

for that reason it is to be regretted that he passed the subject of insolvency as defined by the Act and as a condition, if required, when filing an involuntary petition in bankruptcy, with only a comment in a footnote.

Again, cases on the subject of pleading when filing an involuntary petition have been omitted. The young practitioner in a contested case, having perhaps followed official bankruptcy Form No. 3 without a great deal of necessary amplification, might find himself in a very embarrassing position for a while, unless he had made further and independent study of the required allegations when pleading. Of course, a case book is not intended to take the place of the digest or the elaborate books published by authorities on a particular subject, yet it is very often referred to as a handy means of quickly finding the case desired.

The publication is very nicely compiled and undoubtedly entailed a great amount of work on the part of the author, and to those who prefer the case book method of instructing it can be highly recommended.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES, by *Albert Langetuttig* (Institute of Government Research, Studies in Administration). Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1927. Pp. 318.

Perhaps no other question in this country is today receiving more earnest consideration on the part of the serious minded and thoughtful people than that of law enforcement and the prevention of crime. And a government never has a more serious business than the enforcement of its law.

At this time and for some time past it has been pretty generally felt that a so-called crime wave has been sweeping this country and is now by no means abated but, on the contrary, that the public generally still feels the blighting effect of its disastrous reign. In days gone by, the commission of crime was in the main limited to the square-jawed, weather-beaten, and hardened professional criminal, whose offenses were largely crimes of violence. But today the criminal courts are deluged with men and women of every type, from the high to the low, both young and old, including the hardened and tender, and their offenses are no longer confined to any particular line, but now exhaust the catalogue of criminal offenses.

Giving heed to this state of affairs, and considering the cause therefor and the remedy, has led many to take stock, so to speak, and to undertake a sort of a survey of our whole situation and a consideration of our laws and the methods of enforcement employed by municipal, state and the Federal Government. All such and any who are unfamiliar with the Federal Government's method of enforcing its laws and punishing offenders, can read this book with profit and find a vast amount of information therein. The author has undertaken to deal with his subject in plain understandable language, apparently avoiding the use of technical terms, so far as possible, and is, therefore, intelligible alike to the layman and to the lawyer.

The first chapter of the book gives an interesting historical development of the law-enforcing arm of the Government from the beginning. Other

chapters deal with the organization and operation of the Attorney General's office and with various branches or departments thereof, such as the Administrative Division, Technical Divisions, the Solicitors, the District Attorneys, the Marshals, and various clerks of the Federal courts. To these are added a discussion of the Federal prisons and their operation and control, a discussion of litigation by the United States, the force and effect of the opinions of the Attorney General, and the relation between his office and that of the Comptroller.

All the foregoing is set out in Part One of the book, while Part Two deals with problems in the administration of the Federal laws and the agencies for the detection of crime.

On the whole, the book presents a most excellent picture of the Department of Justice of the United States, at work in the various departments at Washington and in the field.

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*CASES ON DAMAGES*, by *Judson A. Crane*. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1928. Pp. xiii, 508.

This is an addition to the American Casebook Series and replaces *Mechem and Gilbert on Damages* as a unit of the System. The present work contains many of the old leading cases on the subject, as well as many late cases to aid the student in fitting the principles to modern conditions. These cases show the influence of various workmen's compensation statutes, the automobile, and many other factors which have become important comparatively recently. These newer cases are particularly of value in an outstanding course such as Damages; for the amount of recovery is of as great interest to lawyer and client as the rules of law which determine whether or not there shall be recovery.

On other points than the wealth of new material presented here, Professor Crane's book may be contrasted with *Beale's Cases on Damages*, a standard work on the subject. There are fewer fragments of cases in the present work to confuse the student on account of the dearth of facts presented. Here there is a fairly complete report of all cases included, with a few exceptions. And in addition to having a complete table of cases and index-digest, which is a part of all casebooks in the series, Prof. Crane's book is arranged in a most clear and logical manner.

The book is divided into three parts. Part I deals with the procedural application of the law of damages, such as admission of evidence, pleadings, and the like, and with non-compensatory damages, viz., nominal and exemplary damages. Part II illustrates the principles of compensatory damages, their assessment and measure, while Part III has to do with damages in specific actions, such as personal injuries, domestic relations, trespass, sales, breach of promise of marriage, and actions against telegraph and telephone companies. The copious footnotes to almost every case are replete with additional material, additional citations to texts, cases, and law review articles. The book is a very excellent one for an important practical course.

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