far each law serves each end. One is not surprised to see that some of the ends are better served by some laws and some by others. As between the laws discussed the author is completely impartial: they differ only in the degree of their inadequacy.

The common-law reader will find the manner of citing reported cases unfamiliar, but not unintelligible; and of rare misprints only one is annoying—the dropping out of footnote 83 on page 99 and its replacement by a repeat of footnote 80.

J. A. CLARENCE SMITH.

LORD READING,

By H. Montgomery Hyde; (Farrar Straus and Giroux: New York), 1967; 433 pp. and (index) 20 pp.

To trace the life of one who rose from a ship's boy "to become successively Attorney-General, Lord Chief Justice, Ambassador, Viceroy [of India] and Foreign Secretary in Britain, and the first commoner to rise to the rank of Marquess since the Duke of Wellington", is a challenging task. Mr. Hyde has taken up the challenge well and given us a book which is both fascinating and thorough. The Marconi shares scandal which nearly deprived Britain of the services of both Reading and Lloyd George before their great contributions in the First World War, the political juggling of the Lord Chief Justiceship by the Prime Minister so that Reading could become Viceroy, the encounters between Reading and Woodrow Wilson, Mahatma Gandhi and Mahomed Jinnah—these are just a few of the events so well described in this biography.

Reading's life was so diverse that there is something in this book for everyone. The student of law will enjoy reading the background of some of Reading's cases which have made legal history such as Allen v. Flood,² Porter v. Freudenberg,³ and the King v. Casement⁴ to mention but a few; the student of international relations will be intrigued by Reading's important role in Anglo-Amercian relations during the First World War and his part in the negotiations leading to the Treaty of Versailles; and the student of race relations will be

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^{1.} Page 1.

^{2. [1898]} A.C. 1.

^{3. [1915] 1} K.B. 857.

^{4. [1917] 1} K.B. 98.

rewarded by a look at his official letters and utterances as Viceroy of India from 1921 until 1926.

The public life of Lord Reading ended with his holding of the office of Foreign Secretary in 1931 but advancing age forced his retirement after only a few months. He was succeeded by another eminent lawyer, Sir John Simon who was instrumental in beginning the policy of appearement with Japan which led eventually through the debacle of Munich to the Second World War. One is left wondering whether things may have been different if Reading had been but ten years younger.

All in all, Mr. Hyde has given us an illuminating biography of a remarkable lawyer who quietly influenced the turbulent period of British Imperial history, through which he lived.

C. H. C. EDWARDS*

WINFIELD ON TORT, 8th Edition, By J. A. Jolowicz and T. Ellis Lewis; (Sweet & Maxwell: London), 1967; 793 pp., and (index) 24 pp.

Almost every schoolboy learns, at some stage in his study of geography, of the theory of continental drift; his newly-acquired erudition is aired by fitting the pieces of the jigsaw togther, and demonstrating how closely the eastern and western seaboards of the Atlantic correspond. The gap may be opening (runs the theory) but the outlines and masses remain the same.

The position of the reviewer faced with a new edition of a long-established legal textbook is not unlike that of the tyro geographer. He will normally be commenting on the latest stage in a perpetual process of jurisprudential drift; he will note various erosions and accretions that have occurred since the last edition and may remark that the mass of the modern law has moved a little further away from that of the first edition, but will conclude, usually, by commenting that the familiar outlines and contours remain solid and, in substance, the same.

The eighth edition of Winfield on Tort by Messrs. Jolowicz and Ellis Lewis does not readily admit of such an approach in review. To extend the geographical metaphor, not only have the contours changed, but much major legal cartography has been done and some shifts in the very bedrock of the work have occurred.

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