The newly announced rule of the Board of Bar Examiners calling for a Special Program presented by Lowell Suffolk Alumni, directed by George H. Spillane, ’21, Chairman of The Alumni Founders’ Committee; Manager, John Hancock Life Ins. Co., Lowell Div., Esteemed Professor at Suffolk, and Active Alumnus. Let us give our Lowell Boys a rousing greeting by large attendance.

HISTORY OF LAW

The newly announced rule of the Board of Bar Examiners calling for training in Legal History has created such a serious problem that Dean Archer has decided to prepare a textbook on the subject. A list of eight

(Continued Page 8, Col. 2)
ALUMNI OFFICERS FOR 1928
James H. Brennan, President.
George A. Douglas, Vice-President.
Martin W. Powers, Treasurer.
Alden M. Cleveland, Secretary.

SUFFOLK ALUMNI NEWS
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For advertising rates apply to Editor. Inset advertisements are inserted in the NEWS from our graduates. Changes of address and additions to the Alumni Directory will keep it up-to-date. Your regular patronage will serve your Alumni Association.

Roxbury.
Lynn.

CLASS A, XXC., No. 1053591.

Copies received:


Waltham.
Boston.

Reported monthly, September to June.

Alden M. Cleveland, Secretary, Suffolk Law Alumni Association.

September 14, 1928.

Suffolk Law Alumni Directory and Five Year Report of October Meeting

Alden M. Cleveland, Secretary

The October Alumni Business Meeting was held at the Club House, on the 11th, Martin W. Powers, Treasurer, presiding.

The Secretary's report was presented and approved.

President Brennan gave a very fine resume of the past year's work, for this evening marked the first anniversary of the founding of our Alumni Association Club House. He reminded the men of the fine courses of study here, which have been pursued with great profit by many of our men. Adresses by prominent leaders, debates in our own ranks, and entertainments by our own talent, as well as luncheons and banquets, have been enjoyed. The NEWS has kept graduates and undergraduates posted as to plans and progress. The Alumni Directory has become a real factor in Suffolk co-operation. The new year calls for new goals, with greater effort for higher achievements. At the close of the business meeting, Director John P. Meade, Division of Industrial Safety of the Department of Labor and Industry, gave a very fine address, which is reported in part in this issue for the benefit of the many not present.

Adjournment, 10.15.

NEWS FROM THE SCHOOL

A larger influx than ever before, to date; men of fine fibre for students and alumni-to-be. As short a year as intensive work will tell the story, but remember, undergraduates, alumni watch your records. You are chartering your own course from the beginning! Year by year the lines are tightened, men drop out, but some win through and reach the long-sought goal. Suffolk men must prove their worth!

We are wondering how many old timers would welcome discontinuance of problems in Junior and Senior years, for with the heavy work each semester, no matter which one turns to-day, the blue pencil is there!

Review of all subjects with quizzes and examinations by Seniors is a heavy program, but one best calculated to insure success. Careful work each successive year cannot be too greatly stressed in preparation for this Senior year.

We who look back cannot help but note the great progress made as reflected in Suffolk's requirements. We commend those who plan, as well as those who pursue the course, for bearing higher each year the standard by which men are trained to meet justice and practice law.

'26 CLASS ELECTION

President, Oliver F. Green; Vice-President, Albert J. Benkoski; Secretary, James F. Scanlon; Treasurer, Robert A. Barrett.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith I hand you check for $3.00 covering cost of the Suffolk Law Alumni Directory. I was very glad to receive this book and will value it highly.

New York.

"Congratulations on the issue. We think it is quite an accomplishment and the Association should be proud of its successful conclusion."

Supreme Court, Boston.

"I am very impressed with The Directory. It is much better and more complete than I anticipated and every Suffolk man should have a copy on his desk."

Portland.

"Congratulations on this splendid book. It is a great piece of work and will come in very handy for reference. It is certainly well worth the price."

Boston.

"A worthy work and should be appreciated by all Alumni."

Rockland.

"A splendid book, and a very valuable directory, and souvenir."

Boston.

"A pleasure to go over the names and faces and recall men of my class and other classes I attended."

North Weymouth.

Have You a Directory?

Buy Before the Edition Is Sold.

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INDUSTRIAL LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

wealth by such entities as the Direct Action League," and diplomatically stated that "the Labor Department already has the firm co-operation of the working people and expects like co-operation from enlightened people."

With over one thousand labor laws in operation in this State, small wonder that an individual workingman finds ground for criticism, be it destructive or constructive, as the case may be. Among other things he said:

With the development of machinery and consequent sub-division of labor, the excessive hours of employment caused serious injury to the health of women. In 1874 the first statute was adopted in this State for regulating the hours of labor for women. This provided for restricting the hours ten in one day and sixty hours in a week. If a person, firm or corporation "wilfully" violated this provision, a penalty of $50 for doing so could be imposed. To facilitate the administration of the law and to make the ten-hour day effective in the manufacturing establishments of the State, the word "wilfully" was stricken from the statute by the Legislature in 1879. The constitutionality of regulating the hours of labor for women by law was attacked in Oregon on the ground that it was the same as taking property without due process of law. This case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, whose decision was given in 1908, upholding its constitutionality as a health measure. In

(Continued on Page 5)
RECENT DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES COURTS

Kenneth B. Williams

Foster-Fountain Packing Co. v. Haydel et al., decided Oct. 15, 1928, is the only case in which the opinion has been announced at the present October term of the United States Supreme Court.

The Foster Company is a Louisiana corporation and operates a shrimp hulling plant in the State. It gets shrimp from the tidal waters in the "Louisiana Marshes." The Sea Food Company is a Mississippi corporation located at Biloxi, Mississippi, where there are plants comprising about one-fourth of the shrimp canning industry in the United States. Practically all the shrimp canned comes raw from the "Louisiana Marshes." The Foster Company ships raw shrimp to the Sea Food Company at the rate of about a car load each month during the season.

The two companies sought to enjoin the Louisiana officials from enforcing a statute which provides in substance that all salt water shrimp until taken from the water are property of the State; that no person, firm or corporation not domiciled or residing in the State shall take any shrimp from the water; that it is unlawful to ship raw shrimp out of the State until the shell or hull and head have been removed; and that when the meat is removed from the shell the right to sell and ship it beyond the borders of the State is without reservation.

The companies contend that under the statute, the State necessarily restricted the right to transport raw shrimp as operating "negligently," and since both cases occurred prior to Sept. 1, may be dismissed. Clearly such authorization and the taking in pursuance thereof put an end to the trusts upon which the State is deemed to own or control the shrimp for the benefit of the people.

"And those taking the shrimp under the authority of the Act necessarily thereby became entitled to the rights of private ownership and the protection of the commerce clause. They are not bound to comply with, or stopped from objecting to enforcement of, conditions that conflict with the Constitution of the United States." Mr. Justice McReynolds dissented. See U. S. Daily, Oct. 15, 1928.

Edward A. Kollen, '24, has added materially to the pleasure of our Monthly Members' Night by furnishing refreshments regularly. His coffee, cake and doughnuts are not unlike "what Ma used to make."

WITH THE SOLONS

Leo J. Halloran

The bill establishing a new method of taxing automobiles recently under advisement might prove helpful to owners of automobiles who are taxed at the valuation placed on their cars by assessors. Frequently owners would gladly sell at the figure set by assessors.

Governor Fuller vetoed the bill compelling officers selling automobiles which have been used in violations of the liquor law, to pay off all liens on the cars out of the proceeds. The Governor in his message said in part, "We should provide the enforcement officials with additional weapons, not strike from their hands the weapons which they have."

The Senate rejected the bill providing for reference of minor automobile violations to the registrar of motor vehicles.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

under the old law, which was superseded Sept. 1, there was no such offence as operating "negligently," and since Sept. 1 no such offence as "operating so as to endanger," etc. Without a saving clause, therefore, the East Cambridge District Court ruled that cases now brought involving an offence of this nature that occurred prior to Sept. 1, may be dismissed. Two defendants encountered this situation recently, who were represented by Patrick A. Menten, '28. They were charged with "operating so as to endanger," and both cases were dismissed, the alleged offence having been committed prior to Sept. 1.
SOME RECENT MASSACHUSETTS DECISIONS

Arthur V. Getchell

Injury Arising Out of Employment

Swardleck's Case, 1928 Adv. Sh. 1657. Swardleck, the employee, was injured by being thrown in consequence of stepping on an elevator which had been started by another employee. Insurer contended that the injury did not arise out of and in course of employment because the employee had voluntarily incurred an additional risk outside his contract of employment. Employee had been forbidden to leave the elevator while in charge of it, but on the day of the accident he was away from his place of duty, talking, when a fellow employee, after signalling three times for the elevator, started it. Swardleck thereupon jumped upon the elevator and was injured. The Industrial Accident Board found for the employee (Swardleck), and in upholding that finding the full court held that the testimony did not establish a volitional act on the part of the employee contributory to the injury; the employee was acting in the course of his employment in stepping on the elevator; and his injury arose out of the employment. Negligence on his part does not bar recovery; violation of a rule is not necessarily serious and wilful misconduct.

Injury Not Arising Out of Employment

Carlstrom's Case, 1928 Adv. Sh. 1658. Employee, who had been left in charge of employer's car (which had skidded off the road) while employer went in search of aid, crossed the road to watch the reloading of a truck which was parked on the highway. While standing there he was struck by another car, which had skidded off the road. It was held that, as he had left the car of which he was in charge, to watch the reloading of the truck, his injuries could not be found to have arisen out of his employment. The decision of the Industrial Accident Board (reversing the finding of the single member in favor of the dependent widow) was affirmed.

Marriage Performed in Another State, But Illegal Here

Wright v. Wright, 1928 Adv. Sh. 1623. Petition for decree that petitioner is living apart from husband with justifiable cause, and for order for separate support. Defendant, who had been divorced, went with petitioner to Rhode Island within the two-year period during which he could not be legally married in Massachusetts, and there married petitioner. They were both residents of Massachusetts. Petitioner did not intend to reside in Rhode Island. He knew, but she did not, that he could not be legally married in Massachusetts. They returned to Massachusetts, and lived together for three years, and then he deserted her. There is no evidence that his former wife is not still alive. Petitioner's contention is that, although the marriage was void at the time it was celebrated, yet it became legal after the expiration of the time when he could not legally marry, by force of G. L. c. 207, sec. 6, which is to the effect that, where a marriage has been entered into by persons one of whom at the time legally married to another, and where at least one of the parties to the present marriage believes that the former spouse is dead, or that the former marriage has been annulled, or has no knowledge of the previous marriage, and after the impediment of the earlier marriage has been dissolved by death or divorce the parties continue to live together, they shall be deemed to be legally married from and after the removal of such impediment. The court holds that respondent was unmarried after the divorce from the first wife had become absolute, and at the time of the Rhode Island ceremony he had no wife living; therefore, the statute does not apply. The marriage in Rhode Island was invalid in Massachusetts, and the petitioner cannot maintain her petition.

Partnership

Hawkes v. First National Bank of Greenfield, 1928 Adv. Sh. 1739. Plaintiff seeks to recover for services rendered to a partnership which was dissolved by the death of one of the partners, of whom defendant is administrator. Held that, although the natural course is for a creditor of a partnership to enforce his claim against the surviving partner, he is not restricted to that course by these statutes, but may elect to sue first the estate of the deceased partner.

Scope of Authority of Agent

Murphy v. Barry, 1928 Adv. Sh. 1742. Plaintiff was injured while assisting employee of defendant at employee's invitation, in collecting bundles of laundry in course of defendant's business. It was agreed that plaintiff was exercising due care, and the employee was negligent, but not in greater degree than ordinary negligence. Held that defendant owed no duty to plaintiff unless defendant invited plaintiff to do the work, or authorized the employee to do so. There was no evidence of such an invitation by defendant, and the fact that defendant's employee had about defendant's premises and that defendant had not ordered plaintiff to be kept off the defendant's trucks would not confer authority on the employee or ratify employee's invitation. Therefore order directing verdict for defendant was upheld.

DID YOU NOTICE

that little sticker enclosed with the NEWS, all ready for your signature, is there any family of Suffolk boys that can beat the record of the Finnegan brothers, Thomas J., '26, William H., '26, and George T., '28? All three passed the Bar on their first attempt.

At a public sale at Savannah, Ga., this month, Clair A. Warren, '24, bid in the property of the Port Wentworth Terminal. During the war this property was used as a shipbuilding plant and several steamers were built there to meet the tonnage emergency. The terminal is located five miles north of the city of Savannah, on the Savannah River. The plant of the Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation is located at Port Wentworth.

Who should step into our office at noon October 10th, with whetted appetite, ready for Suffolk Luncheon Club, thanks Frank Orfanello, '25, staunch Alumni supporter from New York, N. J. Unfortunately Frank was a week ahead the luncheon schedule, though he did enjoy much with some of his classmates, and his words of appreciation of the past year's Alumni work showed his keen interest in our progress.

SUFFOLK ALUMNI NEWS

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

technical problems met daily in business and practice. His solutions are sure and accurate. May I call on the measure of the value of such a course.

Our Round Table Conferences have been presided over by Sidney S. von Loesecke, '23, Leo J. Halloran, '29, Thomas J. Finnegan, '26, James A. Mulhall, '23, and Warren A. Fogarty, '26. The winning of several cases by Suffolk men are results of these conferences, participated in by old and new graduates alike. Men have conducted their cases more wisely because of them. Suffolk attorneys are invited to submit pending cases for discussion at these conferences. It is preferable to submit your cases to the Secretary beforehand, so that he may assign some expert in that particular subject to preside. The actual filing and answering of interrogatories, the making of leases, of agreements to sell, and sales have also been dealt with at these conferences for the benefit of those requesting it.

Mr. von Loesecke has just begun his course in Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Law, to which you are asked to invite other men. Such a course is of value to drivers, layman and professional men alike.

Mr. Parks will give one comprehensive lecture on "Practice Before the Industrial Accident Board," on Nov. 26th. This lecture should fill our room with attorneys, insurance men and employers and employees. It is one of the most practical subjects presented in our courses and deals with a problem confronting many men.

PERSONAL MENTION

Is there any family of Suffolk boys that can beat the record of the Finnegan brothers, Thomas J., '26, William H., '26, and George T., '28? All three passed the Bar on their first attempt.
this decision the State, through its police power, limits the form of contrac-
tact of women to dispose freely of their
labor. The question is, whether the
Court in this decision is forceful and
convincing in assigning reasons for
doing this. It stated:

"A well-being of women becomes the object of
public interest and care in order to
preserve the strength and vigor of
the citizenry. Through which this statute imposed upon the
contractual powers, upon her
right to agree with her employer
as she shall labor are not imposed solely for
her benefit, but also for the bene-
fit of all."

In Massachusetts this theory has
been linked with a legislative enactment
in protecting women in industry. We
now have a law limiting the hours
for women employed in laboring to
not be employed after ten
o'clock in the evening. The partici-
pation by the girls in an exhibition in
singing and dancing in a Chinese restaurant
could not be employed after ten
o'clock in the evening. The participa-
tion by the girls in an exhibition in
singing and dancing was found to be
"work" within the meaning of
the word as used in the statute. An earlier
Massachusetts Supreme Court decision had defined "work" with a broad
meaning, stating that it includes the
employment of children taking part in theatrical exhibitions. The Court
stated:

"The statute was intended to
protect children from employment
calling for constant attention,
regular effort and physical and
demoral strain to accomplish the
desired result."

In manufacturing and mechanical establishments, where women are
employed in moving boxes, baskets and other receptacles weighing with
their contents seventy-five pounds or
over, these must be provided with
pulleys and casters so as to be moved
easily from place to place in such
establishments. Heavy lifting is a most
prolific cause of dangerous and pain-
ful hernia. In this restriction we note
the purpose of protecting the health
of women, and so it is with other pro-
visions restricting their employment.
Again, we note this principle in the
legislation enacted for the welfare of the
child. As early as 1842, the Legis-
late adopted the first law of its kind
on the American continent, restrict-
ning the hours of labor for children. In
a petition to the Legislature of that
year, little Anthony Fay made it
out that the existing hours of labor
for children must be permanently in-
jurious to their health and detrimental
to their education. The need was
noted in the passage of a ten-hour
law for children under twelve years of
age in manufacturing establish-
ments. It is now sixty-eight years
since the Commonwealth inaugurated
the use of the police power as a
means of protecting the children in
employment. Since then a system of
labor legislation has been enacted that
protects the well-being of the child.
To-day his employment in or about
or in connection with manufacturing
and other industries has been prohibited
unless he has reached the age of four-
ten years. If he is between fourteen
and sixteen years of age, he must be
certificated by the health officer of the
place where he is employed. The
superintendent of schools and thus re-
leased for work in the industrial es-
tablishments of the State. His cer-
fication must be renewed each year
in order to meet the requirements for the com-
pletion of the sixth grade in the
public schools and that there is posi-
tive evidence that he is above four-
ten and under sixteen years of age.
He must have been examined by a
physician who determines whether this
child is in sufficiently good health and
physically able to do the work the
employer will give him. The employer
must promise to restrict the child to
a safe place. The employer must
not employ him on certain prohibited
trades or in proximity to hazardous
machinery and not permit him to work
for more than ten hours on any
one day or forty-eight in a week or six
days in a week. If the child attends
continuation school, which he must
do if one is provided, the time spent
in school must be considered a part
of the time allowed for work. We
note, again, in this provision to care
for the child. The underlying pur-
pose is to protect and conserve his
health and general well-being. Upon
this principle rests the Massachusetts
system of labor legislation.

Injuries arising out of and in the
course of employment have a direct
relationship to the social order. They
affect the well-being of the individual,
the home and the community. Very
little was known of this problem prior
to thirteen years ago. While the
student of industrial affairs could talk
with much authority on the cost of
raw materials and the value of the
finished product, he knew little or
nothing about the cost of life and
health caused by injuries arising out
and in the course of employment.
In 1886, the laws of Massachusetts
required that manufacturing and mer-
cantile corporations report to the
chief of police accidents occurring in
their establishments, causing death or
four or more days' disability. This
legislation lacked proper enforcement
and accomplished but very little. With
the beginning of the Massachusetts
Workmen's Compensation Act in 1912,
however, the compulsory reporting of
all injuries sustained in employment
was required, and the provision is
now effectively complied with. We
know to-day, at least in part, how
the problem of industrial injury affects
the home and the community.

Let me present a few facts to make
this clear. From July 1, 1912, to June
30, 1927, 5675 accidents arising out of
and in the course of employment re-
sulted fatalities in Massachusetts. Here
is a matter of great consequence to the
Commonwealth. It means the dis-
solution of family life, and imposes
a tragedy of sorrow on the children in
the home. There are 355 cities and
towns in this State, 162 of them hav-
ing a population of less than 2000
people. In fifteen years, therefore,
the population of any one of these
small towns has been wiped out through
the means of industrial injury. In the same time, 26,850 per-
manent partial injuries arose in
these places. If this small army could be
brought together in some public place,
where their types of injuries could be
seen, and with what striking picture they
would make! These include the loss
of fingers, hands, limbs and the sight
of eyes. Here is a great economic
waste of human resources and a threat
in the man-power of industry.
Mechanics trained in the best years of
their life and skilled in the control of
intricate industrial processes are usually
the victims in these cases.

This experience includes the readjust-
ment of workmen to the technical re-
quirements of new employment and
means, usually, a permanent loss in
wage-earning capacity. It is a social
problem in the civic life of the State.

The financial side of this question is
also important. Compensation laws are not enacted upon the principle
that losses sustained are to be made
up through the earning capacity of
workmen. This is only done in part.
The workman still carries a substan-
tial share of the burden. It has cost
practically $6,000,000 to pay com-
pensation for injuries and medical
treatment to Massachusetts employees
in these fifteen years. Every consumer
helps to carry this financial burden.
It adds to the cost of living. It means,
in many of these cases, a readjust-
ment of home life. It is humane legis-
lation and does much to alleviate
human misery. Family life is
strengthened by such laws. They ultima-
ately protect society. The cost of
maintaining the system for compensa-
ting injured workmen and their
families can be diminished. Good
authorities are in unison in believing
that industrial injuries are preventable.
In the past ten years, the Common-
wealth has extended its activities to the
protection of children in industry. Machine dangers are
warranted to guard workmen from in-
jury, and work places are made safe.
Exhaust systems for the control and
removal of dusts, fumes and gases are
installed to protect the health of
employees. This experience in dealing
with hazardous exposure has resulted
in a system of factory inspection prac-
tical in detail. It constitutes one of
the leading functions of the Depart-
ment of Labor and Industries. Much
progress has been made in this work.
Work places have been made safer
for employees. Better control has been
established for the removal of dust,
and fumes and gases. Exposure to causes
of industrial diseases has been dimin-
ished. Danger points in industrial
establishments are marked and kept in
mind. Causes of injuries are familiar to the
factory inspectors of the department.
Through systematic work in this con-
nection, the number of deaths has
been reduced. In 1918, 77,509 tabulate-
bale injuries were reported in Massa-
chusetts, of which 19,640 were caused
by machinery. In 1927, however, these
(Continued on Page 7)
A CHALLENGE
(Continued from Page 1)
the misconduct and weakness of the
mankind as a whole warns of that which is right and that the few.
the misconduct and weakness of the result of ages of increasing con­
industry and business have expanded.
day would be utterly impossible. No
injured party. If one wrongfully takes
jurys another he must indemnify the
society, lor in the public eye he is
society, his lack of probity is more or less

It is hardly necessary to cite more figures to convince one that the motor vehicle represents a very important factor in the growth of a lawyer. Indeed, the law relating to motor vehicles is becoming so com­plex that, as one layman recently re­marked, one hardly dares fill his gaso­line tank without first consulting an

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Sept. 21 to Oct. 21
From Dean Archer, his most recent book, "Private Corporations," for our library. A fine exposition of corpora­tion law for student and practitioner.

From A. Lelyveld, '12, the "Nation's Business," the official monthly maga­zine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

From Professor Hogan, '16, Vols. 243, 244 Mass. Reports and May, June, July, August, September issues of The American Bar Association Journal.

From J. N. McAnarney, Vols. 1 to 8 of Street Railway Reports; the Life of Garfield; and Massachusetts Pub­lic Libraries.

Through the Advertising Supple­ment of the Alumni NEWS. Webster's New International Dictionary, a wel­comed addition to our Library. India Paper Edition; 407 thousand words; 2,700 pages; 6,000 illustrations.—"A court of appeal for uncertain intelligence."
INCREASED LEATHER AND RUBBER FURNITURE

Employed as a solvent and evaporates leather and dry cleaning, benzol is used in certain types of establishments.

In the absence of total employee exposure hours, there is room only for conservative statement. Accidents on machinery have diminished to such an extent that even in the absence of this information, the case is clearly proven. This is shown by an analysis of the different types of machinery accidents. The major portion of these occurred at the point of operation. In 1918, the number of accidents per this type ranged from a total of 16,113, or 82 per cent of all machinery accidents. In 1926, there were 5,635 of these accidents, or 72 per cent of all injuries on machinery. Uniform factory inspection brought the reduction in this class of accidents. Even more convincing proof on this point may be obtained by the experiences with accidents on gears, belts and set screws. In 1918, the total number of accidents on gears was 934; in 1926, 253. This was a decrease of 73 per cent.

In 1928, there were 743 accidents on belts, and in 1926 the number dropped by 54 per cent. Decrease. Accidents on set screws for 1918 reached a total of 91. In 1926, they fell to eight, or 91 per cent less than in former years. These results indicate clearly that much has been accomplished in the prevention of injuries to employees exposed to contact with dangerous machinery. Nearly all of the fatal and permanently disabling injuries occur to men who naturally engage in the most hazardous and where most laws protect these workmen in the course of their employment and do much to safeguard the home and family.

The study of dangerous trades and occupational diseases is the cornerstone in conserving industrial health. The good health and physical energy of the man engaged in manual labor frequently constitute his only capital. For this reason he is entitled to protection against occupational disease. The furnishing of pure and fresh drinking water, the installation of suitable washing and sanitary facilities, and proper laws for persons injured or taken ill upon the premises, and exhaust systems for the removal of dust, fumes and poisonous gases are necessary means of safeguarding the health of people who work in our manufacturing establishments. New conditions in the industrial world have come into being which make fumes and poisoning a serious problem in connection with the health of employees in certain types of establishments.

Industries that manufacture paints and rubber, in the foundry, artificial leather and dry cleaning, benzol is employed as a solvent and evaporates quickly into the workroom. This condition prevails even when great care is taken to diminish exposure by enclosing process. An elaborate local exhaust ventilation applied at the point of origin is not always competent to prevent this.

In an exhaustive report made in 1926 by the Committee on Benzol of the Chemical and Rubber Section of the National Safety Council, this statement appears: "Even in effective systems of exhaust ventilation keep the concentration of benzol in the workroom area below 100 ppm, there is a substantial hazard involved." We see here the possible menace to health of employees even when an effective exhaust equipment may be provided. Even in such places as where general and local ventilation prevails, substitute solvents are recommended by the inspectors. Tolol, xylol, naptha and varnolene have been found efficient substitutes for benzol.

In 1927, as a result of this industrial poison were investigated. Six (6) of these occurred in leather-finishing establishments; two (2) in shoe factories and two (2) in rubber mills. Two (2) fatal cases occurred to men employed in leather-finishing, and one (1) woman died as a result of inhaling benzol fumes from cement used in shoe manufacturing.

Carbon monoxide gas is a source of great danger to industrial health. Garages and automobile repair shops give employment many mechanics exposed to this hazard. The practice of testing engines leads to the discharge of the gas in the workroom. Eliminating this danger requires protective exhaust equipment for employees. In an automobile repair department, the foreman became ill with carbon monoxide poisoning. He was employed in a small repair shop, provided with ventilation by outside windows and a 24-inch blower to take the air from the floor line and deliver it to the outside. This equipment was inadequate to control the fumes. Flexible tubing attached to the exhaust pipe of the automobile was the means by which this difficulty was overcome. Controlling the fumes and gases at the point of operation is the means to protect workmen in their exposure to the danger.

Anthrax poisoning is a far different disease of occupation. This usually occurs in tanneries and in workrooms where wool-sorting is done. Contact with the anthrax germ may take place when the workman handles hides. Nearly all the eight (8) cases investigated during 1927 occurred to employees working in the beamhouse of the tannery. To this place, skins are brought from the rough-stockroom department, put into vats and removed at the proper time by the same employee. Condition of each employee exposed as anthrax poisoning, following the discovery of pimpls upon the arm and neck, indicating this type of infection. The hides are soaked in a solution of perchloride of mercury or hydrochloric acid solution. Plant physicians are regular in their visits to these places, and proper treatment is given to employees for slight punctures or abrasions of the skin. Physical condition of employees is carefully watched for symptoms favorable to anthrax poisoning. Good first aid treatment is available in the plants where this disease of occupation appeared during the year. Adequate ventilation was provided. Goods provisions for proper exhaust ventilation were fully complied with.

Lead poisoning is usually of industrial origin and easily diagnosed as a disease of occupation. There is such a great variety of trade processes in which lead is used in some form, that many industrial workers are exposed to some degree as this hazard. Forty-seven cases of this disease were investigated during the last year. Progress in the knowledge of the use of lead and the means of preventing or mitigating the risk from it has been rapid of late years, and has led to much legislative action in all civilized countries. Lead is used in some form or other in upward of 110 industries. Its applicability to uses quoth pronounced in rubber-manufacturing concerns.

In the compound rooms of these establishments there are such things as the castings, cores, vents and various other oxides of lead. Workmen employed in operating lead furnaces, applying priming coat on automobile bodies, painting structural iron, doing plumbing work and monotype setting, find in their industrial pursuit that lead is an integral factor.

Injuries sustained through the inhalation of metallic, mineral or organic dusts are often far more reaching than the results of traumatic amputations.

The removal of dusts, gases and fumes and other impurities from the factory workrooms is now recognized as essential to protect the health of employees. With an exception in the use of benzol, these hazards can be overcome. Controlling the fumes and other impurities from the machinery have diminished to such an extent that even in the absence of this information, the case is clearly proven.
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PERSONAL MENTION

William F. Regan, '27, for some time
secretary to the Mayor of Peabody,
and in general practice there, is a
candidate for the Governor's Council
from the Fifth Essex District.

John E. Winston, '26, is Instructor
of Finance, at Boston University
School of Business Administration.

Henry A. Bartkiewicz, '25, an­
nounces the opening of his law office
for the general practice of law at the
Five Cents Savings Bank Building,
New Bedford, Mass.

James P. Gallagher, '20, of Newton,
is Democratic candidate for the Legis­
lature from the Fourth Middlesex
District, Newton.

Francis P. Fenton, '26, of the Metru­
politan Coal Company, Boston, is
president of the Boston Central
Labor Union; a member of the Boston
School Survey Committee, serving
with President Lowell, Judge Michael
Sullivan, Walter Downey and Archie
Nickerson; a member of the Public
Improvement Committee, appointed by
the Mayor of Boston, working in
conjunction with the Planning Board;

and one of the executive committee of
the Trade Union College.

Our genial professor, A. Chesley
York, who, as president of the Trus­
tees of Portia Law School, presided
at the graduation exercises of that
school in Tremont Temple this year,
has been enjoying a tour of England
and France this summer.

Edward J. Bushell, '26, is an Alder­
man of the City of Malden, and serv­
ing on the Finance Committee.

HISTORY OF LAW
(Continued from Page 1)

teen books were suggested by the Bar
Examiners that might be read by
students. This was due to the fact
that there is no text book combining
the information thus scattered over
so wide an array of authorities.
The Dean's new book will be a con­
cise recital, carefully prepared from
all sources enumerated, as well as
many other books not named. It will
give the historical background of the
development of the law from earliest
times to our own to-day. It will be
divided into three parts:

Part One will contain the early
codes of law from Hammurabi of
Babylon down through Greek and
Roman History to the time of
Justinian.

Part Two will take the English
Common Law with its historical devel­
opment from the settlement of Eng­
land to the time of the American
Revolution.

Part Three will give the historical
development of our American Laws
and Constitutions from the Mayflower
Compact to the present time.
The book is expected to be com­
pleted and on sale early in December.
It will be used as a basis for the new
course to be given by Professor
Garland.

The course will begin on Saturday,
December 8th, and continue for six
lectures, each lecture covering a
period of three hours. Lectures will
be held Sat., 2-5 P. M., Wed., 6-9 P. M.,
at the Law School. Dates:

Saturday December 8
Wednesday December 12
Saturday December 15
Wednesday December 19
Saturday December 22
Monday December 24

The fee for the course to graduates
will be $8.00. It will be free of charge
to all January, 1929, candidates for
the degree.
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Men of character, men in whom the public may well place its trust and Dean proclaims us to the world as have justified his confidence in them. "Come, let us join hands, says Dr. Elliott's voice of one crying in the wilderness" - It is no small tribute to his judgment opportunity for a college education. His has been "the典型 of many Suffolk men who have borne the brunt of battle for justice and the World War. He is chairman of the Electric Light and to duty and Imprint these lofty standards. We set our standards are lofty. We must show the public and the bar look to Suffolk them as recently as the September meeting of the Alumni Association. Bunt the bar to active participation was given to us. At that meeting Judge McLeod, of the Superior Court, Boston, in the course of a very fine address, said that "With the number of Suffolk men now in the ranks of the legal profession, and because of the fine training in business as well as law of many of them, the public and the bar look to Suffolk men to play a leading part in the formation of the character of the bar of this Commonwealth in the future." This is a clarion call to duty. It is a great trust. It reflects high praise, indeed. It is a recognition of the principle for which our Dean has labored so long.

But how shall we answer the call? How shall we fulfill the trust? Not by simply living and practising our profession within the standards set by the codes of legal and moral ethics. Such a course of conduct is laudable within the limits of the bar it is not enough! In the moral code it is not sufficient simply to be good. One must also do good! The same holds true in the code of chariably. We must do good! We must take an active part in the formation of the character not only of our own men, but of the bar at a whole. We must show the world that Suffolk turns out men to whom the code of legal ethics is but a necessary corollary and supplement to their own high code of moral ethics.

Let us show men who, with purely mercantile sense of the value of character, oppose to the name of this Commonwealth in the future. At that meeting Judge McLeod, of the Superior Court, Boston, in the course of a very fine address, said that "With the number of Suffolk men now in the ranks of the legal profession, and because of the fine training in business as well as law of many of them, the public and the bar look to Suffolk men to play a leading part in the formation of the character of the bar of this Commonwealth in the future."

We are pleased to note that George F. Hedin, Jr., is still busy as City Treasurer of Chelsea.

PERSONAL MENTION

We recently learned that Byron S. Caswell, '25, is a veteran of both the Spanish and the World War. He is typical of many Suffolk men who have borne the brunt of battle for justice and are now championing that cause in civil life.

We note that Fred E. Burden, '25, is chairman of the Bar's Light and Water Board of North Attleboro.

Louis Villani, '26, of Portland, Maine, is now a member of the Cumber- land County Bar Association.

We are pleased to note that George F. Hedin, Jr., is still busy as City Treasurer of Chelsea.