all such a work like the present as a schoolroom tool will find ready favor. For our part, however, and taking our own experience as a guide, we believe that the principles of law are best understood by a review of those cases which illustrate the development of principles. Believing this, Ames's "Cases on Torts" appeal to the student side of us much more than the present volume. We there see the sources of the law, how it has arisen, and in what direction we may look for its future development. Mr. Chase has given us an instantaneous photograph of the law as it exists to-day. He petrifies that which is ever changing and developing. We do not think this is the way either to understand legal principles or to learn how to apply them to the facts of new cases. These remarks, however, must not be taken to detract from the praise which is justly due Mr. Chase for having accomplished in such an admirable manner the task which he has set before him.

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**BOOKS RECEIVED.**

**Pennsylvania Colonial Cases.** The Administration of Law in Pennsylvania Prior to A.D. 1700, as shown in the Cases Decided and in the Court Proceedings. By Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D. Philadelphia: Rees, Welsh & Co., 1892.


**A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.** By Henry C. Chapman, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1892.