patents. It is concise and logically arranged as to subject matter, making it easily readable.

The plan of the book beginning with the first questions relative to patents confronting the chemist after making his discovery, carries him through the problem of obtaining a patent for his discovery, and informs him not only of the rights granted to him under the patent but also how he can enforce these rights. It aids the chemist in deciding whether his discovery involves patentable subject matter, and whether he should rely upon secrecy or seek patent protection. It gives him information as to how to proceed in obtaining a patent; how to prepare an application and claims; what precautions should be taken; what difficulties are encountered during prosecution, how in general they may be overcome; how the conflicting rights of inventors having applications for the same thing pending in the Patent Office are determined; and how to protect the rights granted him. However the book does not attempt to give the inventor-chemist such detailed information as to obviate the desirability for the employment of the services of a patent attorney, but merely enables the chemist to better understand the problems confronting the attorney and discloses what type of information he should furnish to best show the distinctions and patentability in his invention over the prior art. Nor is the book intended to be a reference book covering the entire field of chemical patent law and procedure for use by attorneys.

As in many other fields of endeavor, patent practice has developed new terms and has taken over simple words and given them a definite and different meaning from those employed in ordinary parlance. The glossary of words and phrases set out in the back of the book provides a ready reference to which the chemist may look to better understand these terms and to make the communications of the Patent Office and of his attorney, more intelligible to him.

In bringing together and discussing many important decisions of the courts and the Patent Office tribunals relating specifically to chemical patents, the book also is of considerable value to those new examiners, constantly being added to the forces in the Patent Office, who handle inventions relating to chemical subjects. The latter have difficulty at first in segregating the principles of law with respect to chemical patents from those relating to mechanical patents. This book, in limiting its discussion to the former, provides an excellent text for use by these examiners.

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BOOK NOTES

Jurisprudence for Nurses. By Carl Scheffel. New York: The Lakeside Publishing Co. 1931. pp. x, 166.

SCHEFFEL'S *Jurisprudence for Nurses* is a discussion of legal knowledge bearing upon acts and relationships involved in the practice of nursing, and provides a background in the legal obligations and law enforcement that cannot fail to dignify and strengthen the nurse's conception of the profession which she has elected.

The text is arranged in six chapters: The Legal Status of Nurses; The Legal Obligations of Nurses; Nurses and Contracts; Nurses and Wills; The Nurse as a Witness; and The Criminal Responsibility of Nurses.

Each chapter is generously enriched with questions and problems of principles of practical import. An innovation, an exceedingly valuable

contribution, is the comprehensive analysis of each problem presented. The text resolves itself into a self-study guide for the interpretation of the rights, obligations and responsibilities resting with the privileges of the profession as well as with jurisdiction of laws governing society in general.

The text is timely. Its use ought not, however, be limited to the student group for whom it was primarily written, but extended to nurse administrators of hospital services and clinics, directors of systematic programs of industrial, social and welfare organizations as well as leaders of nursing associations who, although traditionally cognizant of civic responsibilities, are generally unaware of the basic principles of law fundamental for the logical and safe guidance of human conduct.

From the point of view of a nurse, Scheffel has prepared, too, in a pioneer field, an exceedingly valuable text for nurses. The style is interesting and not too technical. The content of knowledge is pleasing and even more pleasing is the sense of sympathetic understanding for the nurse and her activities as they engage in the profound cycle of legal relationships.

Accidental Injuries. By Henry H. Kessler. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1931. pp. xx, 718. $10.

IT is to the problem of evaluating functional disabilities in the litigation of accident claims that this medico-legal work is addressed. Written by one who for eleven years has been assistant director and director of the largest of New Jersey's rehabilitation clinics, that in Newark, this attempt to formulate guides for determining the relation between injury and disease, the period of temporary disability and the evaluation of permanent disability, represents a unique experience in a key position. The book is based on an acquaintance with more than 63,000 cases examined at the New Jersey Compensation Bureau, supplemented by the findings of foreign experts engaged in similar work. A brief history of workmen's compensation is included, with an analysis of existing schedules under these laws. Chapters dealing in detail with the anatomical and physiological aspects of various injuries follow, and the book concludes with a discussion of the "rehabilitation of the physically handicapped." It should serve as a valuable handbook to medical examiners, lawyers and referees.

Handbook of the Law of Persons and Domestic Relations. By Joseph W. Madden. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1931. pp. xiv, 748. $5.

A CASUAL examination of this new Hornbook and of Tiffany's previous work might produce the impression that the one is little more than a new edition of the other; for many of the black-letter headings and considerable parts of the text are much alike in the two books, and the total number of pages is almost identical. But such an impression would be unjust to the publishers and to Professor Madden. The parts of Tiffany which he has used, and critically revised, relate chiefly to comparatively lifeless topics like Guardian and Ward. Something like half the book is Mr. Madden's independent work, and this half includes the parts which deal with growing and controversial topics. Some figures may reflect the differences in outlook and in current usefulness between the two books. The subject of torts between husband and wife occupies 2 pages of Tiffany's text, and 5 of Madden's. Tiffany has 3 pages, and Madden 7, on the kinds of fraud which

affect the validity of a marriage; Tiffany 1 page and Madden 3 on the extent to which the validity of a marriage is affected by fraud, mistake and duress. The topic of Master and Servant, which no one nowadays thinks of looking for in a work on Domestic Relations, occupies 87 pages of Tiffany, and is duly omitted by Madden, while Infancy receives almost 25 per cent. more space in Madden than in Tiffany.

Professor Madden combines long familiarity with the subject, technical competence, a direct style, and an enlightened point of view. The work is critical as well as expository. It contains much original and thoughtful analysis, of which the treatment of the disaffirmance of an infant's contract is an illustration. Excellent as Tiffany's work was in its day, Madden's is distinctly superior to it. It is not merely an invaluable aid to any one concerned with the law of Domestic Relations: it is one of the very best of the Hornbooks.

Common Law Pleading and *Cases on Common Law Pleading.* Two volumes. By George L. Clark. Cincinnati: The Johnson and Hardin Co. 1931. pp. xvii, 221; and x, 510.

THESE two companion volumes contain the working materials for the standardized law school course in common law pleading. The author explains that by publishing a text and case book which follow identical topical arrangements his purpose was to keep the case material within the bounds of what may reasonably be covered in class and to supplement it with a text which will enlarge the perspective of the student. The danger of this scheme lies in the temptation to the student to use the text as a "trot" and thus avoid having to construct his own synthesis of the decisions. Special emphasis is placed upon the forms of action rather than the old common law pleas which followed the declaration. This is a happy arrangement, for a knowledge of the old forms of action from whence our substantive law has grown is needed by any lawyer whether he practices in a modified common law jurisdiction or in a so-called code state. These two volumes should prove well suited to the uses of those law schools whose curriculum still retains a separate course in common law pleading. But common law pleading cases, divorced as they are from any readily apparent modern significance, will seem to most students hopelessly technical and dry as dust. All mass collections of such cases are an argument for a series of courses in pleading and procedure which will definitely and strikingly relate ancient common law pleading to modern legal problems.

Cases on Equity. By Sidney Earle Smith and Horace Emerson Read. Toronto: Boroughs and Co. (Eastern) Limited. 1931. pp. xiii, 685. $9.

THE authors both hold professorships of law at Dalhousie University and this book is designed for those Canadian law schools which have adopted the American case method of legal instruction. It sets forth a series of cases dealing with problems which have long been grouped under the amorphous label of equity. These include such topics as the nature of equitable jurisdiction, specific performance, statute of frauds, mutuality, recission and ratification, injunctions and damages. The authors acknowledge their direct and indirect debt to Professor Ames' work in the field and indeed their book represents little more than Ames' famous course on equity annotated

to Canadian and English cases. It seems unfortunate that these advocates of the case method for Canadian law schools did not build upon the work of Ames rather than merely copy it.

The Foreign Relations of the Federal State. By Harold W. Stoke. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1931. pp. vi, 245.

THE ambitious scope of Mr. Stoke's book alone would commend it to the attention of those interested in public law, for most of the works upon treaty problems have been content to deal with their constitutional aspects within a single country. In a volume, whose brevity is admitted, Mr. Stoke turns his attention to the rich field offered by nine federal states,—Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Mexico, Switzerland, United States, and Venezuela. After a preliminary study of the constitutional nature and the control of foreign relations of the federal state, he considers the position of member states and constitutional law from the viewpoint of international law; next, the territory of the federal state, the power to make treaties, the reserve power of the member states and the enforcement of treaties in connection with the treaty-making power; and finally, "the practical force of federalism in international relations."

For practical purposes the book reaches its climax in the chapter upon the enforcement of treaty obligations. The use of the performance of duties in regard to aliens as a standard is a simple but efficient device, for it avoids the more violent political debates and yet includes the full range of the complexities of the problem under consideration. It is surprising that brevity should have compelled the omission of such American cases as *Asa Kura v. City of Seattle*,[1] *Frick v. Webb*,[2] *Terrace v. Thompson*,[3] and *Bobe v. Lloyds*,[4] in which the court dismisses an invocation of treaty obligations as an "extravagant application of the language" of the treaty. It is equally surprising to find the statement that "Mexico has had bitter difficulty" in meeting her treaty obligations,—a statement which is meagerly supported in the text and which must inevitably be challenged in view of the multitude of claims against Mexico.

While the material upon the United States is naturally richer than that upon the other countries, it is to be regretted that the Mexican and South American materials were not more extensive. That they were included in addition to the European materials is a step forward.

Even if one differed as to the cases selected, conceding the brevity of treatment, Mr. Stoke has made a contribution to a field in which there is too little material. The difficulties which beset its development are obvious. In view of the present result, it is to be hoped that Mr. Stoke will be able to turn his experience to further treatment of the problem where brevity will not be important.

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[1] 265 U. S. 332, 44 Sup. Ct. 515 (1924).
[2] 263 U. S. 326, 44 Sup. Ct. 115 (1923).
[3] 263 U. S. 197, 44 Sup. Ct. 15 (1923).
[4] 10 Fed. (2d) 730 (1926).