

*Federal Incorporation—the constitutional question involved.*  
By ROWLAND CARLISLE HEISLER. Boston Book Co. 1913.

This is a handy compendium of 266 pages on the much written Pennsylvania Law School. The object of the university in connection therewith is to promote the scientific study of legal problems, historical and practical, and to assist in the improvement of the law. Mr. Heisler is a graduate of the Law School and a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and one of the Gowen Memorial Fellows of that school.

We commend this book to the attention of that class of the profession who are interested in such matters. It is a pity there are not a few more of them than there are.

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### Bench and Bar

We are asked to announce that Mr. W. E. Jopp, Barrister, etc., Swift Current, has taken Mr. R. Maulson into partnership, and the business of the firm will hereafter be carried on under the firm name of Jopp & Maulson.

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Frederick John Strange Martin, of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed District Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the District of Algoma, vice Moses McFadden, Esquire, resigned.

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### Flotsam and Jetsam

ARBITRATION FEES—SCOTCH LAW:—The rule recognized by the writers of the old legal text-books was that an arbiter was not entitled to remuneration unless he expressly stipulated for it, the theory being that an arbiter was one who undertook a purely friendly office for the settlement of differences between persons who did not desire to litigate. *MacIntyre Bros. v. Smith*, [1913] 50 S.L.R. 261, has led to a reconsideration of that principle. One of the parties to an arbitration refused to pay his share of the arbiter's fee on the ground that, as no remuneration had been stipulated for, the common law rule applied that the arbiter in such a case must be presumed to act