

The statistical treatment is somewhat faulty. In a number of tables the expected frequencies have been found on various hypotheses and compared with those observed by the χ^2 test; this test was not justified in all the comparisons made and should not have been used. The analysis of variance carried out was also unjustified. The author deals at length (34 pp.) with the prognosis of collapse treatment and reaches a negative conclusion on the results of such treatment. Data collected from so many sources and over such a long period are hardly suitable for such an inquiry. A comparison of survival rates after collapse therapy and conservative treatment is extremely difficult unless the data can be divided into groups of comparable degrees of severity, and this the author was unable to do.

OBSTETRIC PATHOLOGY

A Textbook on Pathology of Labor, the Puerperium, and the Newborn. By Charles O. McCormick, M.D., F.A.C.S. (Pp. 399; illustrated. 37s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton.

This book is based on the author's lectures to senior medical students at Indiana University. One section is devoted to each aspect of the title: labour, the puerperium, and the newborn. The belief is expressed that the attention of the student should be focused upon "infection, toxæmia, hæmorrhage, disproportion, prophylaxis, and diligent attention to the newborn infant." The author also believes that in this streamlining era the symposium type of text becomes a real necessity, so his teaching is arranged in that condensed form beloved of many students on both sides of the Atlantic. It must be remembered, however, that condensed foods are particularly liable to result in indigestion if not taken with due care. The memorizing of lists of summarized facts is not sufficient to turn a keen student into a good doctor: cause and effect must be correlated logically whenever possible. For example, the pages dealing with uterine inertia contain much sound instruction, but when the treatment of secondary inertia is discussed no reference is made to the fact that this treatment, to be effective, must depend on the cause of the inertia. Lists of symptomatic treatment may be dangerous. The views of the author on sterilization would be regarded as lax in many clinics. Several pages are devoted to descriptions of various techniques which may be adopted when the operation is performed.

The second section of the book deals with the pathology of the puerperium and opens with an excellent account of puerperal infections. Due reference is made to the work of Semmelweis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Sir Thomas Watson, and in the pages referring to these men one catches a glimpse of what a stimulating teacher the author must be. One would imagine that his lectures and ward rounds are enlivened by the crisp phrase and the timely aphorism to drive home the moral of sound doctrine. The book is well illustrated, and in spite of its streamlining has earned its place as a book of reference on this reviewer's bookshelf.

Sir HENRY BASHFORD'S new book, *Fisherman's Progress*, is published by Constable and Co. at 8s. 6d. Why do so many doctors discover themselves born fishermen? Probably because the arts of medicine and angling equally demand natural aptitudes for observation, reflection, and manual skill. The author of this little book has also the gift of words to take us to the rivers and lochs he loves so well and lets us share with him the thrill of his first salmon, and the excitement of the huge trout half seen in the darkness and lost after an hour's play. There is no better recreation for the true fisherman when he cannot be by the water than to read books about fishing, and this, with its exquisite photographs, is perfect of its kind.

A very practical and well-illustrated pamphlet, *Infestation Control: Rats and Mice*, has been published for the Ministry of Food by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. 6d. This handbook, prepared by Mr. S. A. Barnett, makes generally available, to all responsible for the destruction of these pests, methods based on rigorous scientific research and tested in large-scale practice. Sound and logical planning, in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Ministry, is essential for scientific destruction. The fundamental research on which the methods are based has been carried out under the aegis of the Agricultural Research Council by the Bureau of Animal Population, University of Oxford.

BOOKS RECEIVED

[Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received]

Early Ambulation and Related Procedures in Surgical Management. By D. J. Leithauser, M.D., F.A.C.S. (Pp. 232. \$4.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1946.

Exercise, especially walking, is regarded as a prominent feature of immediate post-operative treatment. The book includes chapters on psychological factors, pre-operative care, and economic influences.

Sir John Jervis on the Office and Duties of Coroners. By W. B. Purchase, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. Eighth edition. (Pp. 350. 30s.) London: Sweet and Maxwell and Stevens and Sons. 1946.

This student textbook, which covers the duties of coroners, has been brought up to date and partly recast in narrative form instead of all the subject-matter being dependent upon some part of the Coroners' Acts.

New Human Embryology. By Bradley M. Patten. (Pp. 776. 45s.) London: J. and A. Churchill. 1946.

Designed as a standard textbook of embryology for medical students. Profusely illustrated. From the University of Michigan Medical School.

The Administration of Health and Physical Education. By J. F. Williams, M.D., Sc.D., and C. L. Brownell, Ph.D. Third edition. (Pp. 483. 15s.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1946.

This American book is intended for school-teachers and administrators. The authors discuss such subjects as school sanitation, physical education, handicapped children, swimming pools, and the cost of health education.

Group Psychotherapy: Theory and Practice. By J. W. Klapman, M.D. (Pp. 344. 21s.) London: Wm. Heinemann. 1946.

The principles of group psychotherapy are explained. A historical and anthropological summary is followed by an account of group transferences and formations, group and individual psychotherapy, and the use of the psychodrama.

The Nation's Food. Edited by A. L. Bacharach, M.A., F.R.I.C., and T. Rendle, C.B.E., F.R.S. (Pp. 349. 18s.) London: Society of Chemical Industry. 1946.

Articles by 32 contributors on the physical and chemical characteristics of British foods, with special reference to nutritional value. The foodstuffs considered are grouped into 7 sections; the egg, the potato, vegetables, cereals, meat, fish, and milk.

Allergy. By E. Urbach, M.D., F.A.C.A., and P. M. Gottlieb, M.D., F.A.C.A. Second edition. (Pp. 968. 70s.) London: Wm. Heinemann. 1946.

New sections in this book are on psychosomatic aspects of allergy, the Rh factor, allergic bronchitis, allergic cough, and eosinophilic erythroedema.

Tuberculosis in the United States. U.S. Public Health Service. (Pp. 190. No price.) U.S. National Tuberculosis Association. 1946.

Mortality from tuberculosis in the United States presented in the form of statistical tables and maps.

Le Syndrome de Volkmann. By M. Cahuzac and F. Jung. (Pp. 98. 115 francs.) Paris: Masson. 1946.

A monograph on Volkmann's contracture. Palliative and radical treatments are discussed as well as various theories of the pathology.

L'Hyperfolliculinie. By Max Wallet. (Pp. 354. 480 francs.) Paris: Masson. 1946.

A study of the physical and mental effects of the excessive production of ovarian hormone. Includes extensive bibliography.

Diagnostic Hormonal et Traitements Hormonaux en Gynécologie. By C. Béchère. (Pp. 371. 525 francs.) Paris: Masson. 1946.

A book on hormone therapy for practitioners. Includes a discussion on the physiological effects of the pituitary and ovarian hormones.

La Périarthritis Noueuse: Maladie de Kussmaul. By P. Nicaud. (Pp. 125. 255 francs.) Paris: Masson. 1946.

A monograph on the symptoms, signs, and treatment of periarteritis nodosa.

La Tuberculose Rénale Sous L'Angle de la Thérapie. By J. Cibert. (Pp. 533. 1,150 francs.) Paris: Masson. 1946.

A monograph on the pathology, signs, symptoms, and treatment of renal tuberculosis. Many illustrations.

He had been a member of the British Medical Association for over forty years, surgeon to the Rhymney hospital for even longer, and he was also the St. John's Ambulance divisional surgeon for Monmouthshire.

Dr. ALFRED HAYES SMITH died at a Bradford nursing home on Jan. 6 at the age of 63. Dr. Smith qualified M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1908, and he returned to Dublin to take an M.D. in 1939. He served as a captain in the R.A.M.C. in the 1914-18 war, and apart from this interruption most of his professional life was spent in Bradford. He was honorary physician to the Bradford Children's Hospital, and had been honorary secretary of the Section of Diseases of Children at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1924. He had published a number of papers on acquired anaemia in childhood, acute aplastic anaemia, and hereditary telangiectasia. He was a staunch supporter of the Conservative Party and of the Society of Individualists, helping to found the Bradford branch of that society in 1944. Perhaps his last published address was given on behalf of the Society of Individualists and the National League for Freedom to a meeting of the Cleckheaton Rotary Club. Dr. Smith put forward a vigorous defence of the moral and spiritual quality of a free medical profession as against any form of State medicine. He was a confirmed opponent of the "closed shop" and of the present National Health Service Act.

Dr. W. Sampson Handley writes: Dr. Hayes Smith had been a friend of mine for many years. He was a passionate idealist and an individualist. After the death in action in North Africa of his only son, a schoolboy when the war broke out, Hayes Smith found solace for his grief in a determined campaign to enlist public opinion in favour of medical freedom and in opposition to the shackles of State medicine. On Dec. 16 last he was assisting at an operation when the patient stopped breathing. Hayes Smith continued artificial respiration unceasingly for three hours until the patient revived. The exertion was too much for him. Subsequently he suffered from increasing precordial pain and an electrocardiogram on Dec. 21 indicated coronary thrombosis. After a temporary improvement under treatment he died in his sleep on Jan. 6. His life, and his death too, illustrated the selfless devotion to the interests of his patients which characterized the man.

Dr. ALEXANDER ROSE, of South Norwood, London, died in Edinburgh on Jan. 12. Born in Scotland, he qualified M.B., C.M. at Aberdeen in 1889 and took his M.D. in 1906. He started in general practice in South Norwood in 1891, after acting as registrar at the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. For nearly fifty-five years he conducted a large practice with amazing energy. In 1939 he had intended retiring, but decided to play his part in the war effort. His two partners were called up for service with the armed Forces, and so the latter years of practice put a heavy strain on a man of his years. In 1914-18 Dr. Rose worked at the emergency hospital at the Davidson Road Schools. During the recent war he was one of the first local doctors to be attached to the A.R.P. organization in South Norwood. His charming personality and fund of Scottish humour combined with his high standard of professional skill to bring him a wide circle of friends, who held him in high esteem and affection. As a relaxation from his work his interests lay in B.M.A. work, bridge, and chess. He joined the British Medical Association in 1910 and was a member of the executive committee for many years and chairman of the Division 1929-30. A keen bridge player, he entered many competitions and was a member and president of more than one chess club. He showed the same skill in his hobbies as he did in his work. His sudden death occurred while he was playing chess for Edinburgh.

Dr. CHARLES FRANCIS PURCELL PLUNKETT died suddenly in his surgery on Jan. 14 at the age of 69. Dr. Plunkett had not been well for a few days and had been busy. He had just completed his evening surgery when he was taken ill and died shortly afterwards. Born in Ireland, Dr. Plunkett took the L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. in 1903. Soon afterwards he came over to this country, and he saw service in Salonika during the 1914-18 war. After his demobilization he practised for some years in the Harehills and Beckett Street district of Leeds. His brother-in-law, Dr. A. J. Swanton, is still Leeds City Coroner. Later, however, Dr. Plunkett set up in practice at Mitcham Road, Tooting, London, and there he was actively engaged in a busy general practice right up to the time of his death. He did particularly valuable work during the recent war and continued to look after his many patients although he had to evacuate his house, which was damaged, and on another occasion he was himself injured in an air raid. Dr. Plunkett was one of the most popular general practitioners in Tooting, and the sympathy of all who knew him will go out to his widow, his two sons, and a daughter.

Dr. ERNEST GEORGE SYMES SAUNDERS died on Jan. 16 at his home in Devonport. He qualified M.B., C.M. at Aberdeen in 1891 and proceeded M.D. in 1893. Not long after qualifying Dr. Saunders, who was born at Exminster, started practising at Devonport, and he was on the staff of the Prince of Wales Hospital there for forty-three years. He was consulting surgeon to the hospital at the time of his death, and for twenty years he had been honorary surgeon to the Torr Home for the Blind. In recent years he had not been so actively engaged in practice as formerly, but he never completely retired. Dr. Saunders inherited his love of art from his grandfather, Emanuel Jeffery, a freeman of Exeter and a contemporary of Turner. He was one of the original members of the Plymouth Arts Club and of the Plymouth Society of Artists. His chief interest outside his work, however, was in archaeology. He was the oldest member of the parent society and had been for many years chairman of the local branch of the Devonshire Association. He spent many of his leisure hours searching the Blockhouse, Brickfields, and Roborough for flint implements and other archaeological relics.

The death of Mr. HERBERT JOHN GREEN at the early age of 40 has cut short what appeared to be a career of great promise. Mr. Green was born at Boyndie in Banffshire, where his father was a successful farmer, and he was educated at Banff Academy. From there he passed to the University of Aberdeen and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1930. He was resident house-surgeon to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and afterwards to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, London. In 1932 he settled in practice in Banff, and was early appointed to the staff of the Chalmers Hospital. Here he carried out much surgical work of high quality, and in 1937 he obtained the F.R.C.S.Ed. Becoming interested in obstetrics and gynaecology, he gave up his practice when he was appointed to the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, in 1938. Here he worked hard and successfully, and in the following year was made registrar to the hospital and tutor in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology of Sheffield University. He obtained the M.R.C.O.G. in 1940. On the outbreak of war in 1939 Mr. Green was called on service as medical officer to the Banffshire R.A. Territorial Unit. He served throughout the war, at one time holding administrative staff appointments, but for the greater part of service he held surgical appointments in India and Ceylon. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Just over a year ago Mr. Green was demobilized and took up again his appointment in Sheffield, where his interest in obstetrical and gynaecological work continued unabated. It seemed likely that he would worthily uphold the reputation of the Jessop Hospital in the future, but this was not to be. Mr. Green was tall, and had a genial disposition which brought him many friends both in Banff and Sheffield. He was held in high esteem by the board and the staff of the Jessop Hospital, and was popular among the students, who profited by his teaching. He was a careful and conscientious surgeon. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

The Services

Capt. (Temp. Major) N. C. Welply, R.A.M.C., has been appointed M.B.E. (Military Division) in recognition of gallant conduct in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.

Brig. F. R. Sandford, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., has been appointed Honorary Colonel, 43 (Wessex) Division, R.A.M.C., Territorial Army, in succession to Col. G. L. Thornton, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following decorations have been conferred by the President of the U.S.A. in recognition of distinguished services in the cause of the Allies:

Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander.—Major-Gen. Sir A. G. Biggam, K.B.E., C.B., K.H.P., Major-Gen. (local) D. C. Monro, C.B.E., C.B., K.H.S., late R.A.M.C.

Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer.—Brig. (local) E. R. Boland, C.B.E., R.A.M.C.

Bronze Star Medal.—Brig. (local) Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, K.C.V.O., Major (Temp.) P. M. Turquet, R.A.M.C.

The following appointments and mentions in dispatches have been announced in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field:

M.B.E.—(Military Division).—Major T. McLardy, R.A.M.C.; Capt. R. S. Seagat and S. Ahmed, I.A.M.C.

Mentioned in Dispatches.—Major G. O. Gauld, and Capt. D. Benson, S. Campbell, D. R. MacPherson, L. D. Stone, and W. J. Street, R.A.M.C.; Capt. C. S. Singh, Sub. D. M. Khan, and Jem. W. M. Khan, I.A.M.C.

it must go to the board and start a series of arguments. The Government proposed to give the universities representation on every board of management and imposed the condition that if there was a substantial amount of teaching the university should have a larger representation. The Government went further and said that the staff should be represented on the board. These proposals were more far-reaching than the English ones.

Mr. THORNTON-KEMSLEY said Mr. Buchanan had been less than fair to the British Hospitals Association, Scottish Branch. He ought to know that that Association agreed in what was proposed and thought that the Opposition went too far in suggesting that teaching hospitals should be taken out of the regional association.

Col. ELLIOT said the point in debate was not a political one. The Opposition found itself in this position because the Government were speaking with two voices. He did not think that the English solution of the problem would completely remove the difficulties, but he thought that the proposed solution in the case of Scotland would not do so either. If the university found itself in conflict with the hospital and bed accommodation was not provided for the university nominee, the university professor would be in the greatest difficulty. By 34 votes to 18 the Committee decided that subsection 2 should stand part of the Clause.

On the motion that Clause 3 stand part of the Bill, Mr. RANKIN asked whether in the term "specialists" Mr. Buchanan included medical auxiliaries or if he proposed to cover the position of these people by Regulations as had been done in the English Act.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he would endeavour to obtain an answer to this question. He remarked that owing to the terribly cold conditions in the Committee room he desired to adjourn the discussion shortly. In reply to Miss HERBISON he said that the department would have power to provide travelling costs to beneficiaries under the Bill. The specialist services would be available as part of the equipment of the hospitals. He promised to look into drafting amendments which had been suggested by Sir JOHN GRAHAM KERR.

The Committee then adjourned.

Food Rationing for Invalids

Col. STODDART-SCOTT asked on Jan. 29 the number of individuals with medical qualifications who sit on the Food Rationing (Special Diets) Advisory Committee; how many times they met during the last six months of 1946; and how many medical men were present on each occasion. Mr. STRACHEY said applications for special rations for individual patients were not taken to the committee as a whole but were sent by the secretary to at least two members of the committee, the two members most qualified to deal with the particular case. All cases raising a new point were sent to all members of the committee. This was more expeditious than attempting to convene the committee to deal with each application. The full committee met when a change of the scales of extra rations automatically available for each illness was in question. For this purpose the committee met twice during the last six months. Eight of the ten members were present at the first and nine at the second meeting. He thought it satisfactory that men who were best qualified should be consulted in the case of each particular interest (see also pp. 227 and 230).

Medical Students from Nigeria

Mr. CREECH JONES said on Jan. 29 that 381 students from Nigeria were studying in universities and medical schools in the United Kingdom. Except in the case of medical schools, where the pressure was greatest, the Nigerian Government did not send over priority lists. Of the eleven students from Nigeria who were placed in medical schools in 1946 three figured high in the priority list for that year. The remainder had been recommended in previous years but could not be placed for various reasons. Every effort was being made by letter and personal contact with university and other authorities to persuade them to allot as many places as possible to students from the Colonies. Mr. Creech Jones praised the help they had given to the Colonial Office despite their own difficulties. He added that the situation of all institutions of higher education would, owing to the claims of ex-Service students, be as difficult as it was in 1946-7.

Tuberculin Tests.—In 975,000 tests of "Attested" cattle made in 1946, 4,461 animals reacted, and in 368,000 tests of "T.T." cattle 6,734 animals reacted. In giving these figures on Jan. 27, Mr. TOM WILLIAMS added that reaction to the tuberculin test did not imply infection in the milk of a reactor.

Universities and Colleges

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

At a meeting of the College held on Jan. 30 the following resolution was passed: The College desires the Negotiating Committee to enter into discussions and negotiations with the Minister on the Regulations authorized by the National Health Service Act.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Monthly dinners will be held in the College for Fellows and Members of the College, members of the associations linked to the College through the joint secretariat, and their wives and guests, on Wednesdays at 7 p.m., Feb. 12, March 12, April 9, May 7, June 11, and July 9, at an inclusive charge of £1 1s., which must be sent with the application to the assistant secretary of the College at least a week before the date of the dinner.

Geoffrey H. Bourne, D.Phil., D.Sc., has been appointed to the Readership in Histology tenable at the London Hospital Medical College and not Geoffrey Bourne, M.D., F.R.C.P., as announced in the *Journal* of Feb. 1 (p. 204).

Medical News

The next meeting of the Zobiological Society of London for scientific business will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 5 p.m.

A joint meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine and the Scientific Film Association will be held at 1, Wimpole Street, London, W., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 4 p.m., when the general subject for discussion will be "The Use of Filmstrip in Medical Teaching."

A meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 2.30 p.m., when there will be a discussion on "Recent Advances in the Treatment of Sewage by Biological Filtration" to be opened by Dr. B. A. Southgate.

A lecture on "Some Chemical and Pharmaceutical Aspects of Anaesthesia" will be given by Dr. H. Davis before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.) on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 7 p.m.

A joint meeting of the Tuberculosis Association with the Section of Anaesthetics of the Royal Society of Medicine will be held at 26, Portland Place, London, W., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 3.30 p.m., when there will be a discussion on "Anaesthesia for Major Thoracic Surgery in the Tuberculous," to be opened by Mr. A. L. d'Abreu, Dr. I. W. Magill, and Dr. Joan Millar.

The Ministry of Supply announces that a further disposal sale will be held at the Ministry's Depot No. 83, Otley, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, and will include a quantity of medical equipment, namely, first-aid haversacks, A.R.P. first-aid boxes, a surgery box, bandages, absorbent gauze, plain wound dressings, calamine lotion, surgical scissors, forceps, white basins, splints, stretchers, and tourniquets. Further information and catalogues can be obtained from the auctioneers, Messrs. Dacre, Son, and Hartley, Station Road, Otley. (Tel.: Otley 2251.)

Dr. A. C. Monkhouse, Deputy Director of Fuel Research, speaking on Jan. 15 at the Royal Institute of Chemistry, said that about 2.3 million tons of smoke were produced in Britain every year—one-half of that from domestic grates. Pollution by oxides of sulphur amounted to about 5 million tons per year, of which one-fifth came from domestic fires burning raw coal. The Atmospheric Pollution Research Committee of the Fuel Research Board was investigating the problem, and had developed apparatus being used by local authorities. More efficient appliances and the use of smokeless fuel would reduce domestic smoke, but no satisfactory method of reducing sulphur dioxide pollution had been developed.

A circular from the Ministry of Health points out that streptomycin is not yet generally available in Britain, but clinical trials are being carried out by the Medical Research Council; and it repeats the warning given in our annotation (Dec. 14, 1946, p. 906) that in the small number of patients with tuberculous meningitis whose lives have been prolonged by treatment with this drug permanent mental derangement, blindness, or deafness has nearly always ensued.

A British medical commission headed by Lord Moran is visiting Nuremberg to study the results of experiments carried out by German scientists on the inmates of concentration camps.