Book Review: Courts and Doctors, by Lloyd Paul Stryker

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revised; the aim being to challenge the student's attention to frequent and difficult problems at present not covered in the law school curriculum."

The index to a casebook is not an important adjunct. Students do not refer to it and instructors have very little occasion to do so. The table of cases is more important. Both of these details have been attended to in this volume, the index being a little over ten pages, while in the first edition it was only eight pages. The print is clear, the paper good, and the binding substantial and pleasing to the eye (unlike the dull gray of the first edition). The second edition should therefore quickly supersede the first edition and should find favor in schools which heretofore have not adopted the book.

CARL ZOLLMAN

Courts and Doctors. By Lloyd Paul Stryker, Published by MacMillan Co., (1932).

If one has read the article by Dr. Miloslavich in the November MARQUETTE LAW REVIEW entitled District Attorneys as Criminologists, or if one has read a well stated syllabus to a complex and involved law case, he will instantly realize that Mr. Stryker has accomplished the same result in his Courts and Doctors. It is a practical syllabus to medico-legal knowledge.

The reviewer received a good deal of satisfaction reading this brief but comprehensive work on the relationship between the medical and legal profession. It is written by an attorney who for many years was general counsel for the Medical Society of the state of New York. He sets forth the practical necessity for the medical profession's leaning upon the staff of the law for support. The ever-present possibility of a suit against a doctor is well illustrated. The book puts the doctor on his guard against scheming patients: it gives the attorney a host of suggestions on how to proceed with a case; it offers a concise statement of the law that the average attorney must know to recognize the rights of the parties in a medical case.

The author further has summed up the modern tendencies in the law, setting forth his critique of apparent defeats and outlining the apparent conflicts of statutes controlling court decisions in several states. He shows one the means of presenting evidence and the necessity of the expert witness. Numerous quotations from Justices Cardozo and Holmes leave a picture in the reader's mind of how these and other leading members of the legal profession have stencilled their influence upon the law, and have developed a clear and healthy relationship of their profession to common justice, common experience, and the common good.

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