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Book Reviews

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the Act of August 8, 1890 (3 Fed. St. Ann. 853), which provided:—"That all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any state or territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such state or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police power, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquids or liquors had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

If there was no delegation of power to the states by Congress in the Act cited above surely there is none in the Webb Act, which is merely a regulation designed to prevent the shipment of liquors into "Dry" States, instead of delegating power to the States to regulate interstate commerce the Webb Act seems to bring about co-operation between the Federal and State laws.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Reform of Legal Procedure. By Moorefield Story, ex-President of the American Bar Association, New Haven; Yale University Press, London; Henry Frowder, Oxford University Press, 1912. pp. VII, 263.

In late years the legal profession has fallen in public estimation, and the public has not hesitated to voice its sentiments. Undesirable men and methods are often employed in the personal actions which flood our courts. There are numerous delays during the trial which should be eliminated. Our appellate courts dispose of about one-third the number of cases disposed of by similar English courts. Furthermore the small percentage of convictions after arrest in criminal cases, due to the prisoners escaping on technicalities, has led the public to a belief that it is inadequately protected.

Few men are better fitted to discuss the above and other problems of legal procedure than the scholar and practical jurist who delivered a series of lectures before the Yale Law School in 1912, on the "Reform of Legal Procedure". These lectures, with some revision, are published in the volume under review. The criticisms and suggestions made by Mr. Storey in this work, having as an object the lessening of certain clearly-defined and existing evils, deserve wide-spread notice and thorough consideration by the bench and bar.—Yale Law Journal.

Outline of the Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Federal Courts. By Joseph R. Long, Professor of Law in Washington and Lee University. Second Edition, The Michil Company, Charlottesville, Va., 1911, pp. XXII, 278.

This book is "a manual or ready reference book" on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure. It does pretend to be an exhaustive treatise, yet Mr. Long,

with his characteristic, terse and readable style, covers the subject with considerable thoroughness. The book is designed primarily for law students, but this condensed work, including as it does the complete text of the Federal Jurisdiction Code of March 3, 1911, which went into effect January 1, 1912, will frequently be found useful by practitioners.

In Part I the author treats of the different phases of Federal Jurisdiction, describing in detail the several courts of the Federal judicial system. Separate chapters are devoted to the subjects of the Removal of causes, and of Procedure in the Federal Courts, and in an Appendix the Federal Reports and Statutes are discussed and the various publications and editions of each described.

Part II consists of the complete text of the new Federal Judicial Code.

A History of the American Bar. By Charles Warren of the Boston Bar. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 19—.

In part I the author deals with the legal conditions in each of the American Colonies during the 17th and 18th centuries, prior to the American Revolution, the Status of the Common Law as applied by the courts, the leading lawyers, legislation regarding the legal profession, the materials for and the methods of a lawyer's education, with contemporaneous legal conditions in England and America.

Part II portrays the growth of the American Bar from the foundation of the Supreme Court to 1860.