

framed to deal with international aviation, third-party motor insurance or manufacturers' liability. Instead of extending the limited rule to unlimited situations we should be more ready to devise new rules to apply to new situations. In devising the new rules the methods advocated by Cavers will be helpful. When framing a conflictual rule dealing with manufacturers' liability or consumer protection, the courts should consider the aims of such legislation and how such local aims can best be advanced without losing sight of the interests of the jurisdictions which do not consider such rules necessary or have adopted different solutions. If Cavers' writings can convince the courts that their function is the accommodation of conflicting laws rather than the mechanical extension by dubious analogy of old inherited rules, he will have done us all a great service.

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*Conflict of Laws — Cases, Notes and Materials*, by J. G. Castel. Butterworth & Co. (Canada) Ltd., 1968. xxvi and 1104 pp. (\$19.50).

The first thing which struck this reviewer is the wealth of Canadian conflicts material. In this country conflicts cases are few and far between, though their rate has been increasing of late. If conflictual problems do arise, counsel often shirk them and even if they are bold enough to argue a matter of conflicts law, the judiciary will find some way to ignore it. In Canada apparently it is otherwise, due undoubtedly to the fact that the civil law province of Quebec must be accommodated to the other common law provinces.

However, though Canadian courts have often illuminated relatively obscure corners of the law of conflicts such as the rules dealing with negotiable interests, title to movables (particularly motor cars) and actions relating to foreign land, the basic principles have been imported from England. Thus we meet most of the familiar English cases in this book. Strangely enough the United States is not as well represented. Their case law is apparently not of great relevance to Canadian jurisprudence except in the areas, such as torts, where American cases have also recently attracted the attention of English writers and judges. American textwriter opinion, on the other hand, is well represented and deservedly so.

Most compilers of students' casebooks have to agonize in deciding what to leave out. Professor Castel has not omitted anything. Indeed this book of over 1,100 pages in relatively close print is a teacher's delight. There is so much to choose from. Each chapter is introduced by a short editorial. Professor Castel, as any good compiler of casebooks should, refrains from seeking to impose any views on the reader. The main cases are followed by notes which include not only extracts from other decisions, including the most important Australian cases, but also extracts from critical comments in the leading English, American and Canadian journals. A welcome innovation is the printing of extracts from foreign statutory material where this is necessary to understand a decision involving such statutes.

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