

basic human rights and freedoms are not to some extent outmoded, and require to be reassessed and re-defined in a world threatened by such things as pollution, noise, loss of privacy and a rising crime rate.

The issues outlined in this book, many of which are controversial, will definitely stimulate interest and discussion in matters relating to the Constitution and conceivably will assist in making some progress at future Constitutional Conferences.

The arrangement of the book into its various parts is excellent. It will be extremely valuable as a text book for students of Constitutional Law and will appeal to members of the legal profession as an exhaustive reference book.

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A CASEBOOK ON EQUITY AND SUCCESSION. Tiley, 1968; Sweet and Maxwell Ltd. xix plus 432 pages. \$6.35.

This book is the companion volume to Nathan and Marshall, *Casebook on Trusts* [1967]. The law is stated as at January, 1968. It may seem to be a very ambitious undertaking to cover the whole of the law on Equity and Succession in 421 pages. It may seem especially difficult in view of the fact that there are several blank pages throughout the book [see pages 156, 157, and 158]. This task has been accomplished by the employment of rather smaller print than is usual. This enables the author to pack more into the book than he otherwise might. It is noticeable that the print is sometimes extremely small [reference may be made to page 20].

The book is divided into five parts. The first of these is entitled Law and Equity. The notes on the fusion of law and equity are good. The excerpts from the Report of the Judicature Commission, 1869, are interesting but rather verbose when reprinted in full. Both these excerpts and those from the Judicature Act, 1925, are all relevant but are rather tryingly long-winded. However, the author seems to have attempted to brighten up the opening chapter by the introduction of new cases wherever this has been possible, and he has added some Australian cases. The book starts off well with a selection of good cases which are well-pruned to be manageable. One thing that is noteworthy is the condensation of argument which is particularly well-done. There is also a succinct summary of the facts. The reviewer has often wondered whether it might be useful to set out at the beginning of the case in a casebook the decision or a summary of the *ratio*. Admittedly, this would be providing a shortcut for the student, but a diligent student would at least know in advance what he was looking for, and this might sometimes be a help. However, Tiley in this casebook does not need to do that because he does not give pages of judgment in each case to wade through. Thus, the treatment of cases in this book is very straight forward and has many advantages. It is very difficult to be both precise and include all the relevant points. Thus, on page 15, there is an interesting note on revocation of licenses. It is straight to the point and blunt. However, it goes straight into revocation and does not talk about

the nature of the license. Thus, there is no adequate discussion of the nature of a license in the text. It is felt that chapter five, on Pressure and Penalties, is admirable in that it is both succinct and eclectic. On the other hand, the reviewer feels that there should be more explanation of the rules of limitation in equity [see page 149].

The difficulties involved in being both concise and yet including all the relevant material are evident throughout the book. Chapter six contains a good selection of cases. If it had to be cut down as it is, it would be almost the best possible selection. However, it is felt that it could have been more extensive. For example, in the excerpts of the cases that are included the conditions on which an assertion of title may be made in equity and the range of terms that may be imposed by such a cause upon an assertion of title are only vaguely referred to. Although the author is to be commended generally for the up-to-date nature of his cases, it is felt that some of the older cases which are obliquely or incidentally referred to in this book might have made these points. Part three [Methods of Equitable Intervention] is good and generally comprehensive. It covers all the remedies peculiar to Equity. However, it is rather odd that Chapter ten [Limitation and Laches] should appear within this Part. It is admitted that this is the most appropriate Part, given the confines of the author's classification. It would appear to be more appropriate here than in any of the author's other Parts. Perhaps, however, the inclusion of this subject within the other procedural topics does interrupt the flow of the book.

Mr. Tiley's notes are extremely good when they appear. However, one might like to see more of them. For example, there might be one at the beginning of Chapter eleven.

The author has done a very creditable job in selecting and setting out cases. His notes and other explanatory comments are excellent. Naturally, a casebook follows the teaching personality of its author and this casebook reflects in a favorable light that of Mr. Tiley. The reviewer thinks that the book is very much worthwhile.

There is one difficulty in combining what are essentially three different subjects in the same casebook, especially one which is intended to be used as a teaching tool for students. The difficulty is that only a part of the book (and perhaps only a third of it since it contains material on Equity, Administration of Estates and Wills) will be appropriate for any particular course. Certainly, the Canadian practice seems to be to offer one course in Equity and another in Wills (often leaving Administration of Estates out altogether because adequate time for its coverage is not available). This may be an almost insurmountable difficulty no matter how good the treatment of the subject-matter is.

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CONTEMPT. By Swallow Press Inc., 245 pp. and xxviii, Illustrations, \$7.50.

This is an interesting document. It is difficult to describe it otherwise because it consists primarily of a transcript of contempt proceedings in