

disqualifications, he is actually said to be now leaving the Bar to join in a publishing business. Yet this exceedingly lucky young man gets silk on a standing which has been considered premature even in the cases of most eminent counsel! The whole thing is really almost comic in its pitiful ridiculousness."

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS OF 1894.—Among the noteworthy things of 1894 in the world of law was the great increase in the number of legal publications. The total number of books published during the year was 6,485, of which 149 dealt with law. The number of legal works looks very small beside the total number, but compared with the previous year it denotes a great addition to the literature of the law. In 1893, not more than fifty legal books were published. Twenty-seven were new books and twenty-three were new editions. Of the 149 works published last year 126 were new books, the number of new editions being exactly the same as in 1893. This striking increase is chiefly attributable to the Finance Act and the Local Government Act, each of which produced a large number of explanatory works.—*Law Journal.*

AN EASEMENT FOR BEAUTY.—The *University Law Review* thinks that such an easement needs to be created. It says: "The blasting away of the face of the Palisades on the Hudson is arousing just opposition, and the New Jersey Legislature is to be appealed to again to stop it. It is suggested that the State must buy the shore to stop it. The trouble is that the Palisades are not visible from New Jersey. The beauty is all enjoyed on the New York bank, and by tourists and travellers on the Hudson. So of the Highlands, which are already being gnawed over by insatiable commercial demands. It is the outside world chiefly that enjoys them. All these natural beauties ought to be protected and preserved by law. Is it, however, necessary to buy them? The beauty of nature we affirm to be a public use. The navigable river is a highway, and its enjoyment a common right, not only for logs and ice, but also for human beings with eyes and souls. What damage would it be to the Palisades and the Highlands to take the easement of beauty by prohibiting the marring of it? Whatever damage is caused should be paid on principles of eminent domain. Thus private right and public enjoyment would be reconciled, at the least possible expense to the States concerned."