

fluid contained tubercle bacilli. Many other investigators have made these and similar observations. He shows that medicine and its ancillary sciences are based not on what is proved but on what is probable, and since the estimation of probabilities is the function of the statistical method, we support Dr. Fidler when he advocates the more frequent use of statistics in prognosis and therapeutics.

His enthusiasm for numbers leads him, however, to some curious conclusions. He appears to believe that the "medicine of probability" will supplant "orthodox" medicine, yet obviously its true function is to aid it. He expects that his statistical tables, when they are sufficiently elaborated, will enable the physician to use them for the prognosis of disease in the individual: "We imagine that with the development of the numerical scheme we shall be able to predict with a probability bordering on certainty that this particular individual will die within the first week, that that individual will live fifty-one weeks, whereas another will live four years and nine weeks, and so forth." He advises us also to reject the objective criteria of disease—admittedly inadequate though they are—and to substitute for them "the subjective feeling of the person concerned." "Health is a feeling of comfort and 'disease' a feeling of discomfort."

Now when we are accustomed to pay close attention to the patient's story this definition is good, but it is not sufficient. Are we to ignore the x-rayed lung lesion, the silent mitral stenosis, and the unexpected up-going toe because our patient makes no complaint? Are we to ignore Freud's work and accept what the patient says at its face-value? Is the manic not ill because he protests his well-being? Measurement is the basis of science and the statistical method is but an extension of it. In bidding us abandon the objective approach to our patients as materialistic, Dr. Fidler would curb the growth of medical science.

D. V. HUBBLE.

The period of six years which has elapsed since the issue of the fourth edition of L. B. AREY'S *Developmental Anatomy* in 1940 and the publication of the new fifth edition (W. B. Saunders Company; 35s.) has been marked by important additions to our knowledge of the early developmental stages in human and macaque monkey embryos. Brief descriptions of this work, which have been largely carried out by well-known American embryologists, have been incorporated in the present volume, and simplified reproductions of many of their illustrations are also included. Moreover, allusions have been made to much recent work which has been accomplished in connexion with the determination of sex, and the assumed equal division of distribution of genes which accompanies the splitting of chromosomes, and the bearing of this assumption on heredity. The hormonal actions and control of the anterior pituitary gland, ovarian follicles, and corpora lutea, and the interstitial cells of the testis, are also discussed in connexion with their relation to the reproductive cycle, the induction of ovulation, the functional development of the mammary glands during pregnancy, and also the development in both sexes of the sexual characters. Work on experimental embryology has also received due notice and is discussed in relation to the influence of environment upon growth and variations, induced by such factors as (1) mechanical force; (2) physico-chemical agents; (3) radiations, such as those of heat, x-rays, or ultra-violet rays; (4) chemical, through ionic changes. Considerable changes and improvements have been made in other sections of the book, more especially by the introduction of a large number of explanatory drawings, which make the study of what is sometimes regarded as a difficult subject easy and attractive for a beginner, as well as for more advanced students and medical practitioners.

Ophthalmic Literature, a new journal published quarterly by the British Journal of Ophthalmology, Ltd., under the editorship of Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, is a welcome addition to the literature of ophthalmology. It is working in close association with the B.M.A. Abstracting Service. The editor suggests in the preface that ophthalmology has become too isolated a specialty in recent years; this journal should provide that wider background that ophthalmologists are seeking. Abstracts of papers on general medicine, surgery, and pathology that have an ophthalmological bearing will be printed and references included to the current literature in optics, physics, physiology, biochemistry, and so on. The present number opens with a review of penicillin in ophthalmology, characterizing its value as immense and on occasions revolutionary, and concluding with 3½ pages of references. There follow over 200 abstracts from the whole field of ophthalmology. The journal is an excellent production and the matter well displayed and printed.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

The 1946 Year Book of Urology. By Oswald S. Lowsley, M.D., F.A.C.S. (Pp. 392. 21s.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1947.

A summary of recent advances in urology.

Management of Common Cardiac Conditions. Edited by William G. Leaman, Jr., M.D., F.A.C.P. (Pp. 306. 24s.) London: J. B. Lippincott. 1946.

Subjects discussed include the penicillin treatment of subacute bacterial endocarditis, the medical treatment of hypertension, and psychosomatic aspects of cardiovascular disease.

Sinn und Gehalt der Sexuellen Perversionen. By Dr. M. Boss. (Pp. 130. 12 Swiss francs.) Berne: Hans Huber. 1947.

An investigation into the nature of sexual perversions, with case histories.

Die Bedeutung der Seelenkunde von Klages für Biologie und Medizin. By Dr. E. Frauchiger. (Pp. 99. 6.80 Swiss francs.) Berne: Hans Huber. 1947.

An account of von Klage's conception of the soul in biology and medicine.

Die Bluteiweisskörper des Menschen. By P.-D. Dr. med. F. Wuhrmann and Dr. Ing. Chem. Ch. Wunderly. (Pp. 354. 36 Swiss francs.) Basle: Benno Schwabe. 1947.

The blood proteins in man and their clinical significance.

Metallschädigung bei Osteosynthesen. By Dr. R. Nicole. (Pp. 74. 8 Swiss francs.) Basle: Benno Schwabe. 1947.

A study of the damage that may be caused by the metals used in bone fixation.

Nucleic Acid. Symposia of the Society for Experimental Biology. No. 1. (Pp. 290. 35s.) Cambridge: University Press. 1947.

Papers on nucleic acid by various authors read at Cambridge in July, 1946.

Law Relating to Hospitals and Kindred Institutions. By S. R. Speller, LL.B. (Pp. 399. 22s. 6d.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1947.

A textbook on hospital law for hospital administrators, with an introductory outline of English law.

Diseases of the Basal Ganglia and Subthalamic Nuclei. By D. Denny-Brown, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed. by H. A. Christian, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.P. (12s. 6d.) Oxford: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1947.

An account of diseases that result from disturbances of the structure and function of the basal ganglia and subthalamic nuclei.

Endocrine Function of the Hypophysis. By H. B. Friedgood, M.D. Ed. by H. A. Christian, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.P. (25s.) Oxford: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1947.

Describes the development, structure, and function of the hypophysis and its hormones.

Treponematoses. By Ellis H. Hudson, M.D., D.T.M.H. Ed. by H. A. Christian, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.P. (12s. 6d.) Oxford: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1947.

The main theme is that syphilis, yaws, and the "syphiloids" are caused by the same species of treponema.

Ulcer of the Stomach, Duodenum, and Jejunum. By Ralph C. Brown, M.D. Ed. by H. A. Christian, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.P. (12s. 6d.) Oxford: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1947.

A clinical account of peptic ulceration, with differential diagnosis and treatment.

Introduction to Surgery. By V. K. Frantz, M.D., and H. D. Harvey, M.D. (Pp. 216. 12s. 6d.) Oxford: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1947.

An elementary introduction to pathology, surgical technique, and anaesthesia.

Essentials of Clinical Proctology. By M. G. Spiesman, B.S., M.D. (Pp. 238. 21s.) London: William Heinemann. 1946.

Discusses the embryology, anatomy, surgery, and post-operative care related to proctology.

to doctor oneself ought not lightly to be given up. In this instance Mr. Linstead thought the Minister had proved his case. As the experience of the treatment of venereal disease among troops in Italy and Japan had shown, it was possible to build up a penicillin-resistant organism, with the result that penicillin became no use in treatment. It appeared to people who studied the Bill that much of the control was given away in Clause 1 (2), which provided that anyone running an institution which he described as a "nursing home" was free to purchase any quantity of penicillin which he desired. Yet use by such a purchaser of the penicillin was in fact prohibited under the Bill. In Clause 2 the Minister took power to control additional substances. As the Clause was now drafted these substances must be produced by living organisms, but it was likely that research laboratories might find they could be produced by chemical action. It would be desirable to look at that definition again, unless the scientist who produced the substance was to be regarded as a living organism. He drew attention to the lack of a specific power of enforcement and suggested that the inspectors appointed under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act might be used.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER SHAWCROSS welcomed the Bill, as the only factory which made penicillin in this country was in his constituency. He hoped that the definition of "other substances" might be enlarged in committee so that more restrictions might be placed upon what was probably the biggest, the most harmful, and most shameful racket ever organized by private enterprise—namely, the patent medicine industry.

Mr. SIDNEY MARSHALL said it had never been decided that adrenaline and insulin should be controlled by Act of Parliament. Penicillin, which received a great deal of false approbation from the medical profession, was supposed to achieve miracles. At one time arsenic preparations were supposed to be the only specifics in the treatment of venereal disease. Now they were told that penicillin was the one great specific for that disease. It was unfortunate that this medicament which had so many false claims made in regard to it should have received the attention of Parliament as it had done. It had failed in many cases.

At this point the debate stood adjourned, although an agreement had been made to take the Second Reading that night.

"Closed Shop"

When the debate was resumed on June 12 Mr. E. P. SMITH said that it had been clearly demonstrated that control was necessary. Nevertheless he objected to Clause 2 (1), which extended the provisions of the Bill to other substances and gave the Minister power to control substances which had not even been discovered. Moreover the Bill limited the use of penicillin to duly qualified medical practitioners and therefore made the question one primarily of the practitioners' registration and only secondarily of his qualifications. Mr. Smith said that he himself, when he had reason to believe that he was seriously ill, invariably called in a doctor who had been struck off the *Medical Register*, because he could not sign a death certificate and could not avoid the consequences of any mistake by the simple expedient of having him quietly buried or cremated. He regarded the restriction of the right to prescribe penicillin to duly qualified practitioners as a disagreeable manifestation of the principle of the "closed shop."

The Bill was then read a second time and sent to a committee of the whole House.

Day Nurseries

Mr. SYDNEY SHEPARD drew attention to the provision of day nurseries. The Government urged mothers with young children to go out to work and leave their children in day nurseries, but local authorities were closing these down on the grounds of expense. Last year 167 of these nurseries were closed, although the textile trades were 150,000 women short, the clothing trades were 100,000 short, and the laundry trades 23,000 short.

Mrs. LEAH MANNING said there was a general feeling that mothers with very young children should be at home with them and not in the factories. She advocated the institution of day nurseries near, or even at, factories.

Dr. HADEN GUEST said that in his constituency the need for extra nursery accommodation at a reasonable price had been brought emphatically to his notice.

Mr. ANEURIN BEVAN said in 1939 there were 104 day nurseries in England and Wales. In 1944 the number increased to 1,550, with places for 71,000 children. In 1947 these figures fell to 900 nurseries, with places for 44,000 children, but in the meantime 370 nursery schools had been provided for 19,000 children. These figures showed a higher proportion of women in industry and of nursery facilities than in time of war. The

Government regarded the substitution of nursery schools for day nurseries as a better solution. It must not allow itself to be panicked into recruiting women into industry if as a consequence it caused neglect of young children. They had about 150,000 children in the infant departments of primary schools, and about 250 wartime nurseries had become nursery schools, so they were making some headway and hoped to expand when the need was proved. They gave an average grant of 50% towards the cost of nursery schools, and he could not agree to increase the proportion. He was not sure what his powers were in regard to crèche facilities in factories. There was not legislative power at present, and not all factories were desirable places for young children. He would see to what extent it was possible to provide crèches in suitable factories so that the mother could look in during the day at the baby and could take it home with her straight away.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Titles of degrees of M.B., B.Chir., were conferred by diploma on N. J. Pease (Newnham College) during May.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

George Macfeat Wishart, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., Gardiner Professor of Physiological Chemistry, has been appointed Director of Postgraduate Medical Education in the University.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES DIPLOMA.—Agnes P. Downie, Mary Farquharson, A. Gauhar, G. R. Hales, H. B. Kelly, R. B. Leech, S. P. Nagrath, Jacomina A. Richter, S. K. Sen Gupta, S. N. Setty, N. B. Shah, T. Walker.

The Services

Air Commodore T. McClurkin has been appointed Honorary Physician to the King and Air Vice-Marshal D. McLaren, C.B.E., and Air Commodore F. J. Murphy, C.B.E., have been appointed Honorary Surgeons to the King in succession to Air Vice-Marshal K. Biggs, C.B.E., M.C., A. E. Panter, C.B., and T. J. Kelly, C.B.E., M.C., respectively, who have relinquished their appointments on retirement.

The following officers have been awarded the Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army: Majors (Honorary Lieut.-Colonels) J. W. Galloway, and D. Laing (T.A.R.O.), Major J. Burns, M.C., and Captain B. St. J. Steadman, R.A.M.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE: MEDICAL BRANCH

A scheme to grant short service commissions to registered medical men of British nationality who wish to serve in the R.A.F. Medical Branch, or who wish to re-enter the Service, has now been approved. By its terms doctors under 30 years of age on application (for the next few years the age will be 32) will be considered for the grant of commissions for a period of four years on the active list, followed by a period of four years on the reserve. During his service on the active list a medical officer will be considered for the grant of a permanent commission. Should he not be selected for a permanent commission he will be eligible for a gratuity of £600 on leaving the service on completion of four years' active list service on the short service commission.

The rank on entry will normally be that of Flying Officer, but allowance will be made for the full period of any previous service as a medical officer in either the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, or the Indian Medical Service. There are also provisions under which entrants may first engage in a whole-time postgraduate appointment in a recognized hospital, or complete such an appointment if already held; in either case the period of the appointment, up to a maximum of one year, will count towards seniority in the rank of Flight-Lieutenant. Similarly an entrant who has previously held such a postgraduate appointment may receive an antedate of his commission equivalent to the period of the appointment, but not exceeding one year.

Accepted applicants will be required to serve in any part of the world and will be required, on entry, to pass an examination by a Service medical board to assess their fitness to do so, and of their fitness to fly as passengers. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Under-Secretary of State for Air (D.G.M.S.), Awdry House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieut.-Colonel M. M. LOWSLEY died at his home in Bradnich, Devon, on May 8, at the age of 74. He was the fifth son of the late Luke Lowsley, of Hampstead Norris, Berks, and was educated at Cheltenham College and Charing Cross Hospital. He qualified in 1896 and was commissioned in the R.A.M.C. in 1898, retiring in 1922. He then went into general practice at Bradninch, retiring from that in 1937. He served with distinction during the first world war, being twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the D.S.O. and the Greek Meritorious Medal. During the second world war he served continuously on medical boards and in the Home Guard. He took a great interest in local government and was for a long period on the Wokingham Rural District Council.

Surgeon Rear-Admiral H. M. WHELAN, formerly officer commanding the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, died on May 27, at the age of 57, after a long illness. Hamlet Mark Whelan was a son of the late Fleet Surgeon J. H. Whelan; educated at University College, Cardiff, and the London Hospital, he qualified in 1912. He joined the naval medical service the same year and served in the cruisers *Essex* and *Adventure*, and during the 1914-18 war at the R.N. Hospital, Chatham. Subsequently, he was in charge of the R.N. Hospital at the Cape of Good Hope, which appointment he retained until 1943, when he became Surgeon Captain (surgical division) of the R.N. Hospital, Plymouth. In 1944 he was promoted rear-admiral and became Principal Medical Officer, Western Approaches. He was appointed an honorary surgeon to the King in 1946.

In this column of the *Journal* of June 7 (p. 830) Sir Henry L. Tidy, K.C.B., should read Sir Henry L. Tidy, K.B.E.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES

Smallpox

Contacts remain under surveillance at Barnsley C.B., Bilston U.D., and Wakefield C.B. The last patients were removed on June 4 and the cropping period for a new generation has been entered, but no further cases have been reported at the time of going to press.

At Barry U.D., Glamorgan, a woman aged 28 was removed as a case of suspected smallpox on June 13, and the usual precautions were taken. The diagnosis is still in doubt.

The diagnosis in the initial Wakefield case has now been confirmed by the recovery of variola virus on egg culture.

The last case was removed from Sheffield on May 21, and there are good reasons for believing that the outbreak there has terminated.

The period of surveillance of contacts at Coseley expired on June 16 without further incident. The outlook here is hopeful.

Discussion of Table

In *England and Wales* infectious diseases were less prevalent. There were falls in the incidence of measles 516, whooping-cough 222, and scarlet fever 96.

The largest decreases in the notifications of measles were Essex 240, Worcestershire 152, Lancashire 142, and Kent 75; the largest increases were Glamorganshire 164, Isle of Ely 83, Hertfordshire 63, and Somerset 53. Small decreases in the incidence of whooping-cough were recorded in most areas, and the largest declines were Kent 48 and Essex 32. In contrast to the general trend large rises in the number of notifications occurred in Yorkshire West Riding 75 and Middlesex 45. There were no changes of any size in the local returns of scarlet fever. The only variations of note in the returns of diphtheria were a decrease in Lancashire 17 and an increase in Durham 17.

The notifications of smallpox were 6 higher than in the preceding week, giving the largest weekly total for recent years. The 14 cases were distributed in three areas, Yorkshire West Riding, Barnsley C.B. 11, Sheffield C.B. 1, and Staffordshire, Coseley U.D. 2.

In *Scotland* decreases were recorded in the notifications of whooping-cough 42 and acute primary pneumonia 15, the only increase being that for measles 36. The notifications of cerebrospinal fever in Glasgow rose from 15 to 29.

In *Eire* the incidence of measles increased by 28, while a fall was recorded for whooping-cough 12 and diphtheria 13. The rise in cases of measles was mainly contributed by Dublin C.B., with an increase of 22.

In *Northern Ireland* the only change of any size in the trends of infectious diseases was an increase of 13 in the notifications of measles.

Week Ending June 7

Notifications of infectious diseases in England and Wales during the week included: scarlet fever 730, whooping-cough 2,050, diphtheria 196, measles 13,535, pneumonia 467, cerebrospinal fever 63, acute poliomyelitis 22, dysentery 53, smallpox 7, paratyphoid 16, typhoid 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

We print below a summary of Infectious Diseases and Vital Statistics in the British Isles during the week ended May 31.

Figures of Principal Notifiable Diseases for the week and those for the corresponding week last year, for: (a) England and Wales (London included), (b) London (administrative county), (c) Scotland, (d) Eire, (e) Northern Ireland.

Figures of Births and Deaths, and of Deaths recorded under each infectious disease, are for: (a) The 126 great towns in England and Wales (including London), (b) London (administrative county), (c) The 16 principal towns in Scotland, (d) The 13 principal towns in Eire, (e) The 10 principal towns in Northern Ireland.

A dash — denotes no cases: a blank space denotes disease not notifiable or no return available.

Disease	1947					1946 (Corresponding Week)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cerebrospinal fever ..	73	—	46	6	4	5	—	33	—	—
Deaths	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	194	14	55	15	5	304	43	86	38	8
Deaths	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	46	4	19	—	—	163	15	46	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica, acute	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	25	10	3	—	—	40	10	3
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	27	—
Deaths	64	3	23	10	2	35	1	11	5	3
Measles*	12,314	545	177	110	34	3,931	967	640	78	5
Deaths	10	2	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	56	6	12	—	—	64	4	23	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	7	—	1(A)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, influenzal	512	30	3	5	10	596	43	3	5	3
Deaths (from influenza)†	7	1	—	1	—	13	3	2	—	3
Pneumonia, primary	—	—	171	20	6	—	32	228	32	7
Deaths	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Polio-encephalitis, acute	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, acute	18	2	4	4	—	9	1	1	5	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	—	2	18	—	—	—	1	20	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia‡	116	7	14	2	1	135	8	10	3	—
Deaths	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	886	75	147	22	42	1,070	88	176	31	30
Deaths	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Smallpox	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	1	—	6	2	1	5	—	4	4	2
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough*	1,657	240	154	38	20	2,055	193	92	30	16
Deaths	13	4	1	4	1	10	2	3	1	—
Deaths (0-1 year)	395	47	74	26	15	321	46	63	25	12
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths (excluding stillbirths)	4,476	696	582	175	111	4,336	678	615	194	126
Annual death rate (per 1,000 persons living)	—	—	12.1	11.0	—	—	—	13.5	12.4	—
Live births	8,561	1329	1131	522	320	8,438	1273	1009	444	283
Annual rate per 1,000 persons living	—	—	22.8	32.9	—	—	—	20.3	28.4	—
Stillbirths	273	32	29	—	—	264	33	29	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (including stillborn)	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	28	—	—

* Measles and whooping-cough are not notifiable in Scotland, and the returns are therefore an approximation only.

† Includes primary form for England and Wales, London (administrative county), and Northern Ireland.

‡ Includes puerperal fever for England and Wales and Eire.

COMING EVENTS

Malaria Control

The annual malaria control courses for planters, miners, and others is to be resumed and this year will be held at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C., from June 23 to 27 inclusive. The lectures and demonstrations will be given from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. each day. Arrangements will be made to give lectures on other subjects such as housing, sanitation, etc., in the afternoons. The course is free. Applications to attend should be sent as early as possible to the organizing secretary, Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Nutrition and Bread

The Sanderson-Wells Lecture will be delivered by Sir Jack Drummond, D.Sc., F.R.S., at the Middlesex Hospital, W., on Tuesday, June 24, at 4.30 p.m. His subject is "The Nutritional Value of Bread." The lecture is open to all members of the medical profession.

Paddington Medical Society

The annual general meeting of the Paddington Medical Society will be held at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W., on Tuesday, June 24, at 8.45 p.m., when the president, Dr. L. Zeitline, will deliver an address on "Humour in Medicine." All medical practitioners are invited to attend.

Hygiene Congress

A Congress of School and University Hygiene will be held in Paris on June 25-29, under the auspices of the Ministries of Education and Public Health. Subjects to be discussed include the schooling of mental defectives, school meals, schools for visually defective children, and corrective exercises. Doctors from abroad interested in school hygiene are invited to participate. Inquiries should be addressed to the secretary-general of the congress, Dr. P. Delthil, 46, Rue de Naples, Paris (8e).

Faculty of Homoeopathy

A meeting of the Faculty of Homoeopathy will be held at London Homoeopathic Hospital on Wednesday, June 25, at 5 p.m., when Dr. John Paterson will read a paper on "Homoeopathic Philosophy Brought Up to Date."

Medico-Legal Society

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at 26, Portland Place, W., on Thursday, June 26, at 8.15 p.m., when the president will read a paper on "Psychiatry and Degrees of Murder."

Faculty of Radiologists

The annual meeting of the Faculty of Radiologists (45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.) will be held at Birmingham on Friday and Saturday, June 27 and 28.

Society for Endocrinology

A meeting of the Society for Endocrinology will be held at Guy's Hospital, S.E., on Saturday, June 28, at 10 a.m., when a symposium on "The Assay of Urinary Steroids" will be presented.

Lewis's Library and Bookshop

Messrs. H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd. (136, Gower Street, London, W.C.), have asked us to bring to the notice of our readers the fact that they have arranged a staff outing for Saturday, June 28, and that, in consequence, their premises will be closed on that day.

Association of Clinical Pathologists

The 38th scientific meeting of the Association of Clinical Pathologists will be held at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, Cambridge, on Friday and Saturday, June 27 and 28. The programme is as follows: June 27: 9.30 a.m., Dr. K. S. Thompson, "Chiari's Thrombosis of the Hepatic Ostia"; 9.45 a.m., Dr. M. Bodian, "Pulmonary Haemosiderosis"; 10.10 a.m., Drs. G. T. Cook and B. P. Marmion, "Gastro-enteritis of Unknown Aetiology: Outbreaks at Leicester and Oxford, 1944-7," followed by a discussion to be opened by Dr. R. Cruickshank; 11.35 a.m., Dr. H. Sikl (Prague), "Lesser Known Histological Methods for Routine Use in the Laboratory"; 12 noon, Dr. R. M. Haines, "The Eye in Tuberculous Sclerosis"; 12.15 p.m., Drs. J. S. Mitchell and A. M. Barrett, Symposium on "The Radiosensitivity of Tumours"; 2 p.m., demonstrations; 4.45 p.m., Dr. J. E. McCartney, "The Use of the Electron Microscope in Bacteriology"; 5.15 p.m., Presidential Address, "A Retrospect of British Pathology." June 28: 9.30 a.m., Dr. M. Hynes, "The Leucocyte Drift"; 9.55 a.m., Dr. J. Ungar, "The Antigenic Properties of Pertussis Vaccines"; 10.15 a.m., Dr. S. Seviat, "Saline Haemolysin Test for Streptococci"; 10.30 a.m., Dr. F. Vanicek (Pilsen), Report on "Some Attempts to Simplify Diagnostic Methods in Clinical Bacteriology"; 11.30 a.m., Dr. A. Renshaw, "Blood Protein Variations in Rheumatic Diseases, with Remarks on Technique"; 11.50 a.m., Dr. J. V. Wilson, "Blood

Viscosity as an Index of Activity in Chronic Rheumatism"; 12.10 p.m., Drs. E. J. King and R. J. Garner, observations on "The Colorimetric Determination of Glucose"; 12.35 p.m., Dr. C. E. Dukes, "Unsolved Problems in Genito-urinary Tuberculosis"; 2.30 p.m., Prof. H. R. Dean will conduct a party round the colleges and Dr. R. Williamson will show some early medical books.

Various demonstrations will be given from 2 p.m. on June 27 to 12 noon on June 28.

DIARY OF SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

Section of Urology.—Thursday, June 26, 8 p.m. Clinico-pathological Meeting.

Sections of Laryngology and Otolaryngology.—Friday, June 27, Combined Summer Meeting at Brighton. Meeting in the Nurses' Lecture Room, Royal Sussex County Hospital. 10 a.m., Paper by Miss Winifred Hall and Mr. John McGibbon: The Association of Otitis Media with Acute Non-specific Gastro-enteritis of Infants. 2 p.m., Papers by Mr. V. E. Negus: Certain Anatomical and Physiological Considerations in Paralysis of the Larynx; Mr. W. E. Archer: The Treatment of Sub-acute Maxillary Sinusitis especially in Children. Film by Dr. Hollinger of "Bronchial Neoplasms" will be shown by Mr. G. H. Bateman.

Sections of Laryngology and Otolaryngology.—Saturday, June 28. Summer meeting at Brighton continued. 10 a.m., Clinical meeting in Grant Ward, Royal Sussex County Hospital. Discussion, 11.45 a.m. Film and Demonstration: Miss M. R. Dix and Mr. C. S. Hallpike: Pure tone audiometry in young children. A new technique.

POSTGRADUATE DIARY

EDINBURGH POSTGRADUATE BOARD FOR MEDICINE.—At West Medical Lecture Theatre, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Tuesday, June 24, 5 p.m., Dr. T. N. MacGregor: Sex Hormones in Theory and Practice.

LONDON SCHOOL OF DERMATOLOGY, 5, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W.C.—Tuesday, June 24, 5 p.m., Dr. W. J. O'Donovan: Occupational Dermatitis. Wednesday, June 25, 5 p.m., Dr. C. W. McKenny: Technique of X-ray Treatment (Part II).

A clinico-pathological demonstration will be held in the Meyerstein Lecture Theatre of the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine, Horseferry Road, S.W., on Monday, July 7, at 5 p.m., when two cases of aplastic anaemia will be shown.

APPOINTMENTS

Miss Laura Margaret Dorothea Mill, M.B., Ch.B., has been appointed a Medical Commissioner of the General Board of Control for Scotland in place of Dr. Kate Fraser who retired recently. Dr. Mill has been in the service of the General Board of Control as a Deputy Commissioner since 1936.

Mr. Daniel Lamont, consulting surgeon at the Gilbert Bain Hospital, Lerwick, has been appointed an honorary member of the Association Française de Chirurgie.

Dr. H. B. Lee, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed a Nominated Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Helena.

HEWITT, S., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Deputy County Medical Officer for Herefordshire.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—The following appointments are announced at the hospitals, etc., indicated in parentheses: *Medical Superintendent*, A. Mitchell, M.D. (St. John's). *Deputy Medical Superintendents*, R. G. Thomas, F.R.C.S.Ed. (Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton); J. Sharkey, M.D. (Northern); R. D. Green, M.D. (Paddington); F. R. Leonard, F.R.C.S. (St. Leonard's); M. Twohey, M.D. (New End). *Senior Resident Surgeons*, I. A. Alexander, M.B., Ch.B. (Hackney); E. C. Chitty, F.R.C.S.Ed. (St. Stephen's). *Pathologist*, A. Beck, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed. (Group Laboratory, North-western). *Assistant Pathologists*, A. F. Mohun, M.B., B.S. (Archway Group Laboratory); S. C. Dobson, B.M., B.Ch. (St. Mary Abbots Group Laboratory). *Junior Assistant Pathologist*, R. Martlew, M.B., B.Chir. (Lambeth Group Laboratory). *Radiodiagnostician*, V. G. Peckar, M.B., B.S. (Lambeth and St. Charles). *Assistant Radiodiagnostician*, G. M. Ross, M.B., Ch.B. (Hammersmith). *Junior Assistant Radiodiagnostician*, J. M. Corrali, M.B., Ch.B. (Hammersmith). *Assistant Medical Officers, School Health Service*, G. K. Lim, M.B., B.S., A. L. Thrower, M.B., B.S., Edith J. R. Parfit, M.D.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

The charge for an insertion under this head is 10s. 6d. for 18 words or less. Extra words 3s. 6d. for each six or less. Payment should be forwarded with the notice, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, and should reach the Advertisement Manager not later than first post Monday morning.

BIRTHS

CAPPER.—On June 3, 1947, to Margaret (née Hutchinson), wife of J. I. Capper, M.B., of Merthyr Tydfil, a son.
ROSS.—On May 24, 1947, to Mary (née Long), wife of Kenneth Aird Ross, M.B., Ch.B., 74, Clare Court, Judd Street, W.C.1, a son.
TAYLOR.—On May 24, 1947, to Dinah (née Lidster), wife of Kenneth H. Taylor, F.R.C.S., a son.

MARRIAGE

POLLITT—ATTWOOD.—On April 30, 1947, at Castle Church, Stafford, Peter G. H. T. Pollitt, M.B., Ch.B., to Gwendoline Attwood.