profession might not be aware that the present difficulties in placing large numbers of articling students were encountered at least once before in Manitoba, immediately after the war, when the problem was faced by holding special practice classes.

Substantial Justice contains much interesting information about the legal profession over the years. For example, present day advocates of women's rights can look with pride to the story of Miss Melrose Sissons: when her application for admission as a law student was turned down in 1911 on the ground that the word "person" in the Law Society Act did not include females, she promptly sought, successfully, to have the Act amended to correct this situation.

Manitoba lacks the bar which traditionally separates Queen's Counsel from Junior Counsel. This difference from the practice in other provinces is seen to be the result of decisive action taken by one of Manitoba's prominent lawyers. Another interesting aspect of the book is that it shows how the debate over the existence of the Queen's Counsel designation itself has raged over the years and looks at some of the various solutions which have been suggested to the problem.

If one is interested in history, personality, law or lawyers, then he cannot help but find *Substantial Justice* interesting and informative.

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ABSTRACTION AND USE OF WATER: A COMPARISON OF LEGAL REGIMES.

By Ludwik A. Teclaff. Prepared for the United Nations Department of Economic & Social Affairs, Doc. No. ST/ECA/154. 1972. Pp. iv and 254. $5.50.

"Water, water everywhere. And not a drop to drink." For some people, even in the world's most technologically developed nations, this ancient cry is not a figment of the imagination. The problem is upon us. We face two pressures upon this all-important resource—on the one hand, the increasing population and increasing industrial demands are placing severe pressure on the existing supplies of water; on the other hand, water pollution is degrading some of the supplies to the extent that only lower order uses can still be made of the water. Pursuant to Resolution 1033D (XXXVII) of the UN Economic and Social Council, the UN has undertaken to assist States in the development of their legal regimes concerning the abstraction and use of water.

In this book, Professor Teclaff has catalogued the various legal techniques employed in the rational control of water use. He compares the law in some 58 States, covering their approach to the substantive rights persons can have in surface and ground-water, the hierarchy of uses, water-supply organization, and governmental apparatus for administrative control. It's a prodigious effort, and well-documented.

One gaping hole is the absence of any real treatment of the problem of water pollution. In fact, in an extensive index, there is no place for

"environment" or "pollution". This is obviously a reflection of the fact that, by and large, this problem is not one that has occupied a great deal of legislative and law-making time. Up to now, it has often been taken for granted that the only real difficulty is in finding the water supply. Once found it will satisfy the many uses demanded of it. Nonetheless, there is a growing body of law, at least on this continent, under which substantive rights to surface and groundwater depend, in part, on environmental considerations. This development ought to have found a much greater place in the book.

This is the most comprehensive comparative study that I know of in the field of water resources. One would hope that if a similar study is undertaken ten years hence, the environmental questions would receive extensive treatment and a place in the index.

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AESOP IN THE COURTS.
By Aron Steuer. New York: Meilen Press Inc. 1971. Pp. 388.

This collection of over one hundred fables is a reprint of accounts of apocryphal episodes involving lawyers that appeared as a series in the New York Law Journal, starting in 1964. The author remained anonymous for several years until his identity was revealed to be Associate Justice Steuer of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court.

I recommend the book as highly entertaining and beautifully written. Each fable is written in such a whimsical and crisp style—few are over two pages in length—that it was a difficult book to put down and will provide a constant source of enjoyment in the future. One of the intriguing qualities of the book is that, as with all fables, there is a moral, which in this case the author expressly provides, but usually in such elliptic terms that the reader is very much left to his own devices in gleaning any deeper message.

Much of the humor is droll. For example, the first fable in the book entitled "The Assault Case and the Survivor of a Past Era" concerns the "brawny but generally peaceful citizen [who] began to lose the latter characteristic" when, for the fourth time that evening, a young man rang the bell to that citizen's rooming house and asked for an non-existent tenant named Tillie. Soon the citizen forceably ejected the young man from the premises, for which action he was sued. Eventually "an ancient relic of the Bar . . . attired in a wing collar, a massive linked watch chain and carrying a dull-headed cane" rose to defend him:

> 'Your Honor,' he said, 'my client is seized of realty, his tenure being in the nature of a hereditament, pursuant to laws of Henry VI, chapters 18 through 22, re-enacted to Laws of George II, chapters 7 and 8, and adopted in this state by the Constitution of 1804, section 3. While possibly not in the position to plead a defense of *quare clausum fregit* in the classical sense of *Poindexter* v. *Bolingbroke* 2 Weeks 149, or more conveniently to be found in the re-print, 14 Appeals Cases 196, and confirmed in this country in the *Colchester* case—which I believed is to be found in the seventh Cranch—this possibility is not to be ruled out summarily; it will bear examination, as the memorable dictum in the *Hollingsworth* case in 4 Barbour's Chancery cases in-