



“A shareholder, is not entitled to set off against the company what he might receive on a winding up against the moneys due to him including dividends or profits . . .”⁴ This is obviously a wrong statement. It is well-known that the question of “set-off” arises when a person has to receive some money from another person and at the same time is under an obligation to pay to that other person some money. To set-off means to adjust what is to be received against what is to be paid and, as a result, to receive or pay the balance only. There is clearly no question of set-off of one credit against another credit, as the learned author has said.

Despite these shortcomings, which it is hoped will be removed in the second edition, this book is a useful addition to the existing literature on the subject and is a *must* for every library of commerce or law, as well as for libraries of all important companies.

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THE ALIGARH LAW JOURNAL, Vol. I, No. 1. Editorial Chairman :
Hafeezul Rahman (Faculty of Law, Muslim University, Aligarh).
1964. Pp. 162.

THE BANARAS LAW JOURNAL, Vol. I., No. 1. Editor-in-Charge :
B. N. Sampath (Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi-5). 1965. Pp. 176.

It is a great pleasure to welcome the appearance of these new law journals. Both are well produced and business like, eschewing such paraphernalia as the publication of class photographs and of after dinner speeches.

It will be possible to mention only some of the features of interest in the journals. It is pleasing to note that some of the articles and notes in *The Aligarh Law Journal* have been written by I.L.M. students. Of special interest to the reviewer were S. M. Hasan's analysis of the respective merits of the “title-property” concept of risk in the sale of goods with the corresponding rules set out in the uniform commercial code. It is this sort of rigorous and critical scrutiny of “acquired” legal rules that is so much needed in India. Mr. M. R. A. Khan provides some most interesting historical material on the enforcement of the vagrancy laws which makes one impatient to read the author's promised full survey of this subject. Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Khan writes a very thorough and restrained critique of *Daryao v. State of U.P.*, A.I.R. 1961 S.C. 1457, which one hopes might eventually persuade their Lordships to reverse that unfortunate decision. The considerable number of misprints does not detract seriously from the value of a very good first issue.

4. *Id.* at 585.

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The Banaras Law Journal has made an equally promising beginning. A very interesting feature of the first issue lies in the publication of LL. M. and Ph. D. work being carried out at the University ; it would be very valuable if other Indian universities provided similar information. The Dean's report is both a report on the work of the Law School as well as being a very good essay on Indian legal education in general. Of special interest and value in it are (i) the adoption of an excellent convention that each member of the law faculty be required to write one article a year and (ii) the requirement that every student has to argue at least six cases in moot courts, write at least twelve judgments and publish at least one case comment. Equally beneficial is the use of law students in legal aid clinics. I would only disagree with Professor Anandjee's argument (at p. 7) that law lecturers should have a lighter teaching load than lecturers in other faculties. Most of the arguments he cites, one feels, are of general application and the adoption of a lighter teaching load for law lecturers would probably lead to greater antagonism being felt against the law faculty. Of the articles, Mr. B. N. Sampath attempts a very comprehensive survey of the legal changes effected in the Hindu joint family. The article is marred by the author's underlying assumption that the joint family system as a social phenomenon has completely disappeared. Thus he writes at (p. 74) of "the complete disintegration of the joint family." Surely this is an overstatement. The other articles by Messrs Bijawat, Prasad and Chaturvedi are equally thorough, but in the case of the last two named authors one would have appreciated some discussion as to the possibility of evolving simple solutions than those evolved by the courts to the problems discussed.

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