

fated duke, Alexander had already clearly indicated his prejudices against France. It should also be noted that the Duc d'Enghien was not, as Dr. Cresson states, the "grandson of the Great Condé." On page 19, the French victory of Montmirail erroneously becomes *Montmiriel*; while *La Ferté-Champenoise* is a strange rendering for La Fère-Champenoise. It is also rather surprising that the author seems to have made no use of the recent studies of Webster on the Congress of Vienna. The greatest regret of the reviewer, however, is that Dr. Cresson has not elaborated one sentence of his Introduction: "It is the author's belief that in the light of a renewed study of the events which led to the declarations of the Monroe Manifesto, the motives underlying recent policy tend to justify themselves as the continuing result of historical experience." If this means that Dr. Cresson believes that the policy of the present administration in holding the United States aloof from the League of Nations is to be justified by the events of 1815-1821, it would be extremely interesting to have his arguments.

Charles Scymour.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

LAW OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. By Joseph H. Sundheim. Smith-Edwards Company, Philadelphia, 1922, pp. 376.

TRIAL BY JURY. By Robert von Moschzisker, LL. D. George T. Biesel Company, Philadelphia, 1922, pp. x, 452.

CASES ON TRADE REGULATION. American Case Book Series. By Herman Oliphant, Professor of Law in Columbia University. West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn., 1923, pp. xxi, 1078.

FUNDAMENTAL LEGAL CONCEPTIONS AS APPLIED IN JUDICIAL REASONING. By W. N. Hohfeld, late Professor of Law in Yale University. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1923, pp. 420.

THE LAW OF CITY PLANNING AND ZONING. By Frank Backus Williams, Macmillan Company, 1922, pp. xvii, 738.