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## Aigler's Cases on Titles (2nd Ed.) (Book Note)

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and authoritative. Irrespective of the reason, the result is the same; one receives the impression that it is nothing more nor less than a melange of other people's ideas—ideas that have been tried and found wanting.

Mr. Fryberger advocates: 1. A high protective tariff; 2. Larger income taxes; 3. High wages; 4. Wider distribution of wealth, and 5. Prohibition, these remedies to be enforced and supported by political action.

This country is already staggering under retaliation to our present high tariffs, and England and Germany are rapidly gaining what foreign markets we have left. Mr. Fryberger admits that "the promise of great rewards" is the incentive for most people to work, yet he would remove that incentive by making the Government force the capable and willing workers to support the incapable and unwilling by high income taxes and other legislative acts. In so far as universal high wages are concerned, Mr. Fryberger should not forget the fundamental rule of economics, "Supply and Demand."

Relative to the last point, Prohibition, the Literary Digest Poll refutes the statement that only a minority of forty per cent are opposed to Prohibition. In reply to his assumption that drunkenness would increase if Prohibition were abolished, the recent Finnish repeal of Prohibition and the attendant results should be sufficient.

In conclusion, the writer would like to state that theories such as Mr. Fryberger sets forth in his book is probably one of the reasons why Scott Nearing once remarked that the Socialist Party is "made up of lawyers and retired real estate speculators."

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## BOOK NOTES

GAYNOR. By Louis Heaton Pink. New York, N. Y.: The International Press, 1931, pp. 256.

This book brings to the reader the life of one of New York's most colorful mayors. The moods and attitudes of the man Gaynor are carefully portrayed. Truly he was a conundrum. Along with his legal talents, his scholarship and his philosophical mind went an irascible temper, and a resentment of criticism.

Along with the biography of "The Tammany Mayor who swallowed the Tiger," is an interesting history of Brooklyn and New York City as it was in Gaynor's time. Altogether the book is well worth reading.

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AIGLER'S CASES ON TITLES (2nd edition). By Ralph W. Aigler. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1931, pp. 1031.

Fifteen years have elapsed since the first edition of this book and, while Real Property is not a field in which the law is rapidly changing, certain legal doctrines have become more sharply defined during that period. Because

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.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN ENGLAND. By Pendleton Howard. New York, N. Y.: The Macmillan Co., 1931, pp. 436.

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.

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DIVORCE LAW IN MARYLAND. By Geoffrey May. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1932, pp. 53.

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.

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JURISPRUDENCE FOR NURSES. By Carl Scheffel. New York: Lakeside Publishing Co., 1931, pp. 166.

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.