

TERRELL ON THE LAW OF PATENTS, 11th Ed. By Guy Aldous, Q.C.,
Douglas Falconers & William Aldous. [London: Sweet & Maxwell.
1965. lxiv + 698 pp. (incl. index). 8gns.].

After the death in 1964 of the previous editor of this book, Mr. K. E. Shelley, Q.C., the mantle of stating the English Law of Patents has fallen on Mr. Guy Aldous and his associates Mr. Falconers and Mr. William Aldous. It was Mr. Shelley who practically re-wrote Terrell on Patents after the passing of the Patents Act in 1949. Mr. Shelly's clarity of thought and expression then helped *Terrell* to retain its position of authority and pre-eminence in the field of patent law.

The new edition maintains the excellent quality of this book. Patent law, which is a very specialised subject, is strewn with many difficult matters partly caused by the use of technical jargon. This edition, like the previous ones, overcomes these difficulties admirably.

This is a practitioner's book designed for the specialist as well as for those who need occasionally to look to the Law of Patents. Appropriately it is not concerned too much with historical development and possible lines of future development. The main object of the book is to set out the English Law of Patents. Unlike many books with the same objective, this edition of Terrell leans heavily on the judgments in the field and these are often quoted *in extenso*. In this way, the Editors carefully avoid imposing on the readers their view of what the law is. As a result, the doubtful proposition, which quotes as authority a case which does not support it, is avoided. As Patent Law is largely a matter of the means of effectively protecting one's commercial property, the law of procedure in these matters is important and a detailed account is found in this book. The manner of presentation is such that easy reference can be made to any point.

In Malaysia and Singapore the Law of Patents is virtually the English Law. The Straits Settlements Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, 1937 (No. 2), provides in section 3 that any United Kingdom patent can be registered in the former Settlements within three years (or longer, good cause being shown) of registration in the United Kingdom. Such registration confers on the applicant privileges and rights similar in all respects to those conferred by the issue of the patent in the United Kingdom. Federation legislation of 1951 assimilates the position throughout Malaya. By the Singapore United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, the registered proprietor of any design registered in the United Kingdom under the Registered Design Act, 1949, enjoys in the State the like privileges and rights as though the certificate of registration in the United Kingdom had been issued with an extension to the State. Identical provisions now exist in the Federation of Malaya. This book will therefore serve the needs of practitioners in this region.