

fields of fire, marine or liability insurance? Of course it is not meant that analogies from various insurance fields may not frequently be used to advantage. But is there not a certain atmosphere and technique peculiar to life insurance that can more likely be sensed if the student's association with the subject is intimate and continuous? However that may be, it seems certain that a more logical and convenient classification of material is possible if the various branches of the subject are kept separate. A sensible classification of insurance material is a difficult job under any circumstances. With all branches considered together, it is an impossibility.

An examination of Professor Vance's book reveals some of these difficulties. For example, there is a chapter dealing with "rights under a fire policy." Another chapter deals with "construction" of the fire policy. An examination of the contents of these chapters reveals that the first deals with construction of the policy as well as "rights" of the parties, and the second with "rights" of the parties as well as the construction of the policy. The only difference is that one chapter "construes" one group of clauses and the other chapter "construes" another group of clauses, and that the first chapter deals with the rights and powers of the insured and such parties as mortgagees and bailees, and the other deals with the rights and powers of the insurer. The life policy is dealt with in the same way. But far be it from me to criticise a classification merely because it is not "logical." The test ought to be, is it convenient, and it may be that Professor Vance's classification is the most convenient if not the most "logical." As to whether it is possible to attain the latter in the organization of insurance material is doubtful. However that may be, Professor Vance has done better than anyone else who has undertaken the task.

This book is one of great merit, evidencing much painstaking research and thought. The addition of new topics, the reorganization of old chapters, the free use of recent cases, the enrichment of the footnotes with problems and magazine references, and the occasional insertion of extra-legal material combine to make of Professor Vance's new edition a teaching tool of the highest order.

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Law and Literature and Other Essays and Addresses. By Benjamin N. Cardozo, New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1931. pp. 190. \$2.75.

THIS little volume contains seven of the graceful and charming essays for which the distinguished Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals is famous. Originally delivered as addresses, they are not, of course, of the epoch-making quality of his lectures on the judicial process. They do, however, give an intimate and revealing picture of the man himself and will be especially welcome to his many friends for this reason.

The first essay on "Law and Literature" was delivered before the Harvard Law School Association and the Connecticut Bar Association and is reprinted from the *Yale Review*. In it he discusses, not without humor mixed with many shrewd conclusions and suggestions, various types of judicial opinions and arguments at the bar. Lawyers may obtain many a hint to aid them in addressing appellate courts if they will study this with care. The judge's conclusion that legal writings may also be literature is one which his own work outstandingly exemplifies.

The second essay, "A Ministry of Justice," delivered before the Associa-

tion of the Bar of the City of New York and reprinted in the *Harvard Law Review* and in the Association's published Lectures on Legal Topics, is a vitally important contribution to the practical aspects of law reform. Experience shows the soundness of Judge Cardozo's view that reform will not proceed of its own worth and that, if substantial results are to be achieved, some agency—perhaps a ministry of justice—must be organized to foster and to develop it.

Other addresses are: "What Medicine Can Do for Law," delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine; "The American Law Institute," given at the Institute's third annual meeting; "The Home of the Law," given at the dedication of the new home of the New York County Lawyers Association; "The Game of the Law and Its Prizes," a commencement address at the Albany Law School; and "The Comradeship of the Bar," an address at the luncheon of the New York University Law School Alumni Association. These, especially the latter ones, show Judge Cardozo in an especially personal mood and are most attractive. Another great judge and essayist, Holmes, has referred to somewhat similar writings as "fragments of my fleece that I have left upon the hedges of life." These fragments of fleece from the judge most nearly in line with the Holmes tradition are an addition to literature, as well as law.

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