BOOK REVIEWS


This instructive treatise may be divided into two main divisions; the first developing a theory of fundamental principles of legal science, and the second making a scientific analysis of the German law showing the soundness and application of the theory which was developed in the preceding part. As a basis of his work Prof. Gareis has used the theory that law is a system of protected interests. The outline which the author has made is extremely clear and easy to follow. A vast amount of important matter has been condensed within this small book. Its exposition of the principles of legal classification with its invincible logic and common sense should do much toward placing the study of law in America on a scientific basis. The book should especially appeal to those students of the law who are scientifically inclined. While the chief interest of the book to the American student is in the philosophical portion, the work well serves as a useful key to the German Civil Code. The text is supplemented by copious notes.

R. A. L.


To edit a work which, when originally published, was written in an avowedly theoretical style, and which is on a subject which has since, by the passage of statutes, become more or less academic, in such a way as to make that work a practical one for lawyers is no easy task. Such, however, has been the aim of Mr. Knowlton in the present volume. In the attainment of this aim the editor has in a measure, at least, succeeded. The book as it appears this year is a new edition of a part only of Dean Bigelow's work on "Fraud," which appeared originally in 1890. The original author having been primarily a scholar, it has, of course, been impossible for his editor to change completely the character of the work from
that of a scholarly treatise to that of a practical book of reference. The sentences are, accordingly, for the most part, long and involved. The author seems to be content to state the principles of law without giving any examples to illustrate the application of those principles. The whole plan of the work is theoretical rather than practical.

In his endeavor to make the work practical, moreover the editor is handicapped by the fact that the law of fraudulent conveyances has been made so extensively a matter of statute by the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, the various conditional sales acts and other legislation. The passage of these acts has made the consideration of the law built up around the Statute of Elizabeth of much less practical importance than it would otherwise have been.

For these two reasons the editor has failed to make the book quite the practical work which he says he purposed to do. His chief success in that direction lies in the footnotes he has prepared. These notes supplement those of the original work. They contain quite an exhaustive citation of cases and they embody not a little dissertation by the editor, which serves to place the text upon a practical basis.

That the editor has failed in his attempt, if he really made any serious attempt, to make the work of Dean Bigelow an ideal book of ready reference, no one will regret. He has made it to no small degree more practical than it apparently was before. But it is also to be remembered that a volume of this branch of the law which is theoretical and scholarly, nevertheless, has its place and value.

E. A. I.

BOOKS RECEIVED BUT NOT REVIEWED.

*Actions at Law Respecting Titles to Land.* By Arthur Gray Powell, a judge of the Court of Appeals of Georgia. Atlanta. The Harrison Company, 1911. pp. 753. A good book for the practitioner in real estate and abstracts. Citations are only to Georgia cases.


