. W.) on Fraudulent Conveyances, Lindley on Partnership, Parsons on Partnership, Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence, High on Receivers, High on Injunctions, Perry on Trusts, Lewin on Trusts, Williams on Real Property, Jones on Mortgages, Washburn on Easements, Rawle on Covenants, Jarman on Wills, Humphrey's Precedents, Taylor on Evidence, Stephens on Evidence (Chase's ed.), Gould on Pleading, Daniel's Chancery Pleading and Practice."

A MANAGER stole certain negotiable securities from his employers and sold them to X., who paid value, and who was innocent of the fraud. Afterwards the manager obtained by fraud from X. a portion of the original bonds and some other bonds of a like kind and corresponding value. These bonds were returned to the employers, who knew nothing of the whole transaction. Can X. sue the employers and recover the bonds?

This is the case of *The London and County Banking Company* v. *The London and*