

have sustained an "injury by accident" arising out of and in the course of his employment, within the meaning of the workman's compensation act of 1897.

RAILWAYS.—A stipulation in a railway pass that the company shall not be liable to the user "under any circumstances, whether of negligence of agents or otherwise, for any injury to the person," is held in *Northern P. R. Co. v. Adams*, Advance Sheets U. S. 1903, p. 408, to violate no rule of public policy, and to relieve the company from liability for personal injuries resulting from the ordinary negligence of its employees to one riding on the pass with knowledge of its conditions. A stipulation in a free railway pass requiring the user to assume the risk of injury due to the carrier's negligence, is held in *Boering v. Chesapeake Beach R. Co.*, Advance Sheets U. S. 1903, p. 515, to be binding on a person accepting the privilege, although notice of such stipulation may not have been brought home to her.

EVIDENCE OF HANDWRITING.—The right to cross-examine handwriting experts in order to prove their ability is sustained in *Hoag v. Wright* (N.Y.) 63 L.R.A. 163, and it is held to be error to strike out an admission by such an expert that he had been mistaken as to signatures which he had pronounced genuine, although the trial judge might, in his discretion, have excluded an effort to secure such admission in the first instance. The other authorities on examination of witnesses to handwriting by comparison are collated and reviewed in a note to this case.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

Law of Master and Servant. The *American Law Review* in its review of Mr. Labatt's treatise on the law of Master and Servant says: "No other work with which the writer is acquainted, on the subject of Master and Servant, and Employers' Liability is entitled to be mentioned in comparison with this. The work is somewhat prosaic, at times prolix, and the style of the author is sometimes involved and even obscure. But the book is not a mere digest of points extracted from cases. It abounds in thought and suggestion. It will have an important effect upon the development of the jurisprudence of our country. Its author is a philosopher, a thinker, a reasoner, a commentator. His great work is well called 'Commentaries. But it is not a commentary merely. He has collected and presented all the adjudged cases upon the topics of which he treats, down to a comparatively recent period, between 7,000 and 8,000 in number. Each of these cases has evidently been studied, and many of them have been restudied by him. His work will take and hold the field against all competitors, and will lead from this time on."