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Review of “Cases on Damages,” By Judson Crane

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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.

L. H. BREUER.

Office of the U. S. Attorney, St. Louis, Missouri.

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.

CHARLES H. LUECKING.

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