The chapters on the law of negotiable instruments develop the subject in the same way as that adopted in the discussion of the Bank Act, i.e., by setting forth the language of the Bills of Exchange Act, arranged in chronological order, followed by brief comments thereon and by the citation of English and Canadian cases. Statements of holdings of cases applying the act are not as full and informative as the corresponding abstracts and comment in Brannan's work, though the textual matter is more extensive. Use has been made of the leading English works, of the notes in Ames' Cases on Bills and Notes, and there are references to some of the articles which have appeared in the law reviews published in the United States. Practically no use is made of decisions by the courts in the United States. The lack of logical arrangement of topics, consequent upon the use of the Bills of Exchange Act in its statutory sequence, and the encyclopedic treatment of the subject make the book one for general reference rather than for the student, or for the lawyer who is in search of careful analyses of the more difficult phases of the topic. While the reports in the United States carry thousands of cases on this branch of commercial law, this book will be found of real value to the American lawyer, sometimes for comparative purposes and sometimes for points which have been decided in Canada but not in the United States.

WILLIAM E. BRITTON*  

* Professor of Law, University of Illinois College of Law.

BOOKS RECEIVED


Law of Future Interests, The. By Lewis M. Simes. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1936. Three volumes, pp. xv, 527; xv, 556; xv, 583. A treatise on the contemporary American law of future interests with extensive material on recent statutes. The organization is designed as a compromise between the historical approach of treating each type of interest separately, and the modern tendency to attack a cross section of the whole field, treating each general problem in its relationship to the different types of interests.

