

those used in counties other than Cook in many cases, and do not correspond exactly with the standard forms furnished by the Probate Court in Cook County. Included with the forms are formulas for computing present values of annuities and compound interest, which should be of great assistance to the lawyer who is not mathematically minded.

Judge Kidder's work should supplement Horner's Probate Practice in every law library, or in the library in which space is at a premium, replace it. The rearrangement of contents is an improvement, and the citations, rules and forms are all brought up to January, 1934.

Mr. James' book is of value only as an outline and guide to routine probate work, and a convenient way of locating standard forms.

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Bibliography of Crime and Criminal Justice, 1927-1931. By Dorothy Campbell Culver. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1934. Pp. xl, 413.

This supplements Kuhlman's "Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice," which covered American and English materials published prior to 1927. It includes not only books and pamphlets, but articles appearing in periodicals. It follows the classification system used by Kuhlman. Each item is entered but once, and the extent of the literature in this brief period may be gathered from the fact that the volume contains 13,292 entries. A detailed subject and author index makes the material available.

Surely this volume is a shock and a challenge to the law-librarian. I venture to state that few law libraries in the United States contain one-tenth of the material here listed. Most such libraries, except perhaps in law schools, shun the field of criminology. The relatively small number of lawyers seriously engaged in the criminal branch, the preoccupation of those who are so engaged with the problems of specific cases, the general impatience of the Bar with academic and non-legal approach to criminal law problems and its aversion to reading anything not bound in buckram combine to exclude this material from the shelves of law libraries.

The puzzled law librarian has sat, with restricted budgets, and watched this great river of legal literature flow past. Now and then he has dipped in to pick up an isolated volume. Some law librarians, alas, have not even been curious or puzzled. One such recently told me that his library for many years had bought *every* book published on legal subjects. And this on a book budget of \$6,500 per year! I wish he could but glance at this monumental bibliography.

Some day our law libraries will recognize the necessity of collecting material on the quasi-legal subject of criminology. Few of them will have the funds to employ trained criminologists to make the collection. In such a situation bibliographies such as Kuhlman and Culver will be of inestimable value. Their value would be greater if they contained some critical estimate of the items listed. If only one of the social science associations would undertake the publication of a bibliographical volume in the field of criminology such as the American Historical Association published in 1931 in the field of history. The volume under review would serve to indicate to law librarians their gross neglect in failing to collect this material, but it does not tell them where to start to remedy the omission.

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