

Part IV. of the Canada Temperance Act was passed, namely, to supplement and complete provincial legislation, whereas the construction placed upon it by the authorities quoted above would defeat that legislation where a government liquor stores system is introduced.

R. W. S.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the recently decided case of *Rea v. Nadan* the Supreme Court of Alberta has expressed the same view as our contributor *re* Part IV., C.T.A.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Publishers desiring reviews or notices of Books and Periodicals must send copies of the same to the Editor, care of THE CARSWELL COMPANY, LIMITED, 145 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada.

*The Attornment Clause and the Licence to Distrain.* By Roy Bayne MacInnes and John Jamieson Milne. Burroughs & Co., Ltd., 1924.

This is a thorny subject, and these diligent authors have written a little book that clears it up materially. Indeed it is a work that practitioners who handle mortgages and similar interests can hardly do without. This is true for the whole Dominion, but doubly true for the prairie provinces, for the volume discusses the statutes of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with a thoroughness that can leave the enquirer in little doubt of his rights. And certainly the work is up to date. Not long before it was published the present writer had to draw a brief in one of these cases of Distress. Now, he finds, after an interval of weeks merely, his case reported and the authorities on which he chiefly worked discussed in useful fullness. This sort of effort can not in royalties pay the writers. The research must have been too exacting for the show these 150 pages make. But it must be a satisfaction to the authors to leave a well-made road where they found a rough one; while solicitors who deal even occasionally in Mortgages and Agreements will for a trifle enter into the fruits of workmanlike labours. It is pleasant to add that the writing is not dry, technical though the theme must be. Here and there are literary touches that lighten up the reading, and show that the authors have read more than law.

G. C. T.

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*A History of English Law.* By W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., Vinerian Professor of English Law in the University of Oxford, etc., Vol. 5. London: Methuen & Co. 1924.

We have already taken leave to describe this great undertaking of Dr. Holdsworth as one of the most important contributions to the literature of the law the world over. The fifth volume shows no falling off in excellence of material garnered in its pages, or in the author's luminous method with which we have become familiarized in the earlier volumes. Of course there are printer's errors and minor slips in the enterprise as a whole that give occasion to the criticasters to make the discord of their

scrannel pipes heard amidst the general appreciation of competent critics. It is easy for anyone to pick out such a passage as this from p. 26 of the volume before us and call it platitudinous and school-boy stuff: "International law, as understood at the present day, was unknown in the Middle Ages. The law which prevails among the independent States of modern times could not arise till these independent States had been fully developed." But que voulez-vous? Homer is surely entitled to his nod now and then. We suppose it is quite impossible to expect a compendium of learning like this to be thoroughly read by the busy practitioner, but we would commend to anyone's leisure moments Chapter IV of the volume in hand. It deals in a most engrossing way with the development of English Law outside the sphere of the Common Law in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries—the administration of justice in the Council and the Star Chamber being exhaustively considered.

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*Chambers Encyclopædia: A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge.* Edited by David Patrick, LL.D., and William Geddie, M.A., B.Sc. Volume V. London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, Limited. 1924.

We commend to professional readers the following among the contents of this volume: *Game Laws*, by Lord Sands; *Government*, by C. I. Elton; and *Guilds*, by T. Kirkup. There are also instructive articles on *Habeas Corpus*, *Henry Hallam*, *Henry VIII.*, and *Thomas Hobbes*. The volume is exceptionally full of interesting matter for the general reader, and is a valuable addition to the library of the office or the home.

C. M.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDITORIAL BOARD of the Canadian Bar Association does not hold itself responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Contributions to this department of the Review will be published only over the genuine names of the writers.

### THE KING'S TITLE.

*To the Editor of the Canadian Bar Review:*

SIR:—I have read with great interest the article written by Mr. MacKenzie in your November number and entitled "The King's Title." It is an admirable and timely exposition of a most interesting subject. There is one paragraph, however, to which exception might be taken. It is stated that "'Edgar (959) The Peaceful' seemed to have imperialistic tendencies, for he styled himself at one time or another 'Rex,' 'Basileus,' 'Imperator' and 'Dominus.'"

This statement is, I submit, based upon an erroneous idea of the true meaning of the words "Imperator" and "Imperium." The word "imperium" or "empire" in the English political vocabulary is a very old one, and has been used there with a peculiar insular meaning. It was used by some of the mediæval rulers before the Norman Conquest to