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Association of American Law Schools

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The better view is that such evidence should be admitted, if at all, under the doctrine of "spontaneous exclamations." *People v. Del Vermo, supra*. It might be argued in the principle case that if the exciting cause existed up to the time of the defendant's declarations that the evidence would be admissible as spontaneous exclamation. Why not do away with an irrational doctrine that can not be logically applied and accept one that is both logical and applicable? See, Thomas P. Hardman, "*Spontaneous Exclamations v. Res Gestae*," 25 W. Va. L. QUAR. 341.

—R. G. K.

WEST VIRGINIA BAR ASSOCIATION NOTES:
NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

NECROLOGY.—The following members of the West Virginia bar have died recently:

James F. Brown, Charleston,
W. G. Barnhart, Charleston,
William P. Hubbard, Wheeling,
J. Hop Woods, Philippi,
Stephen G. Jackson, Clarksburg.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.—Honorable Charles W. Lynch, at the end of nine years faithful, efficient and able service on the Supreme Court of Appeals, retired from the bench on December 31, and Honorable James A. Meredith, of Fairmont, W. Va., has been named to fill the vacancy.

Judge Harold A. Ritz of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and president of that Court for the past year, has been chosen to give a course of lectures on the subject of Sales in the law school of the Northwestern University at Chicago, next summer.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS.—At its annual meeting held in Chicago, December 28-31, 1921, the Association of American Law Schools passed a resolution providing that its member schools should require two years of college work as a prerequisite to the study of law, to become effective in 1925. This action is in conformity with that of the American Bar Association taken at its annual meeting held at Cincinnati, August 31, 1921.