
The selections in this book speak for themselves. There is sound advice to the beginning student and the young lawyer from Albert J. Beveridge, serious and religious, with little reference to the sparkle and originality that contributed to the greatness of John Marshall. There is Zane's informative essay, “The Five Ages of the Bench and Bar of England,” reprinted from Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History. There are some two hundred pages, called “Elements of Law,” by Munroe Smith. These include an essay on jurisprudence by him but consist mostly of the editor's notes on lectures by Professor Smith. Apart from the reprinted essay, this is a panoramic history of law with about ninety pages devoted to English and American law. Again, the material is helpful and informative.

Dean Pound is represented by an outline “Introduction to American Law,” his noteworthy “Survey of Social Interests,” and the essay on “Interpretation of Statutes” written as an introduction to Professor de Sloovere's Cases on the Interpretation of Statutes. Professor Wambaugh's “How To Use Decisions and Statutes” is reprinted from Cooley on Brief Making; and with it goes Professor Goodhart's useful and well known essay, “Determining the Ratio Decidendi of a Case.”

A lively and stimulating note is contributed by Dean Wigmore's “Jury-Trial Rules of Evidence in the Next Century.” The editor includes his own survey of opinions on “Prelegal Education,” drawn from a Report to the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association made in September, 1944. Finally there is a reprint from Mr. Charles B. Stephens' Report of the Special Committee on the Economic Condition of the Bar of the American Bar Association, 1945, giving a useful brief analysis of the factors which one may consider in determining where to begin his work as a lawyer.

The selection is sober and should contribute to a student's sense of security. For those mature young men who are now entering law schools it would seem more useful to emphasize the relationship between the still problematical social developments of the day and the developing law. The reviewer would prefer, for an introduction to law, a selection arranged around Maine's chapter on Contract in Ancient Law, Dean Pound's “The New Feudalism,” and selections from the Rushcliffe Report.

MALCOLM SHARP*


This little brochure of some thirteen thousand words falls into three approximately equal parts, consisting of an “objective” presentation of the logical essence of (1) Kant's theoretical philosophy, (2) Kant's practical philosophy, and (3) certain aspects of Kant's philosophy of right. The first two-thirds are presented, not so much for their own sake, as because they supply an indispensable frame of reference for the third part, which alone corresponds to the title of the work.

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