

Federal and not on a States basis, the experience of the United States alone being quite sufficient to make a decision in favour of a strictly central system inevitable. Sufficient has been said, however, to show that there will be considerable debate on detail and even on certain major points of principle before trade mark India leaves the 'law-less' company of Monaco, Sarawak and the Solomon Islands and is able to take her place as a full member of the International Union.

When active consideration of prospective legislation for India does take place, it is inconceivable that Mr. Venkateswaran should not be called into consultation, for his book shows him to have both a masterly grasp of principle and a keen perception of detail. Sir Courtney Terrell, chief Justice of the Patna High Court, says in an introduction to the book that it astonished him to find "that legal

principles should be so admirably expounded by one who is not a professional lawyer" and reinforces from his wide experience at home and in India the author's demand for action to end the chaos that exists in a country where no action for infringement of a trade mark can lie and the actual form of action possible—and the decision—may vary from one provincial court to another.

In a work which was merely an industrious compilation, the fact that there were some two thousand five hundred actions listed in the table of cases would normally go to show the practitioner that the book was worth acquiring. It is mentioned here only to indicate that though Mr. Venkateswaran has produced a powerful large-scale propaganda document, he has at the same time written a first-class text-book very suitable for the Indian and far from being unsuitable for the English student.

A Survey of Psychopathology

Modern Discoveries in Medical Psychology

By Dr. Clifford Allen. Pp. x+280. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1937.) 8s. 6d. net.

DR. CLIFFORD ALLEN gives a general survey of the recent history of psychopathology suited for the medical man or the intelligent layman. He rehabilitates Mesmer as an honest worker whose results, though given a wrong explanation, were nevertheless worthy of that investigation which was denied them. He might have shown the parallel between Mesmer and Charcot, for the latter's results were genuine but misunderstood phenomena, the anatomical nervous system taking the place of Mesmer's magnetism in a spurious explanation.

Janet's work, with his theory of dissociation of consciousness, prepared the path for Freud, and to this period belong Morton Prince's studies of multiple personality. The description of the gradual nature of Freud's discoveries helps to their understanding, though the necessary condensation of material does rather less than justice to this important stage of development. Dr. Allen defends the use of what he perhaps wrongly calls mechanistic devices and mental mechanisms, by which he means those theoretical constructions giving a spatial and dynamic view of mental processes. One might, however, object to the personification by which the superego "can still wreak its revenge on the patient by making him have a terrible sense of guilt, and sometimes compel him to do something for self-punishment".

The author is fair towards Adler's theories, but, like everyone with practical experience of analytical procedure, finds them incomplete and unsatisfying, though clinically useful because of their easier demands and avoidance of emphasis upon sexuality. Jung receives credit for his work on psychological types, but the author accuses him of spoiling the technique of Freud "by the addition of a hotch-potch of religion and mythology which cannot act in any other manner than as suggestion".

Kretschmer and Pavlov are adequately handled, but only one phrase (on p. 277) indicates that Pavlov is by some people placed in opposition to Freud, and regarded, indeed, as having made psychology unnecessary. This opposition can be understood only by a knowledge of the historical conflicts in medicine between animists and vitalists on one side and iatro-physicists on the other, which form a continuous series with present controversies and depend not upon knowledge but upon basic differences of outlook. This is a field of interest that Dr. Clifford Allen has not approached.

The author's aim of presenting current views is efficiently carried out, but a unifying summary of the position to-day would have been welcome. There is fortunately among the younger generation of psychiatrists and psychotherapists an agreement upon certain fundamental principles which the author's scheme of presentation cannot convey to the reader. His literary style is straightforward and simple, and he has made the subject intelligible without shirking its difficulties. M. C.