BOOK REVIEWS

Paul's Police Offences, being the Police Offences Act with comments. By WILLIAM PAUL, M.A., LL.M., and KEVIN ANDERSON, LL.B., Barristers-at-Law. Fourth edition. (The Law Book Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.: Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. 1949. lxxv and 504 and (index) 61 pp. £4 4s.)

The practising lawyer and the student of law in Western Australia are at a considerable disadvantage in that there are few textbooks or works of reference which deal directly with local conditions; in his researches the lawyer in this State must rely principally on works based on English law or on the law of one of the other Australian States. This imposes no great hardship where the book deals with one of the common law topics in which there has been but little parliamentary interference with the processes of judicial lawmaking and where the English statutory modifications of the common law have for the most part been copied unaltered. But in other branches of the law, where statute has followed different lines of development in England and Australia and as between the States, and where different communities have found widely differing solutions to their legal problems, the difficulties of the Western Australian practitioner in being compelled to use textbooks which are designed as commentaries on the statute law of England or one of the other States are substantially increased.

As a result it frequently occurs that the more recent editions of many textbooks are of less practical utility than the earlier, as legislation once substantially similar and derived from a common source diverges as the result of amendments designed to meet purely local conditions. In many of the legal libraries in this State there are treasured some of the volumes of the first edition of Halsbury's Laws of England, and earlier volumes of the Annual Practice published before important changes in the statute law and the Supreme Court Rules in England made considerable portions of later editions quite inapplicable and irrelevant here. And, at any rate until recently, law students in this State treasured and passed on a few battered copies of earlier editions of Williams on Real Property, published perhaps three-quarters of a century ago, because they treated of a state of the English land law which more closely approximated to local conditions.

The publication in 1949 of a new edition of Paul's Police Offences (based on the Police Offences Act of the State of Victoria), fifteen years after the third edition, at once gives rise to the inquiry

whether the work has lost any of its former utility for this State by reason of the divergence of Victorian "police" legislation from that in force here. In pursuing this inquiry it may be mentioned that nowhere has the innate conservatism, or possibly the apathy, of the Western Australian legislature towards Bills which lack a political element been more clearly apparent than in its legislation on the subject of police offences. The Police Act 1892 has survived substantially unamended for over fifty years; at the time of its passing it differed not very much from the Victorian legislation relating to such offences. But the consolidation and amendment of the Victorian Act, particularly in the years 1912, 1915, and 1928, and the numerous amendments which have been passed in Victoria since the compilation of the last consolidation, have resulted in a very considerable divergence between the police offences legislation of the two States.

Nevertheless, Paul's Police Offences has always been well known and very highly regarded by practitioners in this State as an invaluable textbook on the subject with which it deals, and as a necessity for those who practise extensively in the inferior criminal courts. The comprehensiveness of the notes and the thoroughness of the authors' analysis of the various sections of the Victorian Act are such that, even where the law of the two States differs, much assistance can be derived in research on offences of a similar character.

The new edition, which has grown by something over 100 pages, may confidently be stated to be of even greater value than its predecessors. The increase in contents is partly accounted for by the printing with sparse notes of the fifteen amendments to the principal Act which have been passed since the previous edition. Though these are not of great practical value in Western Australia, the authors have in addition written a 36-page introduction dealing with the topics of federal jurisdiction and criminal evidence. This introduction reproduces, with annotations, the sections of the (federal) Judiciary Act 1903-1940 dealing with the powers of courts of petty sessions exercising federal jurisdiction both in the disposal of offences punishable summarily and in committal cases, and also contains an extensive commentary on the Victorian equivalent of section 8 of the (Western Australian) Evidence Act 1906 (which was copied from section 1 of the Criminal Evidence Act 1898, 61 & 62 Vict., c. 36). The treatment of both topics constitutes a valuable addition to the book.

It would be impossible, within the scope of this review, to discuss at length the additions and alterations to those portions of the work which deal with legislative provisions that have remained unaltered since the previous edition was published. In general terms it may be said that the number of cases cited has been considerably increased, and that the notes relating to sections of particular interest to Western Australian practitioners (such as unlawful possession,

gaming, wagering and betting, vagrancy and traffic offences) have been substantially enlarged, principally by reference to cases decided since the last edition. The value of the work has been increased by the fact that the authors have not confined their annotations to Victorian decisions on these sections but have included decisions of English courts and of courts of the other Australian States on statutes *in pari materia*. Research is also assisted by the careful cross-references in the notes to the various sections and by a comprehensive index. To the lawyer who has not a copy of the previous edition or whose practice takes him into the courts of petty sessions this work is strongly recommended as an indispensable addition to his library.

J. E. VIRTUE.

The Valuation of Property, Compensation, and Land Tax. By C. M. COLLINS, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. Third edition. (The Law Book Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.: Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. 1949. xxviii and 475 and (index) 27 pp. £3 5s.).

It is perhaps inevitable that the law should be taught in water-tight compartments. It is inevitable and also convenient. To the student who considers that a mastery of the "compartments" is a mastery of the law this book comes as a shock. The practising lawyer has for a long time been in need of a book giving him easy access to the principles upon which "value" is to be ascertained, and of a book which collects the relevant case law—particularly Australian and New Zealand case law. To the reviewer a further edition of this book comes as a pleasant surprise and will remain with him as a well thumbed companion.

The author is to be commended for the way in which he has reduced this question of valuation to its first principles; it is refreshing to find on analysis that the matter is one which is based upon and to be understood by the experience of the ordinary man. Throughout the book he emphasises that all valuations must be based upon certain well established considerations. He has reduced a field previously wide open for the opinion of the "expert" to a set of coherent principles; the matters to be taken into consideration when establishing value are concisely, accurately, and simply stated.

We hesitate to say that this book is indispensable. It does, however, deal with a subject which is becoming increasingly important in all branches of the law of property, and we can say with confidence that no other book exists which deals with the Australian authorities so comprehensively. Descending more to the particular, we find that the author's treatment of the law with respect to the valuation of real estate proper is uniformly good. Other matters of almost equal importance appear to be somewhat inadequately treated. In the first instance we refer to the valuation of goodwill. There is no more difficult task in the normal legal practice than to advise on the value of goodwill, and the practitioner wrestling with

this problem will look in vain to this book for enlightenment. Mr. Collins deals with the matter in some two pages, and in those pages seems to be concerned only with the goodwill attached to freehold, not to leasehold, premises. Of the two, goodwill attached to leasehold premises is by far the more common phenomenon and by far the more difficult to deal with; this is particularly true to-day when goodwill so often attaches itself to a weekly tenancy in which the tenant is protected from eviction under the legislation of the various States.

The valuation of shares in companies is covered by Mr. Collins in some thirteen pages. The treatment is brief, and yet in some respects it is the best chapter in the book. So many tests are these days applied to ascertain the value of shares, particularly in proprietary companies, that it is refreshing to see quoted in such a brief space all the law on the subject, and there to see emphasised that earning capacity, allied with safety, is the dominant consideration, and that the asset value on a liquidation is only of secondary importance.

The practising lawyer may do well without the aid of this book. He will certainly do better with it.

F. T. P. BURT.

The Law and Procedure at Meetings in Australia and New Zealand. By P. E. JOSKE, K.C., M.A., LL.M. Second edition. (The Law Book Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.: Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. 1949. 190 pp., including index. 12s. 6d.).

The second edition of this publication, besides being somewhat amplified, has brought up to date the references to company legislation in Australia and New Zealand. This enhances its value, particularly in Western Australia where statutory provisions have in recent years undergone such a comprehensive change. The scope of this little book is amazingly wide, including as it does not only the convening and conduct of meetings but also such matters as defamation, privilege, and police powers in relation to meetings, the disciplinary powers of the chairman, the right to expel from membership, and compromises and arrangements under the various Acts.

As in the original edition, the book is divided into two sections, the first half dealing with meetings generally, the second with meetings of companies. This is not an entirely satisfactory arrangement, as it involves a certain amount of repetition (for example, in reference to notices, voting, the quorum, and amendments to motions) which can ill be afforded in a volume of this size. One might have wished for a little more particularity in the section dealing with the scope of a meeting in regard to amendments to proposed resolutions, these being matters of considerable importance which must necessarily be left to the decision of the chairman at the meeting. One

may also doubt the desirability of setting out *in extenso* various provisions in Table A of the relevant Acts; this is unnecessary and perhaps a little confusing for companies to which the statutory articles do not apply.

This is essentially a layman's rather than a lawyer's book, though it purports to meet the needs of both, for it is extensive rather than intensive and raises no controversial issues. This does not, of course, detract from the merits of an excellent little publication. The company lawyer should read it with interest and be grateful for a simple, safe, and extremely practical work which he can enthusiastically recommend to his clients.

ENID M. MILES.

Australian Patents: The Australian Patent System explained. By H. N. WALKER, an Examiner of Patents. (The Law Book Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.: Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. 1949. xxiv and 188 and (index) 7 pp. £1 5s.).

This reviewer frankly confesses that if he were confronted by a client whose opening gambit was, "I have invented something pretty good; what do I have to do to get it patented?" he would have to take evasive action. The legislature—for once unduly complimentary—assumes that the legal practitioner knows just what to do; for the (federal) Patents Act 1903-1946 dispenses every solicitor from passing the examination and paying the fee prescribed for the layman who wants to set up in business as a patent attorney or agent. In this useful book of advice to inventors the author, one of the Commonwealth Examiners of Patents, feels bound to admit that "the practising solicitor has not normally specialised in Patent Law and the relevant technicalities" but immediately softens the blow by adding that "he (the practising solicitor) has the academic qualifications and the legal background to enable him to understand the requirements of the Patents Acts and Regulations in all their ramifications." Despite this assurance, obviously the wisest course is to advise the client to take himself off to one of those technical specialists, the patent attorneys. If it seems humiliating to have to give this advice, the solicitor may console himself by reflecting on a statement made by Dean, J., on his recent appointment to the Supreme Court of Victoria. While at the bar he had had a wide experience of patent cases; but, said his Honour, "I have been initiated into something of the black art, but I might well be lost in the future if I got hold of a specification without a patent attorney to tell me what it means."

Mr. Walker has set himself no easy task, to explain in as simple language as possible who can apply for a patent, what he must do to obtain it, what are the pitfalls to be avoided, and what are the other complications—which seem to be legion. He is addressing himself, not to the lawyer nor to the patent attorney, but to the inventor;

and he has undoubtedly succeeded, with but few lapses, in translating a highly technical subject into everyday language. At one stage he falls into a trap of his own making by referring frequently to a "C.a.P." specification and not explaining until a later page the secret of that mysterious collection of letters (which turns out to mean "complete after provisional" specification, i.e., a complete specification submitted after and superseding a provisional specification already lodged, as distinguished from a complete specification which may accompany the original application). But lapses of this kind are few and far between; after reading the book the reviewer felt that he knew considerably more about patent law than he did before —but he would still, and with considerable relief, send the client to the patent attorney.

The author includes, in a number of appendices, a statement of the fees payable and of the proper forms to be used; examples of a provisional specification and of a complete specification (or, more correctly, of a "C.a.P." specification) which successfully withstood challenge in the courts; and an interesting contrast between a patent granted by James I in 1617 and the form now in use in the Commonwealth. Mr. Walker is too modest, however, in implying that his book is only likely to be of help to the prospective applicant for a patent; it will, the reviewer believes, be of great use to patent attorneys for its able summary of the procedure, and valuable as an *aide memoire* to those few members of the legal profession who specialise in patent law.

B.

The Parliamentary Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. By L. F. CRISP. (Longmans, Green & Co.: London, Melbourne, and New York. 1949. 280 and (appendices) 56 and (index) 8 pp. £1 1s.).

This book, by the Professor of Political Science at Canberra University College, breaks new ground in presenting a comprehensive picture of the actual, day to day working of the Commonwealth Constitution. It is primarily addressed to the student of political science and of contemporary politics; but the constitutional lawyer could with great advantage read and digest it, if only to remind himself occasionally that a constitution is something more than just another statute to be analysed and dissected in accordance with established rules of interpretation. It might improve the standard of newspaper pronouncements on constitutional issues in Australia if leader writers were compelled to read this book; but no doubt leader writers (or their employers) will continue to prefer fiction to fact.

A brief history of pre-federation events is given in which the author draws attention to a little known but significant fact, that one of the major political parties of to-day (Labour) had only one avowed supporter among the fifty delegates who drew up what is

now the constitution of the Commonwealth. Since, at the time of the Conventions, Labour was only just beginning to make itself heard and felt as a political force, this is not surprising; but it may help to explain both the general nature of the constitution and Labour's subsequent inability to look at it with the same quasi-religious veneration as is accorded to it (at least publicly) by Labour's opponents, who are the lineal political descendants of the founders. It is also true, as the author points out, that a large number of the delegates accepted not merely as a matter of course but almost as an instrument of divine providence the existence of second chambers, either nominated or elected on a restricted property franchise, as a necessary and desirable check upon the rashness of popularly elected houses; but their influence is probably exaggerated. There was also present a strong minority of liberals (not Liberals in the 1949 sense of that word) who made up in persistence and in cogency of argument what they lacked in numbers; to them is due the credit, among other things, for ensuring that Australia would not be saddled with a federal Senate endowed with powers completely co-ordinate with those of the House of Representatives.

There is ample internal evidence that the author does not like the anti-Labour parties in Australian politics and that his personal support goes to Labour; this evident bias causes him at times to gloss over the manifest defects in Labour organization and policy and at the same time to exaggerate similar shortcomings in the opposite political camp. But this implied premise of the superiority of Labour does not affect his very able and penetrating description of the actual structure and working of both Houses, Cabinet, and the public service. With regard to the latter, he does not share the hysteria of Hewart nor the animosities of Allen; but he is by no means blind to the dangers of "departmental legislation." His treatment of the part played by the High Court in the moulding of the constitution is surprisingly short; even more surprising, in the light of his general attitude, is his conclusion that the Court has, particularly in view of its record since 1920, moved with the times and has interpreted the constitution in a manner consonant with changed facts and circumstances. There are others, not necessarily of the same political faith as Professor Crisp, who think that the majority of the Court have been implacably conservative in their interpretation of the ambit of federal powers. True enough, there was a liberal interlude during the Second World War when even judges became impatient with the niceties and subtleties of interpretation which, if allowed full play, would obviously have hampered the war effort and might even have endangered national survival. But, once the danger was past, innate conservatism rapidly began to re-assert itself.

The present reviewer likes his footnotes as footnotes, and objects to this newfangled idea of printing them separately as an appendix. But that is only a personal view; others may have no difficulty in

following the argument in two places at once. On the other hand he has nothing but praise for the very extensive bibliography and for the highly efficient index; the inclusion of the Constitution itself as an appendix was also helpful whenever he wanted to refresh his memory as to the precise terms of a particular section. Teachers of Political Science and of Constitutional Law, if not the practising constitutional lawyer, will find a mine of valuable information in this book; and, at times, a very salutary corrective to stereotyped, uncritical views of our instrument of government.

Z.

International Law: Vol. I, International Law as applied by International Courts and Tribunals. By GEORG SCHWARZENBERGER. PH.D., DR.JUR. Second edition. (Stevens & Sons Ltd., London. 1949. liv and 667 and (index) 14 pp. £3 3s. stg.).

The first edition of this work appeared in 1945 as the first volume to be published of a promised triology. A second edition has now appeared but, according to the fly-leaf, the other two volumes, to be devoted respectively to "International Law as applied in British State Practice" and "International Law as applied by the Courts within the British Commonwealth and Empire" are still "in preparation."

Dr. Schwarzenberger is an enthusiastic champion of what he calls the "inductive approach" to international law, which he considers is the approach which will best serve, in our time, the needs of the science of international law. Reviewers of the first edition were generally not entirely convinced, and the introduction to the present edition has been expanded "to allow a full discussion of the question of method," involving the reproduction of much of an article which the author had contributed to the Harvard Law Review.[1] The present reviewer confesses that he still doubts whether Dr. Schwarzenberger's method is in truth that which will best serve the needs of the science of international law. This is because the reviewer considers it impossible to keep the analytical and censorial tasks of legal doctrine in watertight compartments. At the outset of his introduction the author says that "the three principal tasks of legal doctrine in the fields of municipal as well as of international law may be defined as analysis and systematisation, functional interpretation, and censorial interpretation, including constructive planning." His criticism of what he calls the deductive approach to international law is essentially that the exponent of that approach carries over his censorial criticism, his idea as to what the law ought to be, into the field of analysis and systematisation of source materials, with the result that what he does is "not so much law-finding

[1] (1946-47) 60 H.L.R. 539.

as law-making in disguise." On the other hand, the author would have us believe, the inductive method leads to pure "law-finding." He says—"Within the analytical sphere, (the international lawyer) will find that the inductive method can well serve him in his quest for certainty and truth as well as in his endeavour to evolve a system which combines consistency with regard to reality." But is it not generally agreed that the process of inductive reasoning is not a process of logical compulsion, that every generalisation from particulars involves assuming other particulars which one is not necessarily entitled to assume? The conclusion reached by the process of induction ultimately reflects a value judgment made by the person drawing the conclusion. That value judgment in turn stems, in the case of the international lawyer, from an assessment of what is good for international society, and to this extent is deductive and all of a piece with avowedly natural law doctrines. Whether in the field of municipal law or international law the process of systematisation is at once inductive and deductive, inductive from legal source materials, deductive from assumed values.

"There is no doubt," says the author, "that an unrestrained use of the case-law method in international law . . . would reduce international law to an inferior sort of diplomatic history related by way of anecdotes. It would amount to a renunciation of systematic consistency and idolatry of state practice. Yet such a methodological travesty has nothing to do with the inductive method." But there is no escape from such a "methodological travesty" if the inductive method is not at the same time deductive, for without a conscious or unconscious resort to values the inductive method leads precisely nowhere. Again the author says—"In writing a book of this kind, the Scylla of over-generalisation from individual decisions and the Charybdis of an unduly narrow interpretation of awards have to be constantly watched. Admittedly, the choice in concrete cases is often very doubtful and is a question of individual legal insight and maturity—or the lack of it." With respect, it is affectation to speak of "individual legal insight and maturity." If one reads instead, "individual value judgments," then the sentence makes sense.

The part played by the jurist in the development of the common law has always involved deduction. Before the days of any substantial body of case law his technique was almost entirely deductive, and while it has become increasingly inductive, it has not ceased and *can never* cease to be deductive. Deduction is indeed very evident in our own day when a period of rapid social change is dictating a re-thinking of our fundamental principles in the light of a new assessment of the function of law in our community. If the deductive technique is rightly employed by our jurists in the field of the common law of our own day it is all the more an appropriate technique for the publicist. The reviewer's contention is then that Dr. Schwarzenberger's technique must basically be no different from the technique of some of those he would criticise as exponents of the deductive method. Oppenheim sought in his classic work to

build up a system of international law at once inductively from a wide range of raw material and deductively from his convictions as to the role international law should play in international society. Dr. Schwarzenberger might claim to avoid the deductive process, but it must none the less be implicit in his work though he himself might be unconscious of it. His work has, however, this virtue, that it is a timely reminder to the publicist that he should endeavour to reconcile his deductions with the available source material of international law. Reviewers of the first edition were uniform in their praise of a fine beginning in a "courageous venture" aimed at bringing that source material under notice. The second and third volumes will be anxiously awaited. One wonders, indeed, why a second edition of the first volume has preceded them. There has been but little activity of international courts and tribunals in the period since 1945. The author had available as new source material only the judgment of the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, the judgment of the International Court of Justice in the Corfu Channel Case (Preliminary Objection), and the Advisory Opinion on Membership of the United Nations.

A new chapter (c. 32) has been added on the subject of war crimes, in which the author makes his contribution to the enormous amount of literature which the Nuremberg trials have evoked. The chapters on the Law of International Institutions, some of the most valuable of the work, have been re-written to a degree in order to include a study of the United Nations Organisation. No other really substantial additions or alterations have been made, except the noting in appropriate contexts of the implications of the Nuremberg judgment and of the decisions of the International Court of Justice. The representative judgments included as appendices in the first edition have been omitted. Synopses of the Statutes and Rules of the Permanent Court of International Justice and of the International Court of Justice, prepared by Professor Hudson, have been included as new appendices together with the Charter of the United Nations and a list of declarations under the Optional Clause. There is also a selected bibliography on international law as applied by international courts and tribunals.

R.W.P.

Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents. By LELAND M. GOODRICH and EDVARD HAMBRO. Second and revised edition. (Stevens & Sons Ltd., London. 1949. xvi and 686 and (index) 24 pp. £1 5s. stg.).

The first edition of this work was prepared before the United Nations Organisation had begun to function; the interpretations of the Charter given in that edition were based on *travaux preparatoires* and the authors' own reading of the words. When preparing the present edition the authors were able to draw on knowledge of the

actual working of the organs of the United Nations up to mid-1948. The record of the United Nations Organisation in its first two years of operation has been hardly inspiring, and the publication of a second edition of a work devoted primarily to an analysis of the meaning of the text of the Charter is an expression of faith at a time when faith is needed. But the authors are not blind to the fact that there are difficulties ahead; that "there is yet no reasonable assurance that (the United Nations Organisation) will succeed where the League failed. . . . As a 'general international organisation for the maintenance of international peace and security' the future of the United Nations seems conditioned upon the ability of the United States and the Soviet Union . . . to find the bases for constructive co-operation."

The authors have left it to others to be critical of "the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving its purposes" and have confined themselves to "the primary purpose of explaining what the Charter means to those who wrote it and what it has come to mean in the practice of the United Nations." By the manner in which they have performed that task, they have again merited the remark of a reviewer of the first edition that "their commentary is clear and, what is particularly worthy of praise, absolutely impartial and objective." The student of the United Nations Organisation is confronted with a formidable mass of material, and he will be grateful to the authors for providing him with a work of manageable proportions which can afford him points of departure for deeper studies; studies for which he will find valuable guidance in the select bibliography at the end of the work.

Part I (Introduction) has been supplemented by sections on "The Organisation of the United Nations" and "The United Nations at work." In revising Part II (Commentary on Articles), the authors have incorporated some two years of actual practice under the Charter which have given "flesh and blood" to its terms. It is significant of the value of the work as a whole that interpretations of doubtful provisions given by the authors in the first edition have found support in the practical application of those provisions by organs of the United Nations Organisation. Thus in the first edition they took the view that recommendations of the Security Council under article 36 are not legally binding on the interested parties, "although they may have the greatest moral and political weight." Such an interpretation was challenged by the United Kingdom in the *Corfu Channel Case,* and the argument advanced that a recommendation under article 36 was in effect a decision which members of the United Nations under article 25 "agree to accept and carry out." In fact it proved strictly unnecessary for the International Court of Justice to pronounce on the United Kingdom contention, but the authors are able to record in the present edition that "seven out of the fifteen judges who supported the judgment entered a concurring opinion in which they expressed regret that the Court had not passed

upon the claims of jurisdiction under article 36 and expressed the view that the United Kingdom argument was not convincing." Again, in the first edition the authors took the view that the bringing of territories in any of the categories mentioned in article 77 under the trusteeship system was a "voluntary matter." In the present edition, they are able to record that this view "would appear to be supported by practice to date"; in particular in the case of South Africa's refusal to bring the former mandated territory of South West Africa under trusteeship "it would appear that . . . the General Assembly upheld the view that even for mandated territories it is entirely a matter of voluntary agreement whether a particular territory is to be placed under the Trusteeship System."

Part III (Documents) contains the text of relevant documents. Some of those appearing in the first edition have been omitted, while others have been added—including the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

R.W.P.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

(Reviews of the following books, received too late for review in the present issue, will be included in the next.)

History and Sources of the Common Law: Tort and Contract. By C. H. S. FIFOOT, M.A. (Stevens & Sons Ltd., London. 1949. xvii and 443 and (index) 3 pp. £2 5s. stg.)

Current Legal Problems, 1949. Edited by G. W. KEETON and GEORG SCHWARZENBERGER on behalf of the Faculty of Laws, University College, London. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London. 1949. ix and 282 and (tables and index) 6 pp. £1 1s. stg.)

Maintenance of Deserted Wives and Children. By JOHN CHARLES LITHERLAND, B.A., LL.B. (Law Book Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.: Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. 1949. xlviii and 509 and (index) 66 pp. £2 17s. 6d.)

Lectures on Legal History. By W. J. V. WINDEYER, C.B.E., M.A., LL.B. Second edition. (Law Book Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.: Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. 1949. xxiv and 344 and (index) 20 pp. £1 15s.)