

however, Mr. Swisher compels the reader to a view of Taney as a sort of guardian angel obliterating an evil spirit. The tremendous political power of the Bank was gained in three ways, each made possible by its control of Government money: (1) It gained general approval by expanding its loans enormously, boosting industrial activity; (2) It secured powerful friendships by thinly-disguised bribes in the form of generous loans and even fictional settlements of debts; (3) When the Administration did anything unfavorable to the Bank, it hastened to restrict credit and recall loans, putting the blame for consequent business disasters upon the Administration. Too strong for any individual business man to dare displease, the Bank is portrayed as the embryo of a commercial dictator.

The book is, however, essentially a personal history. The social system in which Taney and his fathers resided is primarily important. Throughout even the most technical discussions there is an undercurrent of social description by which the reader is again and again reminded that all this happened in the early nineteenth century. The extraordinary difficulties and inadequacies of education, both lay and legal, the vicious tactics of political campaigns beside which our present campaigns pale into an exchange of pleasantries, the constant apprehension of disaster to the infant republic—all these must be considered in any real evaluation of what Taney did. Rather friendly but far from gregarious, affectionate but apparently not at all demonstrative, he seems to have lived in a mental world apart from his friends and family, a kindly but solitary man. The growth of the slave problem and its increasing pressure on Taney are described with power, the great constitutional law cases are (rather startlingly) made to live, and the personages of the day, Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, Jackson, become human beings. Mr. Swisher has presented, for the legalist, a human picture of constitutional law and, for the layman, a thoroughly interesting story.

LEGAL PROTECTION OF GOODWILL. By Frank S. Moore. New York: The Ronald Press, 1936. Pp. 218. \$3.50.

For the lawyer: a kaleidoscope of the fundamentals underlying the law protecting goodwill—with emphasis upon trade-marks. For the layman: a warning that legal pitfalls lie in the path of his acquiring the right to the exclusive use of a trade-mark, with simple advice on how to avoid them. The style is breezy and readable, the treatment not profound. The book is written to give general practitioners, business men, accountants, and law and business colleges “an intelligent understanding of the nature of commercial goodwill and the general principles of law which govern it.” In the main it succeeds. The advice given concerning the necessity of preserving evidence as to user is forcefully put, but occasionally the book suffers from those weaknesses inevitable when “the Law” is expounded to laymen. Because the book is confessedly elementary, the lawyer would do well to use it only as a starting point; the layman would do well not to take its statements at face value.

BOOKS RECEIVED

ADMINISTRATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. By Walter F. Dodd. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1936. Pp. xviii, 845. \$4.50.

CASES ON EQUITY. By Henry L. McClintock, St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1936. Pp. 1263. \$6.00.