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statement of that case is incorrect. He fails to notice that at the time of suit the mortgagor had sold the mortgaged premises and had therefore parted with his interest. The policy in the hands of the mortgagee was therefore either a policy on the mortgagee's interest or else was wholly inoperative. In section 3569 the author loses a good opportunity to discuss the limits of the right of subrogation in connection with the decision in *Castellain v. Preston*, 11 Q. B. D. 380 (1883). On the whole, however, the chapter is a good one, and by far the best in Title XIV.

We may end this summary of Mr. Joyce's work as we began it—with the expression of our belief that the author has made a valuable contribution to the literature of Insurance Law which will be highly appreciated by the profession. The plan of the work is well conceived, and in the main has been satisfactorily carried out. The work has many blemishes, but they may, for the most part, be removed in the preparation of a second edition. It is to be hoped that when the time comes for a new edition, Mr. Joyce will reconsider some of the most important chapters in a determination not to follow the courts in their wanderings in portions of the field where judges have lost their way, but to lead the courts to sound conclusions by a path which Mr. Joyce is thoroughly competent to mark out for them.

G. W. P.

MANUAL OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. By ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M. D., F. R. S. Revised and edited by THOMAS STEVENSON, M. D., London. Twelfth American Edition. Edited, with Citations and Additions from the Twelfth English Edition, by CLARK BELL, LL.D. New York and Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1897.

At this time, when by reason of various important controversies in our courts, the intimate relation and importance of medical science to the law is being illustrated and emphasized, a new edition of a standard work of this character is indeed a timely arrival. It will be remembered, that in the eleventh American Edition, the work was brought thoroughly down to date, and the law and judicial decisions, both in Great Britain and in the United States, introduced, together with a tabulation of the cases and a reference to all the authorities. This present issue continues this work along the same line to the present date, and in view of the great development of medico-legal surgery of later years, devotes to it a chapter. So many topics are included that the scope for the discussion of each is necessarily rather limited. The author, however, begins with general remarks on Medical Evidence, and then discusses under the head of Poisoning, Corrosive and Irritant Poisons, Metallic Irritants, Vegetable and Other Irritants, and Neurotic Poisons. He then takes up in order the subject of deaths resulting from Wounds and Personal Injuries, and under Asphyxia treats deaths resulting from Drowning, Hanging, Strangulation, Suffoca-

cation, and also Lightning, Cold, Heat, and Starvation. Then follow chapters on Pregnancy, Delivery, and Criminal Abortion. Infanticide receives very accurate and extensive treatment, and is followed by chapters on Birth, Inheritance, Legitimacy, Paternity, Impotence, Sterility, and Rape. Under the topic of Insanity, the author criticizes the various medical and legal definitions of that term, enumerates the various forms it assumes, and discusses the Lunacy Laws, the Civil Responsibility of Lunatics, and Insanity as a Defence to Criminal Charges. The work closes with a chapter on Life Insurance, in which the importance of medical evidence is again shown, and a final chapter, introduced by the editor, on Medico-Legal Surgery, which, while by no means as comprehensive as might be desired, nevertheless furnishes the groundwork for a complete study of that subject. A lawyer is prone, perhaps, to consider a book of this character as lacking in completeness on its legal side, but when we remember that its purpose is to emphasize the importance of certain physical phenomena in their bearing on legal controversies, and to suggest to physicians their course of conduct in such circumstances, rather than to discuss the legal principles involved, such a comment is perhaps hypercritical. Mr. Bell's work is unusually well done, and he has made clear the present state of the law on medico-legal matters, and has carefully cited nearly seven hundred cases and authorities, which furnish many sources of information to medico-legal jurists. *J. A. M.*

A TREATISE ON FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES AND CREDITORS' BILLS.
By FREDERICK S. WAIT. Third Edition. New York: Baker,
Voorhis & Co. 1897.

It is unfortunately true, as Mr. Wait points out in his introduction and reiterates in the course of his work, that the subject-matter of his work is of great and growing importance, and this not only to the practicing lawyer, whose clients are constantly defrauded by the covinous transfer of the debtors' property (a transfer, to the shame of our profession be it said, which often would not have been either thought of or capable of execution without the assistance of a brother lawyer), but also to the honest legislator who wishes to understand and avert a great public evil. We cannot agree with Mr. Wait, however, in thinking that the evil which exists can be cured only by the courts, and that the possibilities of legislation for the purpose are very limited. The familiar "supplementary proceedings" in vogue in New York for the purpose of obtaining discovery of a debtor's assets, and the Act of July, 1897, making the confession of a fraudulent judgment a misdemeanor under the laws of Pennsylvania, are illustrations of what can be done in this direction; nay, as the abolishment of imprisonment for debt was the prime cause of our modern fraudulent conveyances, is it not possible that the remedy may lie by a return to imprisonment in the form of criminal penalties, not for honest and unfortunate, but