

inction between trusts and other legal and equitable relations. This chapter is a notable feature of the book; it covers the various distinctions more fully and adequately than do other case books dealing with the subject of Trusts. Agency, partnership, mortgages, conditional sales, guardianships, receiverships and non-trust gifts are some of the many relationships that are distinguished in this book.

In succeeding chapters Mr. Costigan takes up the Elements of a Trust, Remedies of the Cestui, Duties and Powers of the Trustees and the Modification and Termination of Trusts. Separate chapters are also devoted to the Statute of Frauds, the Statute of Wills and to Constructive Resulting Trusts.

The author, in his preface, states that two-thirds of the cases which appear in this book have not appeared in case books before. Those retained from older collections are cases either of historical importance or of value as leading cases in the law of trusts. The author has many modern cases included in his collection, his object being to run the cases up to the present time. In doing this he has kept a balance by retaining, as has been pointed out, the older cases of importance.

A notable feature of the book is the copious footnotes designed to guide the student who desires to pursue any feature of the subject beyond the necessarily limited treatment that can be given to it in any case book.

LUCILLE STOCKE, '26.

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CITER-DIGEST. Citer-Digest Co., St. Paul, Minn., 1925.

The Citer-Digest was established in 1909 by Henry Ruen of the Detroit bar. At first it was published in ten different volumes, each volume representing a separate arrangement of the annotations it covered. In 1925 these ten volumes were compiled together in two volumes; these volumes being supplemented by quarterly pamphlets, which will be united in a volume at the end of each year.

The Citer-Digest is of the greatest value to lawyers, judges, and students. By it, one can find the history of each act of Congress, together with their amendments, repeals and court construction.

The order of the volumes is arranged in chronological method. First appear sections of U. S. Statutes of 1878, with notations of their amendments, and the decisions concerning them. Next in order are the U. S. Statutes at large with decisions affecting them; the decisions relat-

ing to Treaties, Proclamations and Resolutions of the federal government; Constitution of the United States, annotations and decisions from 1910 to date; and finally the decisions pertaining to the rules of the various federal courts.

The various decisions cover those of the U. S. Supreme Court, Circuit Court of Appeals, District Courts, Court of Claims, the Opinions of the Attorney General, and the State Court Decisions appearing in the National Reporter System.

Quarterly pamphlets contain the same order of contents of the two volumes, and at the end of each an extensive topical index.

The Citer-Digest stands alone in its field. Its value naturally lies mainly in locating and interpreting federal and Constitutional questions. Never before have the decisions affecting U. S. Statutes, the Constitution, the Treaties, Proclamations, etc., been united together in bound volumes. It is a work that every lawyer or student needs in order to facilitate the finding of the law.

DIKRAN C. SEROPYAN, '26.

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MODERN CONCEPTION OF LAW. By Frank Johnston, Jr., Justice, Illinois Appellate Court, Chicago. T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, 1925.

A thoroughgoing and scholarly presentation of the modern conception of law as the Custom of the people. This conception of law is not unfamiliar to those who have studied legal theory, but is here carried to its extreme development, by showing that not only the ancient Common or Unwritten Law originated in Custom, but modern judicial interpretation and decision on "principle" are really based on standards of right and justice created by Custom (the term being here used in a general rather than a specific sense). Statutory enactment, though an additional source of law, is only wise and in accordance with its true function when it aids in readjusting positive law to changes in Custom brought about by new conditions of life. The method used by the author in arriving at his conclusions, as explained at some length in the work, is the historical-scientific one of tracing the origins and history of law, for which purpose the author avails himself of the investigations of many able sociologists of the Spencerian school. Law, in the sense of rigidly enforced Custom, is found to antedate both the court of justice and the state. When monarchies arose, the rulers did not interfere with long-established Custom to an appreciable extent; and when written codes arrived they did not