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allowed shares of stock created by it to be owned by other corporations and after some of this stock has been bought by a foreign "trust," the State cannot then change the nature of the stock and prescribe who shall not be owners thereof. Such a measure could be successfully resisted. It would be a violation of vested property rights. Voting the stock could hardly be considered a business as distinguished from a property right, and a foreign corporation owning the stock would be able to retain the privilege of voting as a shareholder even after a license to do business within the State had been revoked. The right of a State to define the nature of stock created by it is a right which each State can exercise so as to prevent industrial combinations. But the power is preventive, and if it goes unexercised we may conclude that the public is not as much opposed to the centralization of control in all our industries as is sometimes asserted.

CASES ON THE LAW OF DAMAGES. Selected by Floyd R. Mechem. Third Edition. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1902. pp. xvi, 758.

The cases republished in this volume have been selected by the editor, we are told in the Introduction, with a view to answering the question, "What is the measure of damages?" In the main, the selection appears to have been wisely made, and to justify the editor's hope "that the book may prove reasonably adequate to exhibit the most important aspects of the law of damages." Some points have not been dealt with, it is true, which another collector of cases on this subject might consider quite important. For example, there is no case bearing on the question of damages payable by parties to negotiable paper. But, as the editor remarks in his preface to this edition, the subject is so broad, that many questions must remain unnoticed in a book of cases.

The typography of this book cannot be admired. The cases are reprinted from the plates of the National Reporter System. Not only do the pages display double columns of fine print, but they furnish samples of four distinct styles of type. Undoubtedly, this use of old plates renders the volume cheaper in price, but it gives it a cheap appearance, too. The practice results in another feature which is unworthy of commendation. Cases are "reproduced entire," although large parts of them have no bearing on the measure of damages. Notable examples of this are afforded by *McIntyre v. Sholty* (p. 41) and *Roehm v. Horst* (p. 377). In the former case, but four lines, out of a page and a half, are devoted to the measure of damages. The latter case fills seven pages, but less than one-third of a page has to do with the special topic of the book. The external appearance of the volume is quite attractive.

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS ; THE GROWTH AND RIGHTS OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL. By John R. Dos Passos. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1901. pp. viii, 137.

It is not easy to assign a place to this twice-told tale. Though its author is a prominent and successful lawyer, its subject-matter