

absent from Appendix A, Comparative Chart of Provincial Legislation Affecting Canadian Physicians, are the appropriate New Brunswick statutes which, contrary to the authors' assertions, do exist. Similarly, Appendix I, Recommended Materials for Future Reading, omits reference to the Canadian journal, *Legal Medical Quarterly*, apparently favouring the American equivalent.

Doctors and the Law is pleasantly readable. The publishers usual high technical standards of form, orthography and consistency of style are maintained. Physicians, lawyers, hospital administrators, interns and students at law will find this volume a valuable primer.

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***Introduction to the Study of Law*, S. M. Waddams, Toronto: Carswell Co. Ltd., 1979. Pp. xv, 270. \$16.25 (cloth), \$7.95 (paperback).**

Waddams commences his Preface by stating:

This little book is written for students beginning or seriously contemplating the study of law in the common law provinces of Canada. It is neither a textbook nor a scholarly treatise. Its aim is to bring home to the reader some of the ideas about law that must be grasped by the student. It is not a book on the Canadian legal system, as such, but it attempts to give the reader enough knowledge about the structure of the legal system in Canada and enough of the ideas of law that are common currency in the professional and academic legal world to enable the student to approach his studies with greater knowledge and, it is hoped, enjoyment than he might otherwise have. For a student who is considering, but has not yet embarked on, a course of legal studies, it is hoped that the book will impart some ideas worth thinking about and something of the flavour of the law.¹

In examining this book I find the author's statement to be a frank and honest appraisal of his work. When he refers to "this little book",² he must surely confine his remark to its physical size, for it is ideal for carrying in one's suit coat pocket or purse for reading in a leisure moment, e.g. in a car pool or on public transit.

¹Waddams, at vii.

²11 x 18 cm.

The *Introduction of the Study of Law* contains eleven chapters and six appendices covering a wide range of legal topics.

The first part of the book, although not designated as such, might be called — An Introduction to Jurisprudence — it contains about one-third of the text. The four chapters in this "section" deal with: What is Law, Legal Education, Language of Law and Analyzing Legal Problems. Each chapter is divided into the various aspects of the given topic. This initial part of the book examines the nature of the law and its social function from the viewpoint of the lawyer. While the first "section" although not new to the current law student will be extremely helpful to those contemplating legal studies as an advance glimpse of what may lie ahead.

The second "section" could be called — Legal Aspects — over such chapter headings as: Public Law, including Administrative, Constitutional, Criminal and International; Private Law, including Contracts, Property, Torts, *etc.*; The Common Law, with subdivisions including legal fictions, logic, *res judicata*, *stare decisis*, *etc.*; Equity and Statutes, with discussions on interpretation, intention and regulation. These chapters are punctuated with case references which are well known to even the first year law student. In the area of Criminal Law illustrative cases such as: *Beaver v. R.*,³ *D.P.P. v. Majewski*,⁴ *Morgantaler v. R.*,⁵ and *R. v. Dudley and Stephens*⁶ will be encountered by any first year law student. No first year Torts class would be complete without an indepth study of *The Wagon Mound (No. 1)*⁷ or *Donoghue v. Stevenson*.⁸ Examples abound from Contract Law: *Hadley v. Baxendale*,⁹ *Swan Tours*,¹⁰ *Lewis v. Avery (No. 2)*,¹¹ *Saunders v. Anglia Building Society*,¹² *Scruttons*¹³ and many others which may be due to the author's well known acquaintance with Contract Law. Some of these cases are so well known, *e.g. Morgantaler*,¹⁴ that even those with no previous legal exposure will recall the circumstances of the case which increases the illustrative value of the examples.

³[1957] S.C.R. 531 (S.C.C.).

⁴[1977] A.C. 443 (H.L.).

⁵(1975), 53 D.L.R. (3d) 161 (S.C.C.).

⁶(1884), 14 Q.B.D. 273 (Eng. Q.B.).

⁷[1961] A.C. 388 (*sub. nom. Overseas Tankship (U.K.) Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd.*) (P.C.).

⁸[1932] A.C. 562 (H.L.).

⁹(1854), 9 Exch. 341 (Eng. Ex. Ct.).

¹⁰*Jarvis v. Swan Tours Ltd.*, [1973] 1 Q.B. 233 (Eng. C.A.).

¹¹[1973] 1 W.L.R. 510, reversing [1972] 1 Q.B. 198 (Eng. C.A.).

¹²*Saunders v. Anglia Building Society*, [1971] A.C. 1004 (*sub. nom. Gallie v. Lee*) (H.L.).

¹³*Scruttons Ltd. v. Midland Silicones Ltd.*, [1962] A.C. 446 (H.L.).

¹⁴*Supra*, at footnote 5.

The third, "section" of the book, containing two chapters, examines the development and current structure of the basic legal institutions in Canada. The first chapter deals with all levels of Canadian courts plus a brief discussion on English and American courts. The final chapter deals with the organization of the legal profession and the nature of the adversary system with special attention centering on ethical problems.

There are six appendices which provide a valuable service by bringing together a diversity of useful information in one compact source:

- (1) Latin words and phrases in common legal use;
- (2) Words and phrases derived from French;
- (3) Law reports, digests, encyclopedias and looseleaf services;
- (4) Canadian common law schools;
- (5) Statement of the Association of American Law Schools Policy on prelegal education; and
- (6) List of common abbreviations.

The Table of Cases at the beginning of the book is complete with citations. Both in the Table of Cases and in the footnotes throughout the text, the format or punctuation is not that generally found in law journals or taught in legal writing courses in law school.

By his own admission, Professor Waddams in his Preface,¹⁵ acknowledges, "Among written sources I am indebted particularly to my own introduction to the study of law, Professor Williams' *Learning the law* . . .". To those familiar with Professor Williams' book,¹⁶ certain sections of *Introduction to the Study of Law* will sound familiar. With only these minor criticisms, Professor Waddams has produced a lucid and straightforward analysis of Canadian institutions and legal reasoning, along with an account of what can be expected in Canadian law schools.

This book may fill a need for those who are familiar with legal writing, but the main audience who will benefit from Professor Waddams' useful and comprehensive *Introduction to the Study of Law* are those contemplating legal studies, pre-law students, those in law-related service courses and those in first year law. If you have a friend or relative who falls into one of the previously mentioned categories, I would without hesitation recommend a copy of Waddams' book as an ideal gift.

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¹⁵Waddams, at vii.

¹⁶G. Williams, *Learning the Law* (8th ed.) (London: Stevens, 1969).

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