Divorce Law in Maryland (Book Note)

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of this the author has revised his original work and presented this present edition.

Considerable change has been made in the arrangement of Part I, dealing with Original Titles to Property. This change accomplishes a more efficient presentation of that part of the subject. About 15% of the cases in this edition are new. The book contains many references to discussions in legal periodicals.


This book by an American professor of Law is the result of an intensive study at close range of the courts and judicial processes of England. The book describes, analyzes and evaluates the English system of criminal law administration and compares the English procedural methods with those of the United States.

The work is not a legal treatise, nor is that what the author intended. Rather it is a study in law administration, and an able one. As all reference works should be this book is well indexed.


This bulletin, which is the fourth in a series on the Judicial System of Maryland, is a partial survey of the Divorce Law in that state. The Institute of Law of the Johns Hopkins University has collected the data available on all the divorce actions filed in the state of Maryland in 1929 and all the divorce actions disposed of in the state of Ohio in the last half of 1930. The result of these data are to appear in book form. This bulletin is one of a series of chapters from these studies published individually in this preliminary form in order to encourage criticism. Maryland's marked conservatism in matrimonial matters is shown by the recital of cases decided in that state and reported in this pamphlet. This bulletin is well annotated.


Because of the special rights, obligations and responsibilities of nurses this book was written to enable the nurse to see how her professional duties are viewed by the law. The author's object is to state simply some legal principles which will assist the nurse in the business side of her profession and which will enable her to conduct herself without becoming involved in litigation as a result of practicing nursing.

The author cites and quotes eighty-one cases wherein nurses have been involved in some kind of litigation. A majority of these cases have to do with the criminal responsibility of nurses.

Since the work is intended as a textbook to be used in nurses' training schools the author has included questions at the end of each chapter. Answers to these questions, with an adequate index to the volume, are found at the end of the book. Undoubtedly the book serves the purpose for which it was written.