

cessory, or commonly employed, intention to annex permanently may be inferred. *Banner Iron Works v. Aetna Iron Works*, Mo. 122 S.W. 762.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—Negligence: The general rule against the recovery for injuries sustained by persons while attempting to get on or off a moving train held not to apply with absolute strictness to "train hands," brakemen, and the like. *Reeves v. North Carolina Ry. Co.*, N.C. 66 S.E. 133.—Safe Place to Work: A servant held authorized to assume that his master or servants employed to do repair work had protected a hole in the floor made by the servants while doing the repair work. *Shives v. Eno Cotton Mills*, N.C. 66 S.E. 133.—Assumption of Risk: Where two employees are working together in the performance of a common task, and the inferior servant is injured by the negligence of the superior in the performance of an act incident to the common employment, the master is not liable as the risk ordinarily incident to the employment was assumed. *English v. Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co.*, Mo. 122 S.W. 747.

Book Reviews.

A Treatise on American Advocacy. By ALEXANDER H. ROBBINS.
St. Louis, Mo.: Central Law Journal Company.

This interesting book is a great improvement on Harris' "Hints on Advocacy" on which it is founded. Mr. Harris' work, as the title implies, was discursive and unsystematic; and it contained on the one hand, much that had no bearing on American practice, while on the other, it omitted much that the practitioner desired to know. Mr. Robbins, in correcting these defects, has exhibited the cardinal requisite of every expository treatise, namely, a logical arrangement and division of the subject matter.

Step by step the author conducts us in orderly progression through the various operations with which the advocate has to deal, preparation for trial, opening the plaintiff's case, examining in chief, cross-examination, re-examination, summing-up the defendant's case, and the plaintiff's reply. Then follow some