

. Revocation can also be communicated through a reliable 3rd party as seen in **Dickinson v Dodds**, and that it can be revoked at any time as long the offer is not supported by consideration.

-Unilateral Contracts

. The offeror generally cannot withdraw an offer, even if he does so, he must give a reasonable period of time for the offeree to continue performing it if the offeree had started to perform the contract as seen in **Errington v Errington**.

. There is no English case law on revocation of offers made to the world at large, such as reward notices. Reference can be made to the US case of **Shuey v USA**, where revocation of a unilateral contract was held to be effective, if the means of revocation was the same through the means of offer, or even more effective.

Ignorance of an Offer

-A person cannot accept an offer that he is unaware of because in order for there to be a contract, there must be an agreement (consensus ad idem).

- In **Williams v Carwardine**, the plaintiff knew about the reward but gave the information that would entitle her to the reward, because she thought that she was about to die. The court ruled that she was entitled to the reward, and her motive was irrelevant.

- In **Gibbons v Proctor**, the plaintiff was allowed to claim the reward even though the plaintiff did not know about the offer at the time he discovered the information, but got to know about it before he claimed the reward.

- In **Fitch v Snedaker**, an American case, the court held that a person who gave information without any knowledge of the reward, cannot claim the reward

- In **R v Clarke**, an Australian case, the offeree knew about the reward, but had completely forgotten about it. The court ruled that he would be treated as if he had never known about the reward at all.