private side of the special phase of substantive law, as distinguished from
the general phase of substantive law? The author's suggestion of contract
law as falling into occupational and non-occupational is welcome; on the
other hand, the further subdivision of occupational into principal and acces-
sory seems to promise nothing. The book is marred by the intrusion
of Tennysonian sentiments and not particularly illuminating second-hand
historical material into space that might have been given to working out
the classification into more concrete and detailed form.

Columbia University, School of Law

KARL N. LLEWELLYN

Selected Cases Illustrating the Law of Contracts. By A. Cecil Caporn
1925. pp. xxi, 1030.

As the name shows, this is a volume of illustrative cases. There is no
attempt to show the development of the law historically. Every case is
preceded by a statement of the general rule that it is supposed to illustrate.
The chapter headings correspond with those in Anson on Contract. In
addition there are chapters on Agency, 70 pp.; Bills and Notes, 80 pp.;

It will be apparent to any student of American casebooks that the service
rendered by this book is comparatively limited. It is a reasonable repre-
sentation of the present case law of a single jurisdiction. As a basis for
forecasting how the courts of that jurisdiction will decide in the future,
it is not as good as are the American casebooks. It forms, however, a
convenient collection of modern English cases, all of which are familiar
to American students. Only one case is from the American reports. The
volume opens with Fitch v. Snedaker.

Yale University, School of Law

ARTHUR L. CORBIN


During the last forty years the lawyers of the United States have be-
come increasingly conscious of the failure of many of their members so to
act as to reflect credit on the profession. Impelled by the consciousness
of this situation and of the evil results to the profession at large and to
the public, lawyers, as individuals and in groups, have sought to set the
house of the profession in order. They have secured the adoption of codes
of legal ethics, beginning with the action of the Alabama Bar Association
in 1881 and leading to the adoption of a code by the American Bar Associa-
tion in 1908. They have organized or energized Grievance Commit-
tees which have brought about the discipline of many lawyers. They
have organized clinics for the study of the ethical problems which confront
lawyers. The best known of these clinics is that of the New York County
Lawyers' Association.

As testified by Mr. Charles A. Boston, who writes an introduction to
this book, Mr. Jessup has rendered valiant service in all these activities
in his own State of New York and in the American Bar Association. Mr.
Jessup has rendered the profession a real service in crystallizing the result
of his long experience and careful study and in making the result avail-
able for students, lawyers and judges. Included in the book is a wealth
of material for the student. Here, he will find the canons of ethics of the
American Bar Association, the canons of judicial ethics of the American
Bar Association, Sir Matthew Hale's Rules for the Guidance of Judicial
Officers, Hoffman's Resolutions in regard to Professional Deportment, the