

draft Commonwealth Bill for an Unfair Publication Act, which is an appendix to the book, seems to have been added by the publisher to fill up the space between the covers so as to not make the book look too much like something which might more usefully have been published in the form of a two or three part article in a monthly or quarterly law journal.

Overall, I think it is a useful and interesting publication well worth considering for floor libraries.

J.E. Maconachie

Medicine and Surgery for Lawyers by A.J. Buzzard and Others

(Law Book Company Limited; \$89.50)

This is a very good book which ought to be part of every floor library.

At \$89.50 it seems to me to be a very worthwhile proposition, given its content.

It is a well organised book which does suffer to some extent by having an index which I found to contain less detail than one would prefer, but it is nonetheless adequate.

It will clearly be useful to those who have practices in personal injuries and compensation law but will also be of very great use to anybody who is involved in any medical negligence work or in a whole range of other cases where medical issues arise centrally or peripherally.

An indication of the book's usefulness can be gained from the fact that it is to be found on the shelves of such people as Poulos, an astute judge of the usefulness of medical textbooks.

There are some curious features of the book; for example, there is a short passage discussing in the briefest terms the doctrine of informed consent which has engaged the English Courts in recent times, but there is no reference to cases or any discussion of it; one is merely informed that there is such a concept. One wonders quite why it was included at all.

Further, the book provides some depressing reading, depending on your particular bent. There is a chapter on the history, presentation, clinical aspects and the like of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, a short excursus on the relationship between sexual intercourse and cancer (!) and sadly, some cold hard facts on the relationship between alcohol and various unspeakable disorders. In other words, it has something to depress everyone - quite an achievement.

Overall, I found it very well written, extremely helpful, and likely to be of great benefit to lawyers in attempting to understand the mystiques of medicine. □

J.E. Maconachie

M.L. Blakeney and J. McKeough, Intellectual Property: Commentary and Materials

Law Book Company Limited, 1987 — \$59.50 (Soft Cover)

In fields where specialist reports abound case books will always be a welcome addition to the tools of the practitioner. Intellectual property is such a field. The premier set of reports is the Reports of Patent Cases, followed, in the United Kingdom, by the Fleet Street Reports. Australia has now joined the field with Intellectual Property Reports (Butterworths) and Australian Intellectual Property Cases (CCH Australia Limited). **Intellectual Property: Commentary and Materials** by M.L. Blakeney and J. McKeough, which has just been published by the Law Book Company Limited, should, therefore, find a ready market.

The casebook follows the conventional format for casebooks, with two exceptions. Firstly, the authors' commentary is distinguished from the extracts from cases by a line drawn vertically in the margin, in much the same way as important passages are designated in Lloyds Law Reports. Hopefully, this practice will avoid the commentary being accidentally elevated to judicial status. Students and practitioners alike might also have welcomed the use of this marginal identification for the same purpose as it is used in Lloyds Law Reports. I have always found the marginal lines in that set of reports a valuable aid to quickly finding the critical passages in a case. It is surprising that the device has not been employed in other sets of reports. The second exception to the usual format is the unique feature that this casebook is an illustrated casebook. The opportunity to while away spare time or to relieve moments of boredom by looking at the pictures will undoubtedly enhance the popularity of the book. I suppose it was felt that some of the passing off cases would be more readily understood when the competing marks or get up were reproduced from the original reports. Undoubtedly this will be so. However, the opportunity for male practitioners (in any event those of my age and older) to be reminded of the trousers of their youth through the mark for Crusader cloth is probably justification enough for the inclusion of the illustrations (p371). Others will be able to amuse themselves with assorted reproductions of mounted horsemen associated with the crusader mark (p372). All practitioners will be reminded, or learn for the first time, that there once was another kind of blue bag, and see an illustration of one (p320).

The casebook covers each of the topics now included within the term "intellectual property" as defined by the **Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation** of 14 July, 1967 (p 1). After an introduction the various categories are treated under the following headings: copyright, industrial designs, protection of business reputation, trade marks, patents and trade secrets. There is a concluding section which deals with remedies and enforcement. This section is important because some kinds or relief are peculiar, if not unique, to intellectual property. One thinks of the account of profits and "Anton Piller" orders.

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I thought that the subjects were generally well covered. The major cases appear. It did seem to me, however, that there was one area which deserved better treatment than it was given. Perhaps the most prolific kind of patent proceedings at the moment is patent extension applications under s.90 of the **Patents Act, 1952**. At least four such cases have been decided in the Equity Division of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in the last five years (**Eli Lilly & Co's Application** (1982) 1 NSWLR 562; **Ciba-Geigy AG's Application** (1983) 68 FLR 26; 1 IPR 171; **Merck & Co Inc's Application** (1983) 2 NSWLR 645; and **Pfizer Inc's Application** (1986) 4 NSWLR 567). Two further cases have been heard and await decision (**Sandoz Ltd's Application**; and **Syntex Corporations Application**). Still others are pending. There are numerous recent reported cases in Victoria. Many of these cases appear to demonstrate a shift away from the reluctance previously demonstrated by the High Court of Australia, when it had exclusive jurisdiction in applications for patent extension, to grant the applications (see, for example, **N.V. Philips**

Gloeilampenfabrieken's Patent (No.2) (1967) 121 CLR 83). It is unfortunate, therefore, that, notwithstanding the general importance of the subject of patent extensions, and particularly the recent developments in the subject, only one and one half pages (pp. 657, 658) out of a total of 741 pages were found for it in the case book. It is to be hoped that this imbalance will be remedied in future editions, unless the proliferation of cases in Australia leads the Australian Government to follow the United Kingdom, and some other Commonwealth countries, in abolishing altogether the right to seek extensions of patents.

All in all the case book is a useful tool for quick research. I would recommend it to practitioners engaged in the field, because of its convenience, and to others who may need to foray into the field from time to time, because it will avoid, in the first instance, the need to seek out obscure sets of reports. □

G.K. Downes Q.C.

This Sporting Life

Pymble Golf Day

Earlier this year, the Bar Association Golfing Society was formed for the purpose of organising both traditional and new golf matches. A register of members was established and now numbers more than 132 golfers.

56 Society members turned out for the first new match on the golfing calendar on Easter Tuesday at Pymble Golf Course. The match was played between the Bench and Senior Bar versus the Junior Bar. On an otherwise beautiful day, the Junior Bar won comfortably by 8½ to 5½ matches, thereby becoming the first holders of the Bill Cook Cup, named in honour of the immediate past Registrar of the Association. Gyles Q.C. generously contributed to the cost of a permanent trophy.

The best card of the day was returned by Bill Roche and Peter Gray with 47 stableford points. Judge Tony Collins and Tony Puckeridge Q.C. had the best round for the oldies and Jay Anderson and Ken Earl had the best round for the Junior Bar. Judge Bill Nash and Paul Webb Q.C. had the best score for the front nine, as did Richard Seton and Phil Greenwood for the Junior Bar. The best second nine scores were by Judge David Freeman and Kevin Kelleher, and Brian Ralston and Dennis Flaherty. Mr. Justice (Tex) McNerney and Tony Hewitt won the nearest to the pin prizes and Mark Williams struck the longest drive.

The staging of this event was intended to provide an opportunity for young barristers to get to know the Bench and the Senior Bar. 10 District Court Judges played, and their attendance was particularly gratifying, although Judge Staunton wishes it to be known that eminence at golf is not necessarily an attractive feature of a candidate for office in his Court. The event will become a permanent feature of the golfing calendar, and Pymble has been booked for next year again on Easter Tuesday.



The Captain Cook golf trophy was received by Phillip Mahony on behalf of the Junior Bar.

Neil Francey (who invented the thing) and Helen Barrett deserve the credit for the organisation of the day. No one can remember an assembly of any similar size for a sporting event.

The next match is the traditional game against the Services to be held this year on 17 July at Elanora Country Club. Entry forms for that day and applications for registration are available from the Registrar. □

Paul Webb, Q.C.