

## BOOK NOTICES.

*Law of Torts* (2 vols.). By Edwin A. Jaggard, LL.D., Professor in the Law School of the University of Minnesota. West Publishing Co.

This new work contains a development of the general Law of Torts. It has been the aim of the author to apply to the subject the broad principles of jurisprudence. Instead of discussing the law of particular or isolated torts he has used the specific wrongs as an illustration of the general principles. Accordingly the first volume is devoted to the discussion of the General Nature of Torts, Right to Sue, Liability for Torts Committed by Others, Discharge, Remedies, Safety of Persons, Family Relations, Regulation and Malicious Wrongs. In the second volume his subjects are more specific, such as Wrongs to Property, Nuisance, Negligence, Master and Servant and Common Carriers. The book contains contributions from the best authorities upon the subject and many recent cases are cited. In view of the quantity and diversity of accumulating decisions this work ably answers the demand for a corrected classification of the law.

*The American Digest for 1895*, issued by the West Publishing Co., of St. Paul, has lately made its appearance.

This stupendous work contains a digest of all decisions rendered between September 1st, 1894, and August 31st, 1895, in all the courts of the United States, the Courts of last resort of all States and Territories, the intermediate courts of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Colorado, and the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It contains in addition notes on English and Canadian cases, a table of cases digested, and a complete and valuable table of cases overruled, criticised, followed and distinguished during the year. This work is compiled and edited by the editorial staff of the National Reporter System and is the ninth of their annual series of digests. The volume itself is handsomely and substantially bound and contains five thousand four hundred and forty-seven pages of closely printed matter, the typography of which is of the highest order. The greatest recommendation which can be given to this publication is the ease and facility with which decisions covering a point in controversy can be found.

*Hall's Infringement Outline.* By Thos. B. Hall, of the Cleveland Bar. Cloth, price, \$1.00. Banks & Bros., New York, 1895.

The object of this book is to give in a clear but concise form an outline of the doctrine touching infringement of patents for inventions. Its pages bring out in a comprehensive way, the fixed points on this intricate subject. The author has divided the contents of the book into four divisions or subjects, as follows: (1), License under Patent; (2), Identity of Invention; (3), Validity of Patent; (4), Recovery for Infringement. Each classification is subdivided into the several topics which belong to its particular class, thus enabling the inquirer to readily find the particular point sought after. In addition to the above, there is a most valuable citation given under thirty-five divisions of all cases of the Supreme Court of the United States, thereon, down to April 20, 1895. All in all, this book, as a summary of established points and valuable citations, certainly attains the end at which its author aimed.

*The Constitution of the United States at the End of the First Century.* By George S. Boutwell. Price, \$3.50. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, Mass.

The purpose of the author of this book is to set forth the Constitution of the United States, as it has been interpreted by the Supreme Court decisions of a century. The author's plan is simple. The first portion contains the organic laws of the United States before the adoption of the Constitution, and the Constitution itself with the decisions of the Supreme Court cited each under its appropriate section and clause. The remaining portion of the book is devoted to a short history of the causes leading up to the adoption of the Constitution, followed by an examination of the more important decisions upon each paragraph of it. Great care is taken in the analysis of those cases which lay down the line between State and National sovereignty, and here the book is particularly of value to the student of our history and Constitution. As a work of reference it cannot be surpassed, and should be in the hands of every lawyer.

*Restraints on the Alienation of Property.* By John Chipman Gray, Royal Professor of Law at Harvard University. Second edition. Cloth. Pages xix., 309. The Boston Publishing Company, 1895.

To what extent conditions and conditional limitations on the alienation of property will be valid, and how far a person may be restrained in alienating his own property are questions of interest

and importance. As long as there are debtor and creditor classes these questions will arise. In the present work the author has made a thorough examination of the law on the subject of Restraints on Alienation. He has carefully collected and examined the cases of this country and of England that bear upon the subject. The points are brought out concisely and clearly and the authorities are cited pro and con. It is the intent of the author to show that the doctrine of spendthrift trusts has no place in the system of the common law. The whole subject of Restraints on Alienation, however, is discussed and the tendency of the law to remove restraints and favor the alienation of property is traced from the time of Magna Charta down to the decision of Mr. Justice Miller, in *Nichols v. Eaton*, 91 U. S. 716. The change, due to that decision and the spirit of the times, which has resulted in the last few years in what was looked upon as settled law is clearly pointed out. The author divides the subject into two general heads—Forfeiture for Alienation and Restraints on Alienation—and under each, the effect of restraining provisions and conditions upon estates in fee, in fee tail, for life, and for years, is discussed and the authorities given. Important cases are cited at length and special attention is devoted to restraints on the Alienation of Life Estates. The decisions under the statutes in the different States are given in the appendix, while a brief summary shows at a glance what restraints are valid and what void, with the exceptions. The work is such an one as lawyers will appreciate.

*Elements of the Law of Agency.*—By Ernest W. Huffcut, Professor of Law in Cornell University School of Law. Cloth; 249 pages. Price, \$2.50. Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1895.

In this book the author treats in a most concise and clear manner the important subject of agency. Like all its predecessors in the Student's Series, the topics and headings in this book are so systematically arranged that one may readily find the particular topic he is seeking. Under the several headings of each topic is a brief statement of what the rule of law is regarding that particular point. This statement is followed up and enlarged on by the author so that the explanation brings out clearly that special rule of law. Directly preceding the introduction is the table of cases to which the reader is referred. All in all, the work is worthy of strong recommendation to the student for its practicality and the reader cannot fail to be much benefited by the knowledge of the law of agency he will derive therefrom.