

BOOK REVIEWS.

occupied by the counsel or attorney. The scale of charges is much higher in New York than in Canada, but so is the cost of living and expenses incidental to business, but the increase in compensation is higher proportionately than in the expenses of living.

New York presents much to attract the man who has fair ability and more than average health and energy, there being no limit to the results to be achieved in the extent of business obtained or the compensation thereof. He with good health, honesty and well directed labour, continuously applied, may rise above the average, and get beyond the strong current of competition, and then enjoy the fruits of his labour, if such labour has not as in so many cases it has done, left a ruined constitution, a physical and mental wreck. If a man justly feels that he has some merits which will enable him to outstrip the generality of men, New York affords him opportunities no other place on this continent does, to realize and reach the height of his ambition, but in the middle walks of professional life, the intense competition therein, caused by such vast numbers struggling in those paths, make the rewards of toil small, considering the necessarily unceasing efforts.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON.

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THE LAW AND MEDICAL MEN. By R. Vashon Rogers, jr., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law. Toronto and Edinburgh: Carswell & Co., 1884.

We welcome another book from the pen of an old friend. Mr. Rogers has marked out for himself an entirely new plot in the field of legal literature, and this plot is filled not only with things good for food, but with those pleasant to the eyes. This patch is also well tilled, and has fewer weeds than most of its neighbours'. The first chapter on Early Practitioners and Law is a most readable sketch to any one, lay as well as legal. The next, on Fees, is especially interesting to the "Craft of Surregeury and Barbouris," to whom we were previously introduced. Chapter III. wears a familiar face to us, and may be found in the columns of this journal in a previous volume. "Who may Practice" is also of special interest to this jealous craft. If lawyers could take a leaf out of their book and protect themselves instead of metaphorically cutting each other's throats, it would be a

great many dollars in their pockets in the course of a year, and not leave them to fall a prey to managers of loan companies and that ilk, whose principal mission in life, next to seeing that their own services are appreciated to the full, by fat salaries, is to cut down lawyers' fees to starvation prices. We next have discussions on Negligence and Malpractice. Then Professional Evidence and Medical Experts; and what a curious lot these doctors are in the witness-box to be sure. The differences of doctors beside the bedside of a dying patient is a joke to the opposite views they express in court when pitted against each other on different sides of a case. The chapter on Relations with Patients comes very properly immediately before that devoted to Dissection and Resurrection. Dentists and Druggists bring up the rear, with a few pages on Partners' Goodwill and Assistants. We need only say that the book is in Mr. Roger's happiest vein, and should be on the shelves not only of the lawyers, but of the medical men, as also of all others who wish to gain much interesting information in a pleasant and easy way.

OUTLINES OF ROMAN LAW, Comprising its Historical Growth and General Principles. By William C. Morey, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science (formerly Professor of Latin) in the University of Rochester. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons (the Knickerbocker Press) 1884.

From such examination as we have been able to give to this little work we should say it was well fitted to serve the purposes for which the author states it to have been written, viz.: those of a manual for the use of students and of others who desire an elementary knowledge of the history and principles of the Roman law, and of a guide to the further study of the Roman law. The first part is concerned with the history of the Roman law, and carries the reader from the period of the first beginnings of the ancient *jus civile* through the Empire and the Middle Ages, down to the present time. The second part discusses the general principles of the Roman law. At the conclusion of each chapter, as well as in the Appendix at the end of the volume, is a list of works by various authors intended as a guide to those who wish to carry on their studies of the subject. We should say, therefore, that any one desirous of studying Roman law can scarcely find a better work on which to commence than this. It is well fitted to serve as a scaffolding on which to build the fabric of a more extended knowledge. American authors have gained perhaps a higher reputation in the department of Jurisprudence than in any other, and we fancy the book before us will meet with much approval. As