BOOK NOTES


In 1925 Yale Law School gave up teaching separate courses in Bankruptcy, Mortgages and Suretyship and in place thereof has since given a course on Credit Transactions covering three hours per week throughout the year. Professor Sturges' book is intended for use in that course. It is the second edition, the first edition having made its appearance in 1930.

Over 1082 pages in length (including 200 pages of appendix in which is printed the Negotiable Instruments Law, The National Bankruptcy Act, The Uniform Real Estate Mortgage Act, The Uniform Chattel Mortgage Act, and the Uniform Conditional Sales Act) the book contains upwards of 250 cases printed in the text, interspersed with more than 65 notes and comments from sixteen leading law school law reviews likewise printed in the text. The text-cases are taken from over forty different jurisdictions and most of them were decided not more than twenty years ago. Following most of the text-cases are questions so framed as to arouse the student's further investigation and research. Moreover, the text contains numerous forms of instruments and documents in accepted usage in borrowing and lending, and purchase and sale on credit. Some of the forms used reveal the modernity of the books, as for example, the forms used by the Farm Credit Administration, the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC), the Resettlement Administration and the National Housing Act. The book contains groups of cases on Accommodation Contracts, Suretyship and Guaranty, Mortgages of both Real and Personal Property, Pledges, Conditional Sales, Letters of Credit and Trust Receipts.

The general arrangement of the second edition remains unchanged, although the volume has been reduced in size. However, many substitutions of text materials have been made and new materials have been added.

F. A. W.


When it is realized that zoning in this country was in its infancy in 1913, one cannot but appreciate the magnitude of the accomplishments of its sponsors since that time. Like many of our social experiments, zoning faced possible demolition in the courts because of its possible invasion of the historical and established rights of property. Progress was relatively slow and necessarily cautious until the full import of the social and intrinsically moral values of zoning was fully accepted by the courts.

Wherefore, it is not surprising that this volume, which recounts the birth as well as the progress of zoning in the United States and particularly in New