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CURRENT LEGAL PERIODICALS AND BOOK REVIEWS.

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. FOR USE WITH STEPHEN'S DIGEST OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. By GEORGE M. DALLAS, LL. D., and HENRY WOLF BIKLÉ, A. M., LL. B. Pp. ix+89. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1903.

In his lectures on Evidence in the University of Pennsylvania Law School Judge Dallas has for years used large diagrammatical charts, in order to make the class grasp the subject not as a lot of abstract rules and principles, but rather as a complete system of closely related parts. He believes that Evidence is

pre-eminently a system and unless so viewed can never be fully mastered.

The charts were large and unwieldy; to overcome this difficulty, the authors of the book in hand have reduced the charts to a set of tables, so arranged as to enable the student to see the subject in its entirety.

The Tables are intended as an outline-map of the Rules of Evidence as set forth in Stephen's Digest. Copious footnotes are added where necessary to explain or enlarge on the Tables; there are also references throughout to the second American edition of Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence (Chase).

Abundant blank space is furnished, so that the owner can conveniently make permanent notes of his own.

Such a book must prove acceptable to the practitioner, both for a handy reference book and for occasionally refreshing his knowledge of evidence—a part of the law which can never be known too accurately.

It is also a welcome book to students, being primarily intended for their use. As a guide in reviewing for Law School examinations the book has been hailed with delight. In review for county or state Bar examinations the utility of the work will be equally great.

A recent review in the REGISTER mentioned the brevity of a certain book as its only redeeming feature, here on the contrary we feel that the only possible fault to be found is that there is not more of it. As an outline, the Tables with their accompanying notes are all that can be desired, but it is earnestly hoped that the authors of the Tables, encouraged by the favor with which their work will surely be received by the law students and the profession generally, will at an early day undertake a work of greater scope and give us a complete treatise on the law of Evidence—a work which their experience and ability would render peculiarly welcome to the Bar at large.

R. B. W.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, INSANITY AND TOXICOLOGY. By HENRY C. CHAPMAN, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Third edition. Thoroughly revised. 12mo. Pp. 329. Including sixty-four illustrations and four plates in colors. Philadelphia, New York, London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1903.

The subject of medicine and its relation to law has received a good deal of attention from recent writers, and the importance of medical jurisprudence, etc., justifies this attention. The above work in brief compass meets the demands of the legal

profession, and a careful study of it will aid the attorney greatly in cases involving medical treatment.

What gives the book its value is that it is based on the author's practical experience as coroner's physician of the city of Philadelphia for a period of six years. Surely a coroner's physician has greater opportunities for observing medico-legal cases than any one else.

This third edition shows an increase of seventy-five pages over the preceding edition; this does not mean a mere addition of that much material, but a careful revision and enlargement of the entire work. Much of the matter has been re-arranged and the text has been more fully illuminated by additional references to cases. A number of new figures and tables have been added.

The work deserves to meet with even greater favor than the previous edition. Although originally planned for a course of lectures delivered by the author to the students of Jefferson Medical College, it has since been remodeled so as to be of general service to the physician or lawyer.

R. B. W.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION. Edited by J. CRAWFORD BIGGS, Secretary. Pp. 212. Durham, N. C. 1902.

While the proceedings of the various Bar associations are not interesting as a whole to the profession in general, yet it is of interest to know what points were worthy of discussion at the annual meeting of any state Bar association.

The set addresses at the above meeting were: "The President's Annual Address," by Chas. M. Busbee, of Raleigh. The suggestions thrown out as to the bringing actions in *forma pauperis* according to statute formed one of the main sources of discussion in the meeting. "The Triumph of Equity," an address by James C. MacRea, LL. D., Dean of the Law Department of the University of North Carolina. "The Annual Address: An Account of the System of Law Prevailing now in Louisiana," by Hon. Francis T. Nicholls, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. "The Supreme Court of the United States," by George Rountree, of Wilmington, N. C.

NOTES ON RECENT LEADING ARTICLES IN LEGAL PUBLICATIONS.

ALBANY LAW JOURNAL.—June.

The Province of the Law. Carroll G. Walter. It is here argued that the province of the law is to regulate and secure the rights of persons and property, and that we are in danger of going beyond the legitimate bounds of that province. The "Anti-anarchy," Compulsory Education and Prevention of Child Labor laws are classed as dangerous, as passing the limits laid down. On the other hand it seems

to be suggested that laws to prevent injury from "public drunkenness" would be within the line. The arguments are original and provocative of thought.

The Exigencies of Eminent Domain. Theodore F. C. Demarest. A "conflict of law" in the state of New York, upon the subject of taking private property for public use without compensation, is here shown to exist, and the manner in which the conflict arose is explained.

BANKING LAW JOURNAL.—June.

The Value of Legal Knowledge in Banking. Address of Judge C. T. Granger, at Topeka, May, 1903.

A vigorous presentment of the advantage of legal knowledge to those engaged in the business of banking.

CANADIAN LAW REVIEW.—June.

The Marriage Laws of Canada. George S. Holmsted. Canada with its several divisions finds a lack of uniformity in its divorce laws an evil, even as we have found it an evil in this country. There appears to be one law for Quebec, one for Ontario and possibly others for other provinces. The writer earnestly urges the necessity for a uniform law for Canada.

Friendly Society and Life Insurance Law. Lyman Lee. A collection of the cases reported by Mr. Lee as councillor of the Canadian Fraternity Association, at the annual meeting of that association, April 23, 1903. Only cases decided for the twelve months previous to the meeting are discussed.

The New Canadianism. A. McLeod. This article indicates a more radical difference between the Canadian East and West than has ever been known between the two sections in the United States. The writer claims that the laws of the two sections have grown in diverse directions; one toward simplicity, the other toward complexity. The western form is favored as being broader and less involved.

GREEN BAG.—June.

Thomas A. Hendricks as a Lawyer. W. W. Thornton. A slight but interesting sketch of Mr. Hendricks, giving anecdotes which illustrate his more prominent characteristics.

Should Trade Unions Be Incorporated? Eugene Wambaugh. Mr. Wambaugh says what he has to say forcibly and convincingly. He shows why trade unions should not be incorporated and also shows why the public should not wish them to be. He says: "It is to trade unions that the public is indebted for restraint upon the vast powers of combinations of capitalists." He warns the public of the danger that incorporation of trade unions would lead to combinations of workmen and capitalists, and the workmen that this suggestion of incorporation comes from the capitalist and comes somewhat suddenly. He adds that "in this instance incorporation, though attended with a few conveniences, is unnecessary, inappropriate, and dangerous."

The British House of Commons. Lawrence Irwell. A short description of the House and its customs, very well illustrated.

Wrong without a Remedy. A Legal Satire. Wallace McCamant. This instalment of the paper shows how the holder of ten shares of the stock of a corporation succeeded in "blocking a deal" of the corporation, securing thirty thousand dollars by the transaction and going away "a richer and a happier man."

A Century of Federal Judicature. Van Vechten Veeder. This sixth instalment of the series is entirely devoted to an outline of the life and labors of Justice Miller. His most important decisions are noted and his influence upon constitutional development discussed.

A Lawyer's Studies in Biblical Law. David Werner Amram. *Inheritance.* The article shows the difference between the ancient and modern law of inheritance and takes up the subject of last wills and testaments.

JURIDICAL REVIEW.—June.

Nationality, Domicil, and the Personal Statute. Wm. Galbraith Miller. The author gives as the thesis of his paper, "Domicil is a species of nationality, but more easily assumed and more easily divested than political nationality." He goes on to show that both doctrines are derived from the Roman law, in which law they were really one. He also shows that the practical demands of modern life have so modified both as to again almost unite them, after a long division.

Repugnancy in Testamentary Provisions. R. C. Henderson. The Scotch law upon this point is carefully examined, recent decisions analyzed, and the English law compared with it.

Property in Wild Animals. William F. Trotter. This is the first instalment of a series of papers. This first part contains an interesting inquiry into the legal definition of a wild animal and the meaning of the term "property" when applied to such animals.

A Note on the Prescription of Land Rights under the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874. W. Guy. The law which is discussed here is limited in its application to Scotland, but the article concludes with some observations upon the reduction of the period for prescription where technicalities alone are concerned, which apply to a wider field.

Gleanings from the Eighteenth Century Reports. J. J. Waugh. The seldom cited Scotch reports of Fountainhall, Elchies, Kilkerran, Dalrymple and Morrison, have been searched for interesting cases, and a number of such cases are here given. They make entertaining reading, especially for those interested in the historical development of the law.

MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW.—June.

The Liability of Railroad Companies for Medical Services Rendered to Injured Employes and Others. H. B. Hutchins. Beginning with the statement that it is not at the present time the law that the employer is bound to furnish medical aid to his sick or injured employe, it is shown that in many cases the employer is made liable for medical aid furnished. The power of officers of a railroad company to bind the company to pay for such services is discussed, and the limitations which have been placed upon such power.

Ratification by an Undisclosed Principal. E. C. Goddard. The subject is taken up in a systematic manner, the English cases being first given from the Year Books to the present time, then the American cases and the text-books, finally the conclusion to be drawn from them all, which is, that there is "a long and fairly continuous stream of authority against the ratification of unauthorized acts by an undisclosed principal, unless the agent had at least avowed that he acted for some principal"; but it is conceded that the question is scarcely to be considered as closed. The article ends with a discussion as to the nature of ratification.

SOUTH AFRICAN LAW JOURNAL.—May.

Notes on the History and Development of the Roman-Dutch Law. (Continued. Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7.) These chapters deal with the Canon Law and the Feudal Law and the new impulse to Roman Law given by the influx of Greek teachers into Europe after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the administration of justice during the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries, and the practice in the law courts during those centuries.

The Legal Position in South Africa of Women Married in England. George T. Morice. An article showing clearly the points at which a conflict of laws occurs and the various questions connected with them.