

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.
By Graham H. Rose. [London: Sweet and Maxwell. 1964. 98 pp.
10s.]

This is the first revision of this little book in five years. The book is, of course, meant to be used by students in their first exposure to the subject. A questions and answers book in legal subjects has only one function. It should be employed as a tool for review by a student preparing for his first examination. Obviously, it is not a textbook and should, therefore, not be used until one has read widely in the standard texts. Nor should it substitute for the students' own revision and review of his lectures and other notes. It might best be utilized as that material which a student should scan last, perhaps a day or two before the examination, and then quite put aside. The student, even if poorly prepared, should find, upon reading the questions, that he knows most of the answers. For those which he does not know and for which the answer given does not stir his own independent recollection, he should not feel that he really knows anything about the subject matter of the question until he has turned to a standard text for a fuller development than is possible in the single page which is the approximate length devoted to answers to the eighty-eight questions which comprise this book. The fact that books of this type are written means that examiners should be careful to phrase questions in such way, as in the form of problems, as to require the basic knowledge which these questions encompass, but so as to discourage the memorization of the form answer.

The book is divided in nine sections. The first six questions, of which the Introduction is comprised, are quite general. The next thirteen questions deal with Parliament. Seven questions are given to the Crown and the Central Government. Administrative Law merits eleven questions; the Rights and Duties of the Citizen, six. Ten questions are devoted to the Commonwealth. Thus, Constitutional and Administrative Law are outlined in a total of fifty-four questions and answers. The remainder of the work is given over to Legal History. The longest section in the entire book, eighteen questions, is devoted to the Courts. The History of the Common Law is asked in eleven questions; and the History of Equity, which ends the book, is considered in four questions.

To state the book's length is to state its limitations. But within its apparent limitations, this is probably as good as a work of this kind can be.

H.E. GROVES.