REVIEWS


Mr. Clark needs no introduction to the legal world. As the author of a work on private corporations and other treatises, he is known to the student, and appreciated for his lucidity of statement and simplicity of style; while to the practictioner, his works indicate a breadth of legal acumen intelligently and accurately to explore that "codeless myriad of precedent" of which the average lawyer stands in awe. The present volumes sustain and accentuate this reputation. With his collaborator, he has given us a work free from ambiguities, and this alone is sufficient to command the lawyer's attention.

The work is exhaustive; it treats of the law of agency in all of its ramifications; includes monographs on attorneys, brokers and factors, auctioneers, etc. When there are conflicts in the authorities, the theories upon which the courts have divided are stated in clear and terse terms. There are few digressions for theoretical discussions, the authors confining themselves to an elucidation and comparison of live principles. Perhaps it is superfluous to state that the comprehensive treatment accorded the subjects renders its use as a text in law schools impracticable; its place is in the practitioner's office. It is to be regretted that in the citation of cases references to the various reporter systems are only partially given, one of the most widely used being entirely omitted. The custom of citing the various reporters, characteristic of the best recent legal works, is a valuable one, enhancing their value to many practitioner in a marked degree. One of the most commendable features of the work is the completeness of analysis, each subject being divided into its constituent parts and designated by paragraphs preceded by black letter head lines, and a résumé of the same placed at the beginning of each chapter. The publishers are to be congratulated on the form and appearance of this work, which will exemplify the admirable features which have characterized their former efforts to be of service to the profession.

J. C. D.


The Law of Real Property, condensed in four hundred and sixty reading pages, will not, we think, meet the unqualified
approval of one who has taught this vast subject to first, or even second year students. To write a complete and successful treatise of that length to be used for instruction (as we understand the primary purpose of this volume to be) demands almost a genius in the art of clear and comprehensive expression. Otherwise, (as is too frequently the case even when more extensive works are used), no matter how learned the instructor, the student is likely to finish the course with a hazy and unpractical knowledge. For this reason, we would hesitate to recommend this work to a beginner, especially as we fail to see wherein it is greatly superior to other more comprehensive volumes on the same subject.

As a handy work of reference, of course, it fills an entirely different place. It is in one volume, compact, and contains numerous references to late articles on the several subjects discussed. Herein, we think, lies its value rather than as a text-book.

G. S. A.


The small number of desirable text-books on this important subject leaves abundant room for a student's edition of Mr. Schouler's well known book. It is abridged from the larger work and makes use, besides of the lecture notes used by the author for many years as a law school professor.

The introductory chapter deals in an interesting manner with the development of the family as a social institution and gives special attention to marriage, both from the common and civil law standpoint. More than one-half of the work is devoted to a consideration of the law of husband and wife in all its phases. The treatment of this subject by the author is on the whole, marked with the same care and accuracy that have given his other text-books their value both to the student and practitioner.

The law of separation and divorce is dealt with in one chapter and the result is not entirely satisfactory. No mention is made of the important question of jurisdiction in divorce cases; nor is there any citation of the important decisions of the Supreme Court on this subject. The omission is the more surprising in view of the author's statement in the preface that the latest cases have been consulted by him and the whole work brought fairly down to date. It is to be regretted that a work of such value should be marred by so serious an omission. The space devoted to the law of parent and child, infancy and guardian and ward is sufficient to enable the author to set forth clearly the important principles which the student needs to know. In his discussion of the law of master and servant, the author confines himself strictly to domestic service; wisely refraining from any attempt to deal with the intricate problem of the other di-
vision of the subject in the limited space at his disposal. The index is especially worthy of note because of its thorough and careful analysis of the subjects treated.

B. E. C.


Professor Schouler, after having taught the subject of Bailments in a law school, and having written formerly a very thorough and comprehensive work on the subject, it would seem, is most thoroughly qualified to present the above treatise. This fact alone should guarantee the success of the book. It covers the entire subject of bailments, especially emphasizing the topics of pledge and carriers, and touching upon inter-state carriers and the legislation relative to them. The work is more or less elementary, being an abridgment of a former larger work of the author and for this reason will be found of greater benefit to law students than to practicing lawyers. It is analytical, with full notes, and the citations, while not superabundant, are apt and brought down to date.

The book is of such merit and the author so well known that no words of commendation are necessary to introduce it to the profession or the wide circle of students using his works.

M. S. W.


This book occupies a distinct position among legal textbooks. It could not be used, we believe, to advantage in the class-room work of a student, both because of the large ground covered in small space and to the unconfined though most interesting treatment recorded to individual topics. On the other hand, one who cannot enjoy profoundly reading these chapters has no right to consider law his _profession—it can be no more than his business._ The careful nicety in the author's use of the English language, a quality which many legal writers of to-day unhappily regard with apparently profound indifference, and the clearness of his style add much to the presentation of the "Studies." To one who has any inclination whatever toward legal literature, both the subject matter and the composition of this book will greatly appeal. The second edition, prepared with the application of the civil law in our new possessions in the foreground of the writer's mind, has something more than a mere scholarly virtue (though that virtue appears continuously), it is worth, for practical purposes, the study of the great number of lawyers who intend, or at least hope, sooner or later, to become engaged in the modified, or rather altered, civil law courts in Porto Rico and the Phillipines.

G. S. A.