BOOK NOTICES.


As is announced on the title page this treatise by Mr. Lawson on the subject of Bailments is a companion to his previous work on Contracts and is written in the same spirit. We notice the same scientific point of view, the same attempt to treat the subject in hand by a close and logical analysis which the earlier text-book displays to such a marked degree. In following out this conception the author has rejected the conventional classification of bailments which has held undisputed sway in our text-books since the days of Lord Holt and Sir William Jones. In its place he adopts a division of the subject into ordinary and exceptional bailments, of which the first includes bailments for the sole benefit of bailor (depositum and mandatum), those for the sole benefit of the bailee (commodatum), and those for the mutual benefit of both parties (pignus, locatio rei). The second class of exceptional bailments covers the cases where the law imposes certain obligations of a public nature, such as innkeepers and common carriers. This classification is the chief novel feature of the book; it certainly lays out the field in a more scientific way than the older method of treatment, and it is open only to the objection that our authorities from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary have looked at the subject from the more artificial point of view—a fact which is of considerable practical importance.

Mr. Lawson's book will probably become the most useful elementary text-book on this practical subject, both on account of its thoroughness and its concise character. A first reading points to the chapters on common carriers and the concluding chapters on questions of proof and damages as of especial practical value.


This is claimed to be the first text-book ever published which is exclusively devoted to the subject of garnishment. The author
clearly states in his preface the object and scope of the work: “It has been the one aim and effort to make a book of ready reference in which all the decisions upon any point of garnishment law and their bearings may be discovered with the least possible expenditure of time. It is not sought to lay down the law, but merely to furnish a key to it which shall in a trice open to the searcher the authorities upon any branch of the subject.” To this end there is a topical and an analytical index, with a table of cases, and ample cross references. Conflicting authorities are clearly indicated. Among the matters treated of are “Persons who may be Garnisheed,” “Property subject to Garnishment,” “The Effects of Garnishment,” and “Procedure in Garnishment Proceedings.” Altogether it is a very useful book, and should be of great value to lawyers who have much to do with this class of cases.


In these days when international marriages are becoming more and more common, a new edition of Kelley's French Law of Marriage which has recently come into our hands for review is most timely. This volume will prove of interest not alone to the student of Private International Law, but the American who is about to marry a citizen of France, may well consult its pages and learn the effect of French law upon such a contract. The author, Edmond Kelley, an American residing and practicing law in Paris, wrote for the *American Law Review* an article on the French Law of Marriage and this, having proved of much interest to the public, it was enlarged into book form and published in 1885. The present edition has been revised and enlarged by Oliver C. Bodington of London, so as to contain the text and translation of the new articles imported into the French Code by the Divorce Laws of 1884 and 1886 and generally to carry the text and authorities down to date. The book is printed in bold, clear type and divided into chapters and sections devoted to such subjects as “Capacity of Parties,” “Formalities of Celebration,” “Validity of Marriage of French Citizens Abroad,” “Marriage of American Citizens in France,” “Consequences of Marriage Under French Law,” “Property as Affected by Marriage,” “Separation and Divorce,” etc., etc., also extracts from the French Civil Code bearing on Marriage and Divorce and an Appendix containing copies of many diplomatic documents from the archives of the American Legation.

The production of the famous lectures of Professor Wilson is a real service to all those who are interested in the philosophical study of American institutions. The author was a profound student of political science and comparative jurisprudence and was distinguished as the member of the Constitutional Convention, most learned in the Civil Law. The lectures which form the greater part of these volumes were delivered to the students of the College of Philadelphia in 1790-92. The mind of a master is apparent throughout. He discusses and controverts the views expressed by European writers, notably Puffendorf and Blackstone, as to the nature of sovereignty and the origin of law, with a skill and logical force worthy of the subject and of the combatants. The theory of jurisprudence which underlies American law probably finds its best expression in these pages. The student of American political and legal history cannot well afford to neglect this book. It is impossible to read it without feeling a profound admiration for the character of the men who undertook and solved the problem of forming our national system, and for the qualities and training which they brought to their tremendous task. Mr. Andrews' preface, memoir, introduction, and notes are alike valuable and interesting.


The scope of this work is broader than that of any modern work treating of the subject. The author has made a systematic arrangement of the subjects following their natural order, and by minute analysis of each subject treated of, has so expounded it that it is within the easy grasp of the reader. Every phase of the law of attachment and garnishment is set forth with a complete and accurate statement of its principles. The work is a general one calculated to supplement the statutes of every state, and it cannot fail to gain great popularity among the legal profession.