
***Principles of Administrative Law*, 6th ed. By David Phillip Jones, Q.C. & Anne S de Villars, Q.C. Toronto: Carswell, 2014. cxxvii, 868 p. Includes table of cases, bibliography, appendices and index. ISBN 978-0-7798-6332-7 (hardcover) \$241. ISBN 978-0-7798-6333-4 (softcover).**

This is the second edition of Jones and de Villars' text since the Supreme Court of Canada's revolutionary decision in *Dunsmuir*.⁴ In this edition, the Supreme Court's more recent administrative law pronouncements have been integrated and considered, including *Figliola*,⁵ *ATA*,⁶ *Newfoundland Nurses*,⁷ *Halifax*,⁸ *Penner*⁹ and *Agraira*.¹⁰ This edition also provides some perspective on *Dunsmuir* and the post-*Dunsmuir* approach to standards of review.

Other changes from the fifth edition include revised and reorganized chapters on the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, subordinate legislation and remedies, as well as expanded treatment of legitimate expectations, issue estoppel, reasons for decision, injunctions and standing. The selected bibliographies remain at the end of most chapters, though they mostly contain references to older sources. As with earlier editions, several of the chapters were contributed by other authors. Attached as appendices are excerpts from five statutes and the Alberta Rules of Court, which seems like a waste of paper in this electronic age.

As someone who was first introduced to the principles of administrative law in this millennium, I have always felt that this text was organized by people with an entirely different perspective on administrative law than my own. I found that this most recent edition still refers to outmoded concepts unfamiliar to people who were introduced to administrative law more recently. While this historical perspective is no doubt useful, it sometimes overcomplicates an already complex area of the law. I note that Guy Regimbald, the author of LexisNexis' competing text on administrative law, completed law school in 2001. Unfortunately, the organization of his text very closely parallels that of Jones and de Villars.

Nevertheless, it would appear that the Jones and de Villars

text remains the most authoritative, as it has been cited more frequently by the Supreme Court than Regimbald. However, it is notable that since Regimbald's first edition was published in 2008, according to CanLII he has been cited three times, but Jones and de Villars have only been cited once in that time period.¹¹ Though Regimbald and Jones and de Villars are priced the same, Regimbald's second edition was published more recently (2015). Neither, of course, can truly compete with the depth of coverage offered by Macaulay and Sprague's *Practice and Procedure Before Administrative Tribunals* or Brown and Evans' *Judicial Review of Administrative Action in Canada*, though both are more thorough than Blake's introductory text, *Administrative Law in Canada*. Librarians seeking a solid text on Canadian administrative law will have a hard time choosing between Jones and de Villars and Regimbald, as there is very little to distinguish the two from one another, aside from the longer lineage and therefore more well-known 'brand' of the Jones and de Villars work.

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