

New York more than half of the profession are in the income class below 3,000 dollars per year, and a substantial number are on the verge of starvation, with almost 10% of the New York City Bar virtually confessed paupers, as indicated by the applications for public relief. One-third of the total profession earn net incomes below 2,000 dollars a year.

*Current Legal Thought, 1935-1936.* Published by Current Legal Thought Inc., New York.

The object of this new publication is to provide an annual index to legal periodicals. The first number indexes 114 periodicals published during the year, August 1, 1935, to July 31, 1936.

The Prefatory Note states that the periodicals indexed include every law school reviews and every Bar association Journal available, as well as a few selected American and foreign Journals which offered material of interest to the profession. Amongst these latter, *Res Judicatae* is included in company with the *Cambridge Law Journal*, the *Canadian Bar Review*, and the *Law Quarterly Review*.

The index is constructed on *Digest* lines, and should be of great assistance in searching for articles on any legal topic. It is of interest to note that articles and a number of the notes in the first issue of *Res Judicatae* have been indexed in this fashion.

J. B. HARPER.

*Injustice Within the Law.* By Mr. Justice H. V. Evatt, M.A., LL.D., of the High Court of Australia. Published by The Law Book Co. of Australia Ltd. Price, 2/6.

The familiar expression, "all men are equal before the law," tends to give a very wrong impression of the law and its operation. Theoretical equality before the law has concealed and conceals many cases of real injustice. Such a case was that of the six Dorchester labourers, sentenced in 1834 to seven years' transportation to Australia for administering unlawful oaths, better known, perhaps, as the case of the Tolpuddle Martyrs. In his work, *Injustice Within the Law*, Mr. Justice Evatt has set himself the task of rescuing the case from the "comparative obscurity" to which it has been consigned. It is true that the story has been told before, but it is just one of those stories the re-telling of which cannot but have a salutary effect. Mr. Justice Evatt shows clearly that, though the men were prosecuted for a fairly technical offence, the administering of unlawful oaths, the real reason for the prosecution was the hostility of the rising capitalist class to any organization of its workmen to secure even tolerable living conditions. Coming in the period of the intense development of capitalism, the case shows the lengths to which the property-owning class was prepared to go in measures of self-protection. The abuse, or perhaps only use, of the legal process, causes Mr. Justice Evatt to remark, "In one sense, the case represented the very coronation of injustice, and yet