

and the shufflers alone know sleight-of-hand tricks; the greatest service to be rendered to investors is to make them conscious of these conditions. Despite overstatements, despite unfounded general indictments, despite naive hopes of legislative utopias, despite even the questionable advertising of the publishers on the cover (inside of front-fold), Mr. Reis' book ought to be read by all investors for its warnings.

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Legal Bibliography and the Use of Law Books. By Arthur Sydney Beardsley, with a Foreword by Alfred J. Schweppe. Chicago: The Foundation Press, Inc., 1937. Pp. xv, 514. \$4.00.

Since the effectiveness of a lawyer depends to a great extent on his ability to "find" the law, a book which serves as a guide in the use of law books is a welcome addition to any law library. The author in his opening chapter sets forth very clearly the need for teaching legal bibliography, and then proceeds in the first four parts of his treatise concisely and thoroughly to enumerate and describe the books with which the lawyer, student, and teacher should be familiar. Part five sets out methods of research; part six deals with brief-making, and part seven contains bibliographies, tables of American and British reports, and a table of abbreviations.

As a text for classroom instruction this work appears to be excellent. The author treats legal bibliography as a laboratory course, and the problem assignments which follow the discussions are designed to require the student to make a manual use of the books described. Particularly helpful in guiding the student through the maze of materials of legal research are the author's classification of methods of research into the Table of Case Method, the Topical Method, and the Fact Method, and his step by step discussion of the application of each in given problems. The first of these methods can be used only when the searcher knows of decisions bearing on his problem. In applying this method, he uses the tables of cases appended to the various legal materials to locate similar or supporting decisions. In using the second, or Topical Method, the searcher begins by determining the topic of the law which covers his problem. A study of the outline of that topic and the selection of the subdivision of it which relates most closely to the elements of the problem lead the searcher to the materials from which similar and supporting decisions may be located. The fact method concerns itself with the use of descriptive word indexes in an attempt to find cases involving similar factual situations, and does not require a knowledge of topical legal classification or experience in applying legal principles. It is the least scientific of the three methods, but at times obtains results where the others fail. A table which applies in parallel columns these three methods to the most necessary materials of legal research enables the student to see at a glance where to begin his search in each.

Inasmuch as the author criticises as biased the tests on the use of law books which are the product of the sales organizations of law publishers,² the writer was surprised to find that the chapter on loose leaf services, prepared in collaboration with a member of the staff of Commerce Clearing House, Inc., discusses and lists in detail the publications of this organization, and ignores completely those of its competitor, Prentice-Hall, Inc.

To a librarian a book such as this is primarily a reference manual, and the accuracy

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² Preface, p. ix.

of the tables and lists contained therein are of utmost importance. The Table of Leading Current Legal Periodicals found on page 243 and following is very helpful in that it gives the price and place of publication of the listed periodicals, but the tables found in the appendices do not appear to be satisfactory. No criticism is made of the selection of tables, but rather of the contents of those included. The writer, in examining the list of reports of the courts of Ohio, found in Appendix III on pages 411-412, discovered several errors and omissions.²

Similar errors and omissions were found in the lists of the reports of New York and Illinois, the only others checked. If these three lists give a true indication of the accuracy of the appendices of this book, caution must be exercised in using the material contained therein.

Any new book in the field covered by this treatise must inevitably be compared to Professor Hicks³ classic work. Beardsley's book is not so comprehensive as that of Hicks, and the tables and lists of materials are not so numerous or complete, but it does seem to be more workable as a text for a compact course in the use of law books. As a manual for librarians Professor Hicks' work is superior.

FORREST DRUMMOND*

BOOKS RECEIVED

- ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, THE. January, 1938.
- ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS, AND FINANCING OF STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS. By C. O. Ruggles. Boston: Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, 1937. Pp. vi, 86. \$1.00
- BUSINESS AND THE ROBINSON-PATMAN LAW. Edited by Benjamin Werne. New York: Oxford University Press, 1938. Pp. xii, 265. \$2.50.
- CASES, DOCUMENTS, AND NOTES ON THE LAW OF NATIONS. Edited by Herbert W. Briggs. New York: T. S. Crofts & Co., 1938. Pp. xxix, 973. \$8.00.
- CASES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. Edited by James Brown Scott & Walter H. E. Jaeger. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1937. Pp. lxix, 1015.
- CASES AND MATERIALS ON THE LEGAL PROFESSION. Edited by Elliott E. Cheatham. Chicago: The Foundation Press, 1938. Pp. xviii, 517.
- COLLECTIVISM: A FALSE UTOPIA. By William Henry Chamberlain. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1938. Pp. vi, 255. \$2.50.
- CRIMINALS WE DESERVE, THE. By Henry T. F. Rhodes. New York: Oxford University Press, 1938. Pp. 249.
- GOOD SOCIETY, THE. By Walter Lippmann. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1937. Pp. xxx, 389. \$3.00.

² Ohio Decisions are listed as having 22 volumes, covering the period 1894-1913, when in fact there are 31 volumes covering the period 1894-1920. Ohio Nisi Prius (New Series) which contains 32 volumes covering the period 1903-1934, is shown as having 18 volumes covering the period 1903-1916. Ohio Law Reporter, containing 40 volumes covering the period 1924-1934, is omitted, as are the following miscellaneous reports: Ohio Law Abstract, Iddings Term Reports, Dayton Reports, Hosea's Reports, Goebel's Reports, and Weekly Law Bulletin.

³ Frederick C. Hicks, Materials and Methods of Legal Research with Bibliographical Manual (2d ed., 1933).

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