

of Guardianship discussed in Volume III, chap. 23 of the first edition, and then deals with the law of property with special regard to the branch of real or immovable property. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this standard work. The first seven chapters deal with Guardianship. Chapters 8 to 14 speak of property generally and chapters 15 to 20 of real property. To the student who desires to be fully equipped in his profession no more interesting book can be consulted, giving, as it does, a comparative view of the law in various nations, bearing on the various subjects treated, and showing how these different countries deal with them.

In such a work a large staff of writers is of course necessary as it covers the law of some twenty different systems of law, and, judging from the names we know, we can readily assume that the others are equally competent for the work they undertake. The Assistant Editors for Canada are: A. H. F. Lefroy, K.C. and MacGregor Young, K.C., of Toronto, and F. P. Watson, LL.D. of Montreal.

The volume before us is of 1106 pages. The price of the whole set is £10 10s. The mechanical execution is of the very best.

*Scintillae Juris.* By the HON. MR. JUSTICE DARLING. With prefatory note by the RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD CLARKE, K.C. London: Stevens & Haynes, Law Publishers, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1914.

The first part of this book consists of a series of essays which comment upon various judgments—some of them by the author himself—of hints to counsel as to how best carry on the examination of witnesses, both in chief and in cross-examination—of various legal maxims—and of principles of law. Whilst the author says many clever things, his chief characteristic seems to us, with all due respect to so eminent a jurist, to be a desire to be "smart," and to be more inclined to display a cheap sort of wit rather than to use a lofty position to inculcate the principles which the young practitioner would naturally expect to be taught in such a school. In fact, the cynical tone which pervades the whole book renders it of little value for any good purpose.

The author indulges in political speculations, but as his doctrines are based upon the idea that, in public affairs at any rate, men are governed by pure selfishness, they preclude any sentiment of patriotism in the sense in which that term ought to be