

bility that the writer of the omitted article may be asked to review the book! Most of the criticism of the work must either be of trivial details or of sins of omission in what might be called the border-land of the Editor's undertaking. The Digest will undoubtedly prove useful to prosecuting attorneys and to lawyers who defend criminal cases. The opening pages contain a detailed table of contents, and in the back is a table of cases and a well prepared index.

In spite of prohibition there is still a little "kick" left. We can get some enjoyment from reading that the Missouri court is able to say whether an apparatus is fit for use in the production of liquor (157) while the Alabama court cannot (159). The Missouri judges know enough about the qualities of "white mule" to declare that no reputable physician would prescribe it as a medicine (121). A United States district judge seems justified in saying that the label on a bottle of whisky is not sufficient to determine that the contents were imported (89). The Arkansas court rivals Sherlock Holmes in concluding that liquor found in an automobile in front of a dance hall must have been transported because, obviously, it was not made in the car (65). These and similar items seem rather humorous, and yet it is the presence of such details that will make the Digest useful to practitioners. With this in mind the Editor expressly declares in the preface his intention of showing how the courts have treated "various classes of evidence." The reviewer, however, cannot understand the statement in the preface (iv) "that the general principles of the law are now well settled." Indeed the very number of cases in the volume disproves the statement. Frequently dissenting opinions appear—indeed, there are some cases in which the Editor has not mentioned the dissent, *e.g.* *Carroll v. United States* (195-197). Only when the cases are greatly decreased in number and the courts find little difficulty in their solution can the Editor's remark become true. The legal and social problems raised by prohibition are too new and too vital to be settled within a single decade. Even though prohibition may be here to stay, we can expect to find great changes and developments in both legislation and judge-made law before the many accompanying difficulties and questions are regarded as solved.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

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