

mercy, will not go as far as it lawfully might go, and the sentence is that you be transported for two periods of seven years each."

Anyone who was fortunate enough to hear Mr. Justice Megarry when he gave the annual Manitoba Law School Foundation lecture, in 1971, will need no urging to read a book from his pen. The only fault that I can find with his present book is that it is only 32, and not 320, pages long.

ROY ST. GEORGE STUBBS*

LAND PLANNING BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION – THE POLICIES OF THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

By Gerald M. Adler; (University of Toronto Press, Toronto), 1971,
xiv, 246 (including index) pp.

The nature of this book is such that it requires an input of a fair amount of time and diligent concentration if its full fruits are to be reaped. Unfortunately, for several reasons including a lack of real expertise with the Ontario Municipal Board or a similar board and a lack of familiarity with the method of computer research utilized, this review is going to be a "cop-out" for I have had to conclude that I cannot write a proper review of this book which would do justice to it; the best that I can do is to write what actually amounts to no more than some additional informational copy about it.

As the title suggests, this book deals with the Ontario Municipal Board in its land planning and land use control aspect; it should be of particular interest to those concerned with land planning and land use control, not only in Ontario but in any jurisdiction with a similar set-up,¹ and to those interested in the field of administrative law in general for it is an in-depth study of a tremendously significant administrative tribunal.

This book, apparently completed in 1968, is the final product of a study which probably could be said to have had its beginning in the summer of 1961 when Mr. Adler, then a law student, served as a legal researcher to the Chairman of the Board; en route a modified version of it was submitted to Yale Law School in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a post-graduate degree.

Between an introductory chapter and a concluding chapter, the

* Senior Judge of the Winnipeg Family Court.

1. The author outlines this at pp. 6 - 13.

author systematically examines "the various planning, legal, and other significant variables which the Board considers in the zoning, land subdivision and municipal annexation applications submitted to it for approval"; included in these chapters is the harvest of an attempt by the author through the use of data retrieval techniques to analyse the written reasons of the Board during the period January 1964 to July 1966.

I indicated at the outset that this is a book which cannot be read casually and that it deals with a particular administrative set-up; however, I would not want to leave the impression that this book should be passed over and forgotten by those who do not happen to be vitally concerned with, or interested in, land planning and land use control and particularly before a board such as the Ontario Municipal Board, for it can serve as a very valuable practical source book for anyone in Canada who becomes involved in a land use decision at any level in any capacity.

CAMERON HARVEY*

SUBSTANTIAL JUSTICE:

LAW AND LAWYERS IN MANITOBA 1670 - 1970

By Dale and Lee Gibson; (Peguis: Winnipeg), 1972; pp. ix, 357.

This history of three centuries of law in what is now Manitoba is a book on which the authors are to be congratulated and of which Manitobans may be proud. Wholly produced in Manitoba, the book is as Manitoban as pemmican or goldeye. Moreover, since law and justice are central to any society, it is also a substantial addition to the history of that historic community.

The character of the book is also Manitoban, a history of men and events, essentially plain, practical and to the point. Basically it proceeds by anecdote and character sketch. Indeed, if one may pick up a thought from the preface and use a great name in a new context, it is Stubbsian, Roy Stubbsian, written in the mode Mr. Stubbs has made his own in his distinguished contribution to the history of Manitoban law and lawyers.

The great virtue of the Stubbsian style is that it greatly increases knowledge. The viewer is not certain, however, that to the same degree it augments understanding. That observation, to the extent it may be just, suggests the ground on which this book should receive the serious criticism it merits. By serious criticism it is not meant to fault a book for being of a particular style and character. It is meant rather to at-