

But the interest is not only of this practical kind: if anyone wishes to know what dress is prescribed by the Church of England for masters of colleges, in restraint of their (apparently well-known) tendency to "new-fangleness of apparel," he will find the information on p. 405. If you wish to know whose presence in church was objected to for using "a jesticulous tone and altitonant voyce, viz., squeakinge like a gelded pigg," p. 290 will supply the knowledge. This level of excitement cannot be promised throughout; but it cannot be said too strongly that this book ought to be read by all who value in any way membership in the Church, and possessed for instant reference by all her officers.

T. B. SCRUTTON.

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*A Practical Treatise on the Law relating to the Church and Clergy.* By HENRY WILLIAM CRIPPS, M.A., Q.C. Seventh edition, by AUBREY TREVOR LAWRENCE and the Hon. R. STAFFORD CRIPPS, Barristers-at-Law. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Lim. 1921. pp. xliv and 682. (Price £2 15s. net.)

It is now over thirty-four years since the last edition of this standard treatise was published. During this period many changes in the law have been made by legislative enactment and judicial decision. Among the statutes of first importance are the Clergy Discipline Act, 1892, the Benefices Act, 1898, the Union of Benefices Act, 1919, the Welsh Church Act, 1914, the Welsh Church (Temporalities) Act, 1919, and the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919. Of cases dealing with ritual controversies the *Bishop of Lincoln's Case* has been, perhaps, the most important. On other subjects there have been a considerable number of cases affecting the Church and the clergy, including such cases as *Fowke v. Berrington* [1914] 2 Ch. 308 and *R. v. Bredwardine Churchwardens* [1920] 1 K. B. 47. Many judgments of Consistory Courts have also been reported since the last edition appeared.

The present edition, incorporating all of this new material, amounts to a complete revision of the work. In the process of revision the editors have made certain small changes in arrangement of subject-matter and have omitted matters no longer of first importance. At the same time they have added a useful chapter on faculties and brought the tables of cases and statutes up to date. Faithful to the original design and purpose of the work—a legal treatise which should be both a book of easy reference for the lawyer and a book of practical utility for the clergyman—the editors have proceeded on the principle that their first duty was "to enunciate rather than criticise the law." A careful perusal of the work in its new form leads one to the conclusion that the editors have succeeded in their task. Both lawyers and clergymen will find the treatise extremely useful.

Recent Parliamentary legislation has affected the scope of the treatise in two important directions. On March 31, 1920, the Church of England, so far as it extended to, and existed in, Wales and Monmouthshire, ceased to be established by law. As a result, the editors have viewed the constitution and government of the Church in Wales as outside the scope

of the treatise. The editors point out, however, that "one slender thread of legal connection" between the Church of England and the Church in Wales still exists, for Parliament has enacted that provision may be made with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury (approved by His Majesty in Council) for appeals from Welsh Ecclesiastical Courts to the Court of Arches (but not to the Privy Council). The Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, the so-called "Enabling Act," has also affected the scope of the present work, in this instance in the direction of enlargement and not of curtailment. In view of the fact that the Enabling Act "seems destined to effect a profound change in the organisation of the Church and touches the rights and duties of every member of the Church, lay as well as ecclesiastical," the editors have dealt briefly with the National Assembly and its ancillary bodies (pp. 27—34). In future editions this part of the treatise will unquestionably grow to large proportions.

H. D. HAZELTINE.

*The Position and Rights of a Bona Fide Purchaser for Value of Goods Improperly Obtained.* (Being the Yorke Prize Essay for the year 1918.) By J. WALTER JONES, B.A., LL.B., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; formerly Scholar of Emmanuel College, George Long prizeman, Barstow Scholar. Cambridge University Press. (12s. 6d. net.)

It should be a sufficient recommendation of Mr. Walter Jones's Essay to say that it fully maintains the high standard of scholarship and research associated with the works which have gained the Yorke Prize in this University. This prize was founded by Edmund Yorke, formerly Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and, under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, is offered annually to that graduate of the University, of not more than seven years' standing from his first degree, who shall be the author of the best essay on some subject relating to the "Law of Property, its Principles and History in various Ages or Countries." It has been hitherto one of the most successful of the University prizes in inducing the production of work of a high degree of merit.

The present Essay maintains the tradition and will be found of the greatest service to students reading for Part II of the Law Tripos. We recommend especially the discussion of the term "good faith" (pp. 14—25), the historical summary of the doctrine of market overt (pp. 33—49), the analysis of the doctrine of estoppel (pp. 49—61), and the critical examination of liability for conversion (pp. 80—88). The work gives evidence throughout of great care and accuracy. We have noticed one oversight only. On p. 33 the author appears to have overlooked section 15 of the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1913, which protects a person purchasing in good faith from the sheriff selling goods in execution of a judgment.

D. T. OLIVER.