



Limitation Act amply reflects it. But still each type of action has its own peculiarities.

Moreover, the author himself rightly observes : “ Limitation as a subject hovers uneasily between the rules of substantive law and the rules of procedure ; a result of the general principle that the effect of the Statute is to remove the remedy by proceedings without affecting the right.” The book very ably attempts to strike a compromise between gathering all the relevant material under each type of action on the one hand and emphasizing the factors common to all actions on the other.

Research is not easy in any field of human knowledge, much less in law. Human society under the impact of ever multiplying social needs continually changes and progresses. Law, therefore, must also possess a variable content and its changes must be commensurate with the expanding needs of a community. Thus the growth of statutory and case-law is a unique feature of modern societies all the world over. To study all the statutory enactments and case-law in all its implications on any subject involves, apart from Sisyphean labour, a real and earnest spirit on the part of a scholar.

Judging Mr. Michael Frank’s contribution from this point of view, one may safely say that his achievement is conspicuous in as much as he has so skilfully covered the wide subject in such a short compass. All the relevant statutes and cases, old and new, have not only been mentioned, with meticulous care and precision but they have even been discussed, explained and distinguished with the same exactitude and completeness.

It is true that the book deals with English law of limitation. Still it should have a place in the libraries of lawyers, judges, teachers, courts and universities. The basic principles of the limitation law of both countries, after all, except for a few differences here and there, are the same.

Finally, as far as the language of the book goes it is sufficient to say that the author has presented the subject in the usual traditional style of a lawyer, simple, direct and clear without any the least attempt at ornamentation.

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Wurtzburg’s Building Society Law : Eleventh Edition by John Mills, O.B.E., B.A., of the Middle Temple and Lincoln’s Inn, Barrister at Law, assisted by Bryan J.H. Clauson, M.A., of Lincoln’s Inn, Bar-

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risters at Law, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1958, pp. 467, Price £2-10s.

The building society movement in Great Britain is now firmly established and of large dimensions. The theory underlying the conception of such societies is that the persons whose earnings are small might become by a system of compulsory saving the owners of homesteads either at the end of a certain time or in anticipation of it. These institutions are *sui juris* in the corporate family with powers and immunities peculiarly their own and, subject to the distinction between unincorporated¹ and incorporated societies, carried on under the same statutes. Wurtzburg's book is a workmanlike volume on this branch of law containing a complete analysis of the various topics from which the building society officers and their legal advisers will receive helpful guidance on many moot questions.

By far the larger part of the normal business of a building society ordinarily consists in the lending of money on mortgages to individuals desirous of purchasing houses. A knowledge of the general law of mortgages as well as, the special features of building society mortgages, as do not form part of the general law, is a *sine qua non* for all persons concerned in it. Chapters seven and eight of Wurtzburg's book contain a clear analysis of both the general law of mortgages and special law of building society mortgages. Of course, the too technical aspects of English mortgages are to be looked up in special treatises thereon.

This edition has been brought quite up to date with greater care as is seen from the inclusion of the recent trends on mortgage law dealing with the unwanted occupier and the deserted wife. (The unwanted occupier cases from 1951-57 are cited on page 127. The case of *Westminster Bank Ltd. v. Lee* [1956] Ch. 7, in which all the cases on the subject of the deserted wife are discussed, is dealt with on page 160 of the book).

The larger context of altered matter includes the discussion of the topic of free hold flats and maisonettes, sometimes referred to as "flying free holds," "horizontal homes" and by other names, which have become quite acceptable propositions as security during the last ten years in England, on pp. 100-103.

The considerably enlarged 154 pages of appendix of relevant code material and administrative forms is very appropriate. The printing and get up of the book are good and it is reasonably priced.

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1. The only unincorporated societies in England (as per Registrar's Report for 1954 is not more than eight) were those founded before 1857.

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