experience—and the more that experience is taken into account, so will our law be more just, reasonable and lasting.

This experience, of course, is constantly changing, some aspects disappearing, others coming into being. The “law” adopted at the Town Meeting of Newark on October 30, 1666, that

“any Man that would take Pains to kill Wolves, he or they for their Encouragement should have 15s for every grown Wolf that they kill, and this to be paid by the Town Treasury.”

is not the “law” in Newark today because it is known from the experience of all those persons who have lived there and throughout the metropolitan area, that wolves no longer roam at large. But it is “law” in that city today that electrical wiring must meet certain minimum specifications.

The first is still “law” in many localities where wolves are a public danger, the second is not where electric wiring is unknown. Thus it is the experience which is common and not unique that matters, for if a single wolf were to escape into the streets of Newark today, it is not likely that any general “law” would be adopted providing for bounties for the killing of wolves.

Professor Radin does not, however, take an unyielding position on these or any other questions. His work is a sane and reasonable investigation of his subject, and attempts to probe and dissect rather than to redesign and rebuild. Perhaps the title of the book is significant, for the life of the law is neither logic nor experience; it is both.

VINCENT P. BIUNNO.

NEWARK, N. J.


To those unfamiliar with the aims of the Nathan Byrken Memorial Competition permit me to elucidate. Its fundamental purpose is to foster a greater interest in the subject of Copyright Law among the students of law and members of the Bar and enlighten them as to the significance and importance of this field of law. Its method of encouragement is by the competition of students of participating law schools who are invited to submit their papers on some aspect of Copyright Law to the Dean of their law school who selects the best writing for which the author is presented with an acknowledgment of his meritorious attainment together with an award of $100 from the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers who sponsors this competition. That paper is then forwarded to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers who adjudges the five best essays which are then published in book form and widely circulated among the Bar and in law libraries at home and abroad. A copy is obtainable upon
request by writing to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

The book under review is the third competition which was adjudged by Dr. John H. Wigmore who selected seven papers as meriting accreditation in the Symposium. Treating the several essays as a single book, there are some general observations to be made.

A reading of the Symposium presents many interesting angles of Copyright Law to one unacquainted with this subject of jurisprudence and provides a foundation for further study. It indicates that there are certain basic or background cases which are frequently referred to throughout the book. There are discussions of topical matters that are presently at their peak giving a fair, though brief, relation of the history of and an insight to the controversy with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. It is truly an impartial and constructive presentation of the status of the subjects of Copyright Law chosen by the authors of the articles.

The repleteness of citations to various legal and literary works demonstrates an intensive research on the part of the writers and shows the adaptability of this field of law to serious study. The competitors distinguish themselves as capable writers in their clear and comprehensive exposition of the subject matters under discussion.

Indeed, this compilation is indicative of the fact that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is obtaining success in their efforts of popularizing and arousing interest in the subject of Copyright Law.

MILTON M. BREITMAN.

NEWARK, N. J.
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