

an appropriate sentence. The latter section of the report deals comparatively with the use of this sentence in 23 countries, and the general conclusions which may be drawn regarding its future application.

The report on parole and after-care, prepared by Professor Kempe of the University of Utrecht, Netherlands, follows a similar pattern. He concludes that, while in the 12 countries which he surveyed there is general acceptance of the idea of parole, there is a greater need for thorough parole preparation and selection in prison and more adequate parole supervision. This implies a need for more trained staff and co-ordination of their activities.

In 1951 the United Nations published a comprehensive report, *Probation and Related Measures*, and the present publication on practical results and financial aspects of probation prepared by Dr Max Grünhut, Reader in Criminology, Oxford University, is intended to be complementary to this. Descriptive and statistical material is presented on the results of probation in the United Kingdom, three Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and the United States, and general conclusions are drawn in respect of the common experience, the methods of assessment, the predictability of post-treatment conduct and the financial aspects of probation.

The *European Seminar on Probation* is a report of a conference held in London in October, 1952, and contains the papers presented by a number of experts in criminology, who have dealt with such aspects of probation as the selection of offenders for probation, organization of probation services, techniques of treatment and probation personnel.

Victoria is obviously lagging well behind the field in the use of these treatment methods and for those who are interested in the development of these services, these publications are essential reading.

CYNTHIA GREEN

*Winfield on Tort*. 6th Edn, by T. ELLIS LEWIS. (Sweet and Maxwell, London, 1954), pp. i-ix, 1-835. Australian price £3 10s.

With almost daily changes in the law of tort, new editions of standard textbooks on the subject must be issued frequently to keep up with the continuous output of the courts, maintain practical value and ensure commercial success. Thus, one who takes over the task of producing a new edition of such a work has little opportunity to leave any firm impression as to how the textbook is shaping under his guidance.

This edition of *Winfield on Tort*, under the editorship of T. Ellis Lewis, the first to be published since the death of the author, has little change in its arrangement and remains basically the same as the last edition produced by Sir Percy in 1950. The editor's close association with the author over a long period of years, dating from

his student days in 1923 until Sir Percy asked him in 1950 to be responsible for the first edition after his death, suggests that the style and emphasis will remain largely the same, and this tentative conclusion seems to be borne out by this edition.

The 100 extra pages are mostly taken up with the discussion of new cases, but a pleasing feature is the considerable increase in references to divergent views on controversial points and a conscious attempt to refer, where possible, to Commonwealth decisions and periodicals and to American literature.

The Australian material, although necessarily limited in its scope, does receive a fair amount of added attention. This includes a marked increase in references to Australian decisions and Australian legal periodicals. Thus, in considering the *volenti non fit injuria* doctrine, *Insurance Commissioners v. Joyce* and *Roggekamp v. Bennett* are discussed; and after referring to the articles on the topic in the *Australian Law Journal* the editor notes the Queensland case of *Gent-Diver* as containing "valuable addition to the discussion". Again, in dealing with nervous shock exhaustive references are given to the articles in the *Australian Law Journal* on the topic.

In all, this new edition does nothing to detract from the high standards of scholarship set by Sir Percy Winfield, has increased usefulness for the Australian reader, and keeps the work well to the fore among the leading textbooks on tort.

ALEX CASTLES

*Cases on Torts*, selected and edited by W. L. MORISON. (The Law Book Company of Australasia, Pty. Ltd., 1955), pp. i-viii, 1-811. Australian price £4 15s.

This, the first major Australian casebook, cannot really be compared with its present day American counterparts. The large volume has been produced at the request of the Australian Universities Law Schools Association primarily to ease the strain on library facilities. As Australian law teachers are still divided on the desirability of using the casebook method of instruction the volume has no extra reading materials and Dr Morison has merely extracted the facts and the leading judgments from the cases, without comment. The only additional material he has included is a list of the relevant statutes, where necessary, at the beginning of a chapter and a summary of the facts in a case, where the statements of fact in the judgment are too long and detailed.

An important feature of the book is the completeness in the presentation of each of the 105 cases which are included. This makes it unnecessary to refer to these reports, but by aiming at completeness in these cases no complete study of any aspect of tort can be made *per media* of the casebook alone. Reference to