

BOOK REVIEWS.

SOURCES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO COLONIAL AND ENGLISH HISTORY. By C. ELLIS STEVENS, LL. D., D. C. L., F. S. A. (Edinburgh). New York: MacMillan & Co. 1894, pp. 277.

This book occupies a new field. It is a systematic attempt to establish the original sources of the various provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The author very naturally finds them in the institutions of England, more or less modified by the colonial channels through which they came. No one who reads the book can fail to be impressed with the vastness of the institutional history back of the Constitution. Americans naturally feel complimented when Mr. Gladstone pats them on the back, and tells them that "the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man; "but but every well informed person knows that there is very little that is really new in the Constitution, and that far from being the result of the quiet and peaceful deliberations of learned philosophers and statesmen, it was really made up of the compromises of fiercely contending factions, and its final adoption only wrung from "the grinding necessities of a reluctant people."

Dr. Stevens' work furnishes a very complete answer to the exaggerated claims of Douglas Campbell on behalf of the Dutch origin of our national institutions. The audacity and brilliancy of Campbell's book at first carried the public with him, but sober second thought has convinced readers that there is little substance to the Dutch claims. We probably owe the public school system and election by ballot to Dutch suggestion, but very little else. Our Constitution laws and

institutions are of purely Anglo-Saxon origin, and Dr. Stevens' work clears the subject from all doubt.

The book is well printed, and is attractive in appearance. A few minor errors may be noted. On page 22, 1631 should be 1681. The articles of Confederation were not in operation for ten years from 1777 to 1787, as appears to be suggested on page 40. They were adopted by Congress in 1777, but not by the States until 1781. They were in operation from 1781 to 1789, when the Constitution took effect.

ALBERT B. WEIMER.

COMMENTARIES ON AMERICAN LAW. By JAMES KENT, LL. D.,
Chancellor of the State of New York. In one volume.
Edited by WM. HARDCASTLE BROWNE, A. M., of the Phila-
delphia Bar. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co.
1894.

The literary style of a legal text book is an important factor in any estimate of its worth, especially in the case of those works which from their general character would seem to be designed for the use and instruction of laymen as well as of members of the profession, and this is particularly true of KENT'S "Commentaries on American Law." This work was last revised by the author about fifty years ago, and the value of the greater part of the text as an authority on the law of this country is at present small, and becomes less every year as the gap between past and present widens.

Mr. BROWNE has in the edition before us attempted to give KENT a present practical value, but his treatment has hardly met with success. The original KENT possesses great value for a certain class of laymen for whom some general knowledge of the law of their country is almost as necessary as it is advisable, but the present edition has not that value, the style of the author being completely lost in the editor's short and concise paragraphs, which smack strongly of the digest, and which have too little literary connection for pleasant reading. The fault, however, is almost entirely with the arrangement, for the editor's work is very conscientious, the real meat

of KENT being judiciously and thoroughly extracted and clearly set forth. Still the work is without that attractiveness which commended it to the general reader, and the charm of the learned chancellor's work is gone. One misses also the references to those general authorities such as WARD, PRESTON, POTHIER, GROTIUS and others, which are always interesting to the scholar. And this brings us to what we consider a very grave objection to the character of this edition, though we are aware that much can be said upon the other side. The editor has omitted almost all of the notes. A text as old as KENT'S requires references to the authorities upon which its propositions are based, so that the student may have some guide as to the relative value of those propositions and may not be obliged to store his mind with an indiscriminate mixture of good and bad law. Well chosen references furnish the student with a basis for independent investigation, and while this may not be so necessary to those who study under the overseeing eye and reasonable advice of an instructor, as is the case in our great law schools, yet it is important for the large number of students who have not that advantage. Their reading of the present edition of the Commentaries would probably result in the acquisition of a large mass of unproved matter which would be a stumbling block in their future progress.

But this lack of references most seriously affects the character of Mr. BROWNE'S work in those instances where a note could have easily supplied either information on the general changes of the law in the last fifty years or a correction to the text itself as, for instance, references to the Civil War and its effect upon Slavery, the International Copyright Law, the institution of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Circuit Court of Appeals, the Indian question and the like ; and notes of the facts that certain of the year books have been translated, that words which would ordinarily create an estate-tail are now by statute in many states to be construed as creating estates in fee simple ; that the doctrine that a married woman's contract amounts to an appointment of her separate estate has been exploded, and that to the list of states in which it is

stated that the remedy by distress has been abolished the names of at least a dozen other states may be added. The editor might also have omitted in his digest of the text many references to New York Statute Law without depreciating the value of the book as a general treatise on American law. An examination of the whole of the present edition confirms the impression that he who would furnish the public with a valuable Commentary on American Law should either republish KENT as last revised by the author himself or write a new one in the light of modern and recent decisions.

ROBERT P. BRADFORD.

HAND-BOOK OF COMMON-LAW PLEADING. By BENJAMIN J. SHIPMAN. St. Paul, Minn: West Publishing Co. 1894.

This volume is another of the deservedly popular Hornbook Series, and possesses in an eminent degree all the peculiar excellences of that system of text-books, already described in a review of Clark's Criminal Law, published in the August number of the current volume of this magazine. It will, therefore, as well as by its individual merits, add to the prestige that series has already acquired, and is enhancing with each successive volume. Books of this kind are eminently adapted to the needs of students, who should acquire a firm grasp of the fundamental principles of the law, before burdening their minds with the mass of trivial and often inconsistent detail that disfigure so many so-called text-books, and makes them little else than a disorderly digest of cases. To disinter the underlying principles from the superincumbent mass of chaff, is a task equally beyond the inclination and the power of a student, and often proves a task to the experienced lawyer. On all sides, therefore, a text-book which clings closely to the central idea which its name represents, is sure to be gladly welcomed.

The subject of this volume is a most important one. In spite of the prevailing mania for innovation and for the cultivation of ignorance and carelessness, which has nowhere displayed itself to better advantage than in legal matters, the

knowledge of the principles of common-law pleading is an absolute essential to the mental equipment of every lawyer,—as essential under a code as under the old system to which they owe their origin. No omission of a material averment, no duplicity in the strict sense of the term, no negative pregnant, is allowable in a “proceeding called an action,” any more than in a common-law declaration. Thousands of lawyers are daily paying the penalty of their wanton disregard or wilful ignorance of that fact.

But while the main principles of pleading are thus essential, the minutiae of the old system are no longer applicable in most of the United States; and our book accordingly does not attempt to give them. To do so would indeed be beyond its scope. But it will be difficult to find any important point that the author has overlooked, or any important case that he has neglected to cite. The accuracy of his statements of principles also seems to be unexceptionable, though the wording might, perhaps, in rare instances, be improved.

As possessing special value may be mentioned the discussion of pleading in *assumpsit*, the statement of parties, the special traverse, and negatives pregnant. On some of these the author’s treatment, while not so scientific as that of Stephen, is decidedly clearer to the average student, from its very want of technicality.

The index might have been made a little fuller, for with a new arrangement of the subject, such as in this book, comes a corresponding difficulty in finding the subject wanted, and then some branches of pleading are so well known under pet names that it is never well to omit them. The lawyer will search the index in vain, however, for his old friend, “*absque hoc*,” though he will find it safe and sound under its more technical, though less familiar, name of “special traverse.”

There are some matters treated of in the book, such as verdicts and new trials, that would seem to belong rather to practice than to pleading; but these imperfections are but slight when compared with the substantial value of the work. There is every reason to believe that it will to a large extent supplant the work of Mr. Stephen, so well-known to older gene-

rations, as a practical text-book for the student of law, and it will certainly serve as a useful book of reference for the busy practitioner.

R. D. S.

PROBLEMS AND QUIZ ON COMMON-LAW PLEADING. By EARL P. HOPKINS. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1894.

This handy little collection of questions on Pleading seems upon examination to be as it professes, "especially adapted for use with SHIPMAN'S Hand-book of Common-Law Pleading." It also appears to belie its innocent appearance, for while most of the problems stated are such as a student can readily solve with a little thought, there is sandwiched in here and there, by way of seasoning, one of those articles known as catch-questions, which even courts have not yet solved with unanimity. This does not detract from its value, however, and it will be found most useful to the student by affording him an opportunity for a practical application of the principles learned, without which the study of law would be a drier field of knowledge than the valley of dry bones.

R. D. S.

ARCHITECT, OWNER AND BUILDER BEFORE THE LAW. By T. M. CLARK, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. New York: McMillan & Co. 1894. Price, \$3.00.

This is a law book written by an architect. It is divided into three parts, which treat, respectively, of the architect and the owner; the architect and the builder; and the builder and the owner. Each part is divided into chapters, which cover quite fully all the ordinary questions of law likely to arise between the respective parties. Many decisions have been consulted, and important cases are quite fully cited.

The book having been written by an architect, the point of view, in some instances, is different from that which would be taken by a lawyer; but there are few, if any, statements of the law which would mislead the lay reader. Considering that the book was not written by a lawyer, its breadth and accuracy are remarkable; and the fact that its author has had special

experience and training in the practical working of the relations of which he treats, gives his comments and criticisms a point and suggestiveness that might have been lacking if the the book were from the pen of a trained lawyer who was without this special experience.

Architects, builders and owners will find the book interesting and valuable as giving them the legal aspect of their relations; and lawyers who have to do with the subject-matters treated of, will be thankful to find so many cases collected and clearly stated on matters not covered satisfactorily by any other treatise known to the writer.

One of the strongest evidences of practical wisdom in the writing of the book is shown by the author not attempting to give the mechanic's lien laws of the different states, which he speaks of as in "a constant state of transition," a remark, the force of which particularly appeals to a Pennsylvania lawyer.

At the end of the volume are three forms of contracts between the builder and the owner, which are worthy of being consulted by any lawyer who has a contract of this kind to draw or pass upon, especially the third form.

An alphabetical list of cases cited, and a second list giving the cases of each state alphabetically, are given. The index is reasonably full, but seems to the writer not as well executed as the rest of the book.

B. H. L.

A TREATISE ON DISPUTED HANDWRITING AND THE DETERMINATION OF GENUINE FROM FORGED SIGNATURES; THE CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION OF INKS, AND THEIR DETERMINATION BY CHEMICAL TESTS; THE EFFECT OF AGE AS MANIFESTED IN THE APPEARANCE OF WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS AND DOCUMENTS. By WILLIAM E. HAGAN, Expert in Handwriting. (All rights reserved.) Albany, N. Y.: Banks & Brothers. 1894.

This book came to our hands for review after Prof. FRAZER'S work had been read, and has been read entirely through, with

the exception of some of the cases in the appendix. There are many things in this book which are valuable, but in our judgment the author places entirely too much stress upon his theory of muscular co-ordination and pen pressure as furnishing the means of identification of disputed writings. A very large portion, and, in our opinion, a very undue proportion of Mr. HAGAN'S book is occupied in discussion of this theory. While this is a valuable means of investigation, it is only one of many, and in our experience not by any means the most valuable. In our opinion, Professor FRAZER has more correctly formulated the weight to be attributed to this method of investigation. On page 74 of his book, referring to this subject, he used the following language: "Within certain limitations it is an important object to study, and may give indications of value to corroborate or refute the hypotheses based upon other lines of study."

His statements in the chapter on chemical testing of inks and in his account of the Davis Will Case, are not always correct, and in this respect we do not regard the book as reliable. For instance, on page 247, the author states, referring to the test of the inks in the will in the Davis Will Case, that "the fact that it turned the ink red, and this would be the reaction it would have upon logwood ink, did not fully establish the identity of the latter, for according to the best chemical authority this same reaction would have occurred were it made from analyne [sic] black (see Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis, edition of 1889, page 130)." Referring to the authority cited, we find the following: "Logwood ink marks are mostly reddened by oxalic acid, and alizarin marks become bluish, but aniline inks are unaffected. With hydrochloric acid, logwood ink marks turn reddish or reddish-grey, alizarin marks greenish, and aniline ink marks reddish or brownish-grey." The author, however, does not seem to have studied Mr. ALLEN'S work with very great care, for if he had consulted page 252, he would have found the following: "Aniline black differs remarkably from most other aniline colors, in that it is *wholly insoluble in water*, alcohol, acids, soap-lye and alkaline solutions.

Hence the application of ready-formed aniline black is very limited, and it is usually produced in the fibre itself. It yields an extremely fast and pure black on cotton, but it is not well suited for dyeing silk or wool." From this it appears that aniline black, which by the way is improperly spelled by Mr. HAGAN, being insoluble in water cannot be used and is not used in making ink in which water is the only solvent used. It further appears on the same page of ALLEN that aniline black is either wholly unchanged by acids or turned slightly greenish and not red.

We might criticise further his report of the Davis Will Case, for we know from personal inspection of the document that many other statements therein contained are inaccurate and untrue. We will instance only one on page 249, where he states that the signature in question was 'plainly a traced signature. We state from personal inspection of the document that there was not the slightest evidence of tracing in or about it. In many other cases, the author assumes things as proved upon the trial upon which there was a very great conflict of testimony, The jury disagreed. The report as a whole is altogether biased and inaccurate.

Considering the involved style in which the book is written, that undue space is devoted to a pet theory, the accuracy of the chemical part of the work, and the manifest bias of the author in the statement of cases so far as we have examined it, we do not regard the book as an entirely accurate exposition of the science which it reports to treat.

M. D. EWELL.

The Kent Law School of Chicago.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION.

By ROBERT PRICHARD, of the Chattanooga Bar. Chattanooga: MacGowan & Cooke, Printers. 1894.

It is not often that one can read with interest a book avowedly devoted to the practice in the courts of one particular state, and when such a duty proves a pleasure instead of a dreary task it is a matter for congratulation. Such has proved

the case with Mr. PRICHARD'S work. It is that *rara avis* in the world of scientific publications, an interesting treatise on a purely technical subject. The Law of Wills and Administration must, of necessity, be treated within somewhat narrow limitations. Since it has become so purely statutory, reference can be made to but one locality, and Mr. PRICHARD'S work, as he tells us, is "first of all a Tennessee book." The arrangement cannot be criticised. First, a general introduction. Then Part I, the Law of Wills, under which will be found titles relating to Testamentary Capacity, Execution of Wills, Probate and Construction of Wills. Part II, the Law of Administration, contains Appointment and Qualifications of Executors and Administrations, Assets and Inventory, Powers and Duties of Executors and Administrators, Distribution and Settlements, Real Assets and Insolvent Estates. There is a carefully prepared index of nearly one hundred pages, but no table of cases cited. Under every title the scheme adopted is carefully and logically worked out. Nothing is omitted upon which a question could arise. Forms of practice are introduced under their appropriate chapters, which will, without doubt, prove most useful to local practitioners. The exceptional qualities of this work, however, will be found in the author's own peculiar province the text itself. Clear, concise and forcible, patient in explanation, yet not burdened with anecdotal extracts from decisions, it well fulfills the purpose for which it is intended. One thing is to be regretted, as it can only be accounted for as an author's hobby. With a desire to be aggressively modern and American the author has practically excluded English references and decisions. It is true that in actual practice the local jealousy of courts has effectually checked the citation of English cases in briefs, and in notes therefore intended merely for local briefing purposes they are no longer an important feature. But there can be for us no thoroughly scientific presentation of a legal topic that does not carry us back through the centuries of English influences and institutions. The law of decedent's estates in Tennessee did not spring, Minerva-like, from the heads of the county justices of Tennessee or North Carolina, the mother state. This point

would be a matter for serious quarrel with the author, did he not embody in his text the sound doctrines of English judges and chancellors with an invigorating freshness and strength that we dearly delight to claim as a national trait.

WM. H. LOYD, JR.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. Part I. The Estates at Law and in Equity. By CHRISTOPHER STUART PATTERSON. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott. 1894.

This modest little pamphlet, which contains an outline of the first year's course in the Law of Real Property in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, has, within it, more solid meat than is to be found in many a text-book of twice its size. It is not a text-book, as that word has now come to be understood in legal literature, but is, nevertheless, one in the real sense of the word—a scientific arrangement of the principles which govern its subject-matter, developed in logical order, with cases added to elucidate the application of those principles. While not a book that appeals to the practising lawyer, simply because it does not contain the mass of detail that is necessary for his purposes, it will, nevertheless, not be wholly a waste of his time to consult it as a book of reference, or to freshen the memory of those who are apt to forget principles in the mass of case law that each year pours forth inexhaustibly; and it is simply invaluable to the student, presenting, as it does, in a readily-accessible form, the information to acquire which he would otherwise be compelled to grope through an interminable labyrinth, with scarcely a ray of light to guide him. X.

AMERICAN ELECTRICAL CASES. Edited by WILLIAM W. MORRILL. Volume I. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender. 1894.

With the growing importance of electricity as a factor in

human affairs, litigation in regard to this wonderful and mysterious power must necessarily increase. It is perhaps not an unsafe prediction that at the end of the next twenty-five years, nearly one-half of the decided cases will involve an application of legal principles to the determination of some vexatious questions relating to this agency. As electricity has revolutionized existing material conditions whenever introduced, so it may require in its workings the application of legal principles other than those which are now applied in similar cases.

The importance, therefore, of keeping in touch with the growth and development of the law of electricity can hardly be underestimated. The collection of all important electrical cases and publication in one series of books to be known as American Electrical Cases will greatly facilitate both the lawyer and the electrician in making and keeping themselves up with the decisions relating to this important agency.

The first volume of the proposed series contains one hundred and fifty-five complete reports of decided cases, and, in notes, memoranda of over thirty additional cases decided between the years 1873 and 1885. Each case is followed by a short annotation, varying in length from one line to a page and a half, which contains a list of the cases in the volume in which the particular case is cited, cross references to other cases involving a discussion of similar principles and references to earlier cases with short digests of some of the leading ones. About seven pages of the book are devoted to a "general note" which contains short digests of cases decided during the period covered by the volume, but which for various reasons were not selected for reprinting in full. At the end of the book there is a full index, under each heading of which are collected short digests of all the cases relating to the subject indicated. The index, therefore, consists practically of a collection of short annotations under appropriate headings.

As nearly all of the cases in Volume I relate to telegraph companies, the book can hardly be said to present anything new to the profession, this subject being well covered by the various works on telegraph companies. The succeeding volumes will doubtless contain much that is new, and with the

increase in litigation in this subject should prove useful and convenient aids to the profession.

EDWARD BROOKS, JR.

NEW ROADS AND ROAD LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES. By ROY STONE, Vice-President National League for Good Roads, etc. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. 1894.

Although this book does not, strictly speaking, belong to the domain of legal literature, it will nevertheless be read with profit by all lawyers interested in the broad and important subject of road improvement. The wretched roads which disgrace so many sections of the country are evils which must be corrected not only by the adoption of scientific methods of construction, but also by radical changes in the antiquated road laws and in the system of public expenditure. Mr. Stone devotes the greater part of his work to a description of the kinds of roads suitable for various localities, etc., and gives us some very encouraging information as to the practical value resulting to the farmer by the laying of smooth, hard surfaces without the accompaniment of increased taxation. The appendix contains the substance of the recently enacted road laws of sixteen states, as well as the schemes for much needed legislation and plans for state aid in several important states. It is to be regretted, however, that the author did not dwell upon the incomplete and unpractical features of the old road laws (still in force, alas, in too many states), and contrast them with the new provisions.

The book is exceedingly well turned out. The illustrations add much to the interest.

W. S. E.

TABLES FOR ASCERTAINING PRESENT VALUE OF VESTED AND CONTINGENT RIGHTS OF DOWER, CURTESY, ANNUITIES AND OF OTHER LIFE ESTATES; DAMAGES FOR DEATH BY WRONGFUL ACT, ETC. Computed and Compiled by FLORIEN GIAUQUE, A. M., and HENRY B. McCLURE, A. M. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1894.

These tables, based chiefly upon the Carlisle Table of Mortality, appear to have been prepared with anxious care by the compilers, who represent themselves as having taken every precaution to prevent errors, whether in computation or in the printing. The profession will undoubtedly find this volume of great service in the solution of the complicated "present value problems," which so frequently arise in the domain of real property law, and also in the determination of troublesome questions relating to the true measure of damage for the premature termination of life by negligence or wrongful act. The volume contains Life and Annuity Tables, with rules for their use in respect of vested and contingent dower and curtesy rights and damages for injury, a death from another's wrongful act, negligence, etc.; the Bowditch Table, table of expectancy of life as shown by the Carlisle, the Combined Experience, the American Experience, the Thirty Officers' Experience, the Farr No. 3, and the Northampton Tables of Mortality, etc., etc. There is also a table and rule for ascertaining the present value of any sum at 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent. for any number of years from one to eighty, inclusive. This latter table is especially valuable. It is computed upon a compound interest basis and the formula used is $\frac{1-a+1-a^n}{1-a} = \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}$.

In view of the number of decisions in favor of the admissibility of such tables as evidence in suits involving the questions to which they relate, the importance of having this volume at hand cannot readily be over estimated. The tables are printed in type that is admirably clear and the arrangement of the figures is in all respects satisfactory. G. W. P.

A LEGAL DOCUMENT OF BABYLONIA. By MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., Ph.D. From the "Oriental Studies" of the Oriental Club of Philadelphia. 1894.

In this little pamphlet Dr. JASTROW discusses a Legal Document of Babylonia, dealing with the rescission of an invalid contract of sale. The "Document" in question is

a little clay tablet owned by Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, and is said by Dr. JASTROW to be in an excellent state of preservation. Dr. JASTROW classifies the legal documents of Babylonia under four heads, which (if we may reduce them to the terms of modern legal parlance) correspond to (1) due bills and receipt; (2) bills of sale; (3) deeds, settlements and formal executory contracts; and (4) judicial records. He comments upon the value of these documents as containing important incidental evidence of manners and customs in ancient Babylonia; and he then translates the document in question and finds that it belongs to the fourth class. The date is fixed at 642 B. C. One Aplâ affected to sell to Nurea real property over which he possessed no power of alienation. Nurea paid the consideration and (it is assumed) entered into possession. A paternal uncle of the vendor's then asserted a title to the property and, upon restoration of the consideration to Nurea, the latter surrendered the deed to the claimant. All the parties being before the court complete justice seems to have been done by combining many of the features of ejectment, the action for money had, and received, and the common law fine. Dr. JASTROW's scholarly and suggestive comments upon the document in question and upon Babylonian documents in general will be read with great interest by those into whose hands this pamphlet comes.

G. W. P.

GREAT DISSENTING OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. A Paper Read at the 17th Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association (1894). By HAMPTON L. CARSON, of the Philadelphia Bar. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Association.

For his address to the Bar Association Mr. CARSON selected a subject as fortunate as it is unusual. Dissenting opinions are too generally looked upon as feeble remonstrances of stubborn members of the court against the decision of the majority, or as something, at all events, which is not the law,

hence does not concern the practitioner. The student, however, should no more overlook the opinion of the minority upon an important question than he should the argument of counsel for the losing side. But the dissenting opinions of the United States Supreme Court have, in several notable cases, an importance greater than to the student merely, for they have, as Mr. CARSON points out, become finally the settled law of the land. Only one entirely familiar with the history of our highest tribunal, with the careers of the men who from time to time have composed it, and with the opinions they have delivered, as well as with the circumstances which influenced those opinions, could have presented in such a scholarly and critical manner the sketch of these great protests. History of a kind that is not elsewhere obtainable (unless it be from the same author's great work on "The History of the Supreme Court") is contained in this little pamphlet.

W. S. E.

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE BIOLOGY AND ALLIED SCIENCES. By GEORGE M. GOULD, A.M., M.D. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co.

This work consists of 1633 large octavo pages. From such examination as we have been able to give, it appears to have fulfilled all the promises made by the publishers concerning it. It contains a large number of new words and definitions from all the correlated sciences.

We notice among its editors the names of Dr. CHAS S. DOLLY and Dr. BURT G. WILDER, each of which is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the departments under their charge. The work gives the pronunciation of every word and is profusely illustrated.

It has numerous useful tables, such, for example, as those of Surgical Operations, Tumors, Animal Parasites, Composition of Electrical Batteries, Pigments, etc., besides the usual Bacteriological, Chemical, and Anatomical Tables.

To the medical practitioner, such a book must be indispensable, and to the legal practitioner who, at the present day,

may at any time be called upon to deal with new and important questions involving a knowledge of medical science and its collateral branches, it seems to us almost equally necessary. It is impossible in the brief space of a book notice to give anything like an adequate view of so important a work. In our opinion, it should be found in every law library. It seems almost unnecessary to state that the book is admirably printed and bound.

M. D. EWELL.

The Kent Law School of Chicago.

DIGEST OF INSURANCE CASES. By JOHN A. FINCH. Indianapolis: The Rough Notes Co. 1893.

Our readers will perhaps recall the review of an earlier volume of this work which appeared in 31st AM. LAW REG. 545. That review was, on the whole, favorable. We then had before us the Digest for the year ending October 31, 1892. The volume in hand brings the work down to October 31, 1893. It is gratifying to be able to quote with reference to the later work the commendation which was bestowed upon the earlier. "Mr. FINCH has done his work well. The cases are carefully digested, the classification is good and the index is remarkably complete."

G. W. P.

The Editors also wish to acknowledge the receipt of two excellent manuals (1) "Vandegrift's United States Tariff," a handbook containing the completed schedules of the new tariff act, a full explanation of customs requirements and of the laws and regulations regarding drawback, etc., published by F. B. Vandegrift & Co., New York and Philadelphia.

And (2) "Jewett's Manual for Election Officers and Voters in the State of New York, containing the General Election Law and Town Meeting Law complete with Amendments to date. The provisions of the Penal Code, Laws and Constitution of the State are also inserted. The book is invaluable to the New York practitioner, and is calculated to save him

much time and trouble. It is published by Matthew Bender, Albany, N. Y.

The First Annual Report of the Territorial Bar Association of Utah has reached us, and contains an address upon the "Codification of the Law" by Mr. Hiles, and one by Mr. Murphy upon "The Use of the Writ of Injunction to Prevent Strikes."

The review of Part II of Professor Thayer's Cases on Constitutional Law will appear in connection with that of part III, which has just appeared.