

physics. Dr. Gordon sets out fully the difficulties which a consistent philosophy of the universe, or theology, must reconcile and insists that each man must face those difficulties for himself; he may end by reaching conclusions long ago propounded, but they must be his conclusions. As the first Marquis of Halifax said, "Men who borrow their opinions can never repay their debts." It is not a sneer but a psychological truth that each man must make his own God; yet the result may not differ superficially from the God of a "revelation." It differs, however, fundamentally in as much as it is realized by the individual. Dr. Gordon's holistic conception of the soul and Aristotle's entelechy do not seem very different, but the two philosophers have travelled by different routes.

Dr. Gordon's philosophy is optimistic. He believes in ethical progress and reminds us that, on a cosmic time scale, civilization is young. Perhaps one needs more than an average degree of altruism to be comforted by his argument, but certainly an honest student will learn from Dr. Gordon's book some useful lessons in self-discipline.

MAJOR GREENWOOD.

GROWTH OF A VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL

The Story of a Scottish Voluntary Hospital. The Royal Northern Infirmary, Inverness. By T. C. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.). (Pp. 279. 8s. 6d.) Inverness: The "Northern Chronicle" Office.

The author of this interesting study of the inception and growth of a typical Scottish voluntary hospital presents a panorama in miniature of the changing social standards and advances in medical practice during the past 150 years against a background of the detailed administration and inevitable development of a living institution meeting an increasing need. Conceived in 1797 as a means of affording effectual aid to the sick poor in the Highlands of Scotland, and nurtured through the years by the generosity and devotion of succeeding generations of public-spirited individuals, the Inverness Infirmary has grown from small beginnings into the Royal Northern Infirmary, the acknowledged medical centre for the Northern Region of Scotland. The author has compiled the story from contemporary records and reports, and excerpts from the minutes of the Weekly Meetings of Committee give colour and human interest to the recurring pattern of increasing demands having to be met by increasing expansion and greater efforts to enlarge the funds. From the earliest days the interest of the managers and staff in the detailed administration of the hospital is clear—even concern about the vagaries of the Infirmary cow is recorded—as well as their interest in the welfare and progress of the patients.

To the student of medical and social history interesting glimpses are afforded of the values, human and monetary, accented in the early part of last century. It is startling to realize that the provision for the "lunatic poor" consisted of cells—8 feet square—and that in 1811 one of the staff reported to the Committee that a female lunatic who had been in the Asylum for nearly 12 months "was so far recovered, that she might be allowed to leave her cell with safety, but as she was quite destitute of cloaths—being literally in a state of perfect nudity—the doctor suggested the propriety of furnishing her with some." Fifty years before Florence Nightingale the nurse ranked with the cook and chambermaid, with a wage of £4 yearly, and the matron's wage at £10 was less than the gardener's.

This book throughout illustrates clearly the gradual evolution of the voluntary hospital, which through the initiative and enterprise of private individuals has constantly been in advance of public authorities in meeting the needs of the community. As the author states in his preface, the knowledge of such a history is of special interest and importance at the present time, when the trend of events points to the assumption by the Government of departmental and possibly bureaucratic direction and control in the sphere of hospital work. Dr. Mackenzie has shown "a sound judgment and a mature understanding" in his compilation, and his hope that many readers who think kindly of the North may find much of interest in this book should be entirely fulfilled.

E. A. CORMACK.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

Males and Females. By R. Pilkington. (Pp. 92. 6s.) London: Delisle. 1948.

An introduction to the physiology of sex for adolescents.

Education and Health of the Partially Seeing Child. By W. Hathaway. 1st ed. Revised. (Pp. 216. 14s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1947.

Intended for teachers, administrators, and nurses.

Congenital Malformations. By D. P. Murphy, M.D., F.A.C.S. 2nd ed. (Pp. 127. 30s.) London: J. B. Lippincott. 1947.

A practical introductory account of the causes of congenital malformations.

Diagnosis in Daily Practice. By B. V. White, M.D., and C. F. Geschickter, M.D. (Pp. 693. £4 10s.) London: J. B. Lippincott. 1947.

A textbook of diagnosis intended for the general practitioner and house-man.

Restoration Exercises for Women. By E. Rout. Preface by Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S. 9th ed. (Pp. 84. 7s. 6d.) London: William Heinemann. 1948.

Physical exercises described and illustrated for women.

The Care of the Teeth. By G. H. Russell, M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S. (Pp. 48. 2s.) Altrincham: John Sheratt. 1948.

Instructions for the mother on the care of her own and her baby's teeth.

How to Become a Pharmacist. By W. A. Muteham, M.P.S. (Pp. 120. 5s.) London: The Actinic Press. 1948.

An outline for prospective entrants to pharmacy.

The Metabolic Brain Diseases and Their Treatment. By G. T. Stockings, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (Pp. 262. 16s.) London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1947.

The author discusses the physiology and chemistry of physical therapies and compares these with psychotherapeutic methods.

A Manual of Pharmacology. By T. Sollmann, M.D. 7th ed. (Pp. 1,132. 57s. 6d.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1948.

Intended as a comprehensive outline of modern knowledge of pharmacology.

Sport und Kreislauf. Edited by Dr. A. Wander. (Pp. 154. 12.80 Swiss francs.) Bern: Medizinischer Verlag Hans Huber. 1947.

Papers on the circulatory system in relation to athletics.

La Streptomycine. By Prof. C. Levaditi. (Pp. 218. 350 francs.) Paris: Presses Documentaires. 1947.

A monograph on the preparation of streptomycin and its clinical and experimental applications.

Das Psychoanalytische Volksbuch. Edited by Federn and Meng. 4th ed. (Pp. 736. 24.50 Swiss francs.) Bern: Hans Huber. 1939.

An exposition of psycho-analysis for the layman.

Erkennung und Unterscheidung akuter innerer und ansteckender Krankheiten. By Prof. A. Sylla. (Pp. 456. R.M.18.) Berlin: Urban and Schwarzenberg. 1948.

A textbook of acute diseases and communicable diseases.

Melk in het bijzonder als Zuigelingenvoedsel. By Dr. J. H. de Haas and Ir. O. Meulemans. 2nd ed. (Pp. 112. No price.) Batavia, N.E.I.: Tweede Druk. 1940.

A monograph on the composition of milk.

Histopatologia d'una Nova Capa d'Epiteli Semiescamós pla que Cobreix les Mucoses Digestives. By F. D. i. Jorda. (Pp. 83. No price.) Barcelona: L'Institut d'Estudis Catalans. 1947.

An account of a "semi-squamous epithelial layer covering the gastric and intestinal mucosae" which the author claims he can demonstrate.

irradiating apparatus were used. Regulations relating to factories in which luminizing was carried on were already in force and had been found most useful. There were other establishments for which safety precautions should be prescribed—for example, hospitals and laboratories. In addition the Minister was empowered to ensure by Regulation that radioactive waste products from factories and so on were disposed of safely. Chimneys should be heightened to ensure that dangerous smokes were dissipated; the rate and temperature at which liquid effluent was discharged should be regulated; and contaminated articles of clothing or equipment should be disposed of safely.

Clause 1 empowered the Minister of Supply to manufacture, process, and distribute radioactive substances. This would enable him to dispose of by-products from atomic energy piles as well as natural radium and radon. The Government hoped to improve the supply of radioactive substances of all kinds for medicine, research, and industry. Clause 2 gave the Minister power to control the import and export of radioactive substances, a control at present effected under a temporary Act of 1939. Lord Henderson closed by emphasizing the Government's intention to avoid unnecessary interference with science, medicine, or industry.

LORD CHERWELL said that for the last twenty-five years there had been scarcely any cases of severe injury to persons using x rays. When one compared the relative safety of this sort of work with the number of deaths on the road one felt that perhaps Parliament was taking unnecessary trouble. On the other hand a number of new radioactive substances were being produced and the carrying into law of some measure such as the Bill was probably justified. He was glad that the Bill introduced last year had been replaced by the new measure. The old Bill was calculated to hamstring research. This Bill laid down that nobody, unless he had a licence, was to administer a radioactive substance to human beings. On that the Minister presumably would act on the advice of the Committee. No definition was given in the Bill of "irradiating apparatus." This too would have to be decided on the advice of the Committee. He hoped the Minister would make sure that the Committee contained industrial people who used these substances and that it was not over-weighted with medical watchdogs.

LORD AMULREE said this was the first time that any form of control of the use of x rays had been placed upon members of the medical profession. It would now become necessary for a doctor to obtain a special permit before he could carry out certain forms of treatment. He hoped that requirement would not become a regular practice, but he admitted that the danger to patients from the use of radium and x rays by medical practitioners who had not been well trained and experienced in their use was very great. He had seen catastrophic instances where people had been severely damaged by radiation. The Bill said a person carrying on a hospital, a clinic, or a nursing home could possess radioactive substances. He asked whether sufficient care would be taken to ensure that matrons could not acquire radium or other radioactive substances and keep them in such a way that proper protection was not afforded. He was pleased to see that safeguards would be provided in hospitals and factories. It would be valuable to control more buildings where radioactive substances were used, although these buildings did not come under the Factories Act.

LORD HENDERSON said physicists would have proper representation on the Advisory Committee. He was not able to say whether there would be industrial representatives. It would be within the province of the Industrial Committee to make recommendations about the conditions in which stocks of radioactive substances should be held in hospitals and nursing-homes.

The Bill was read a second time without a division and was sent to a Committee of the whole house.

Personal Injuries Bill

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS moved on April 23 the Second Reading of the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Bill. He said Clause 1 abolished the notorious doctrine of common employment whereby an employer was not responsible for injuries to his servants caused by the negligence of a fellow servant. A subsequent Clause provided that in assessing the sum to be awarded to an injured workman the courts should in future take into account his loss of earnings or profits but should set against that loss one-half of the National Insurance benefit. The courts would continue to have regard to medical expenses if these had been incurred. There would be no obligation to incur such expenses after the National Health Scheme came into operation, but if they were nevertheless incurred they would rank.

The Bill was read a second time.

Criminal Justice Bill

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the House of Lords on April 27, moved the Second Reading of the Criminal Justice Bill, into which the House of Commons had inserted a provision suspending the execution of a capital sentence for five years. In the course of the debate the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER said Parliament had experience of other measures which were hurried forward without regard to the times. The National Health Service might for a time deprive people of medical assistance with the intention of some day providing medical assistance for all. Lord OAKSEY did not think any classification of murders or of murderers would be of benefit. It was far better to leave the matter at the discretion of the Home Secretary.

When the debate was resumed on April 28 Lord TEMPLEWOOD said the Bill proposed greater facilities for medical inspection and treatment of prisoners, on the basis that penal prisoners had to be dealt with individually. Investigation of individual cases and the adoption of the method most suitable for the particular delinquent had succeeded in the Fighting Services during the war. He felt profoundly the need for this country to show its respect for the sanctity of human life. Lord READING mentioned the substitution in the Bill of the term "Broadmoor patient" for "criminal lunatic." That exemplified the tendency in this country to call things by a different name and think that thereby their character was changed.

LORD MAUGHAM predicted that if capital punishment were suspended there would in five years be practically no difference in the number of murders. The experiment would prove nothing. A large proportion of those who spoke in the House of Commons against the death penalty did so because of the method of its administration. The method was out of date, horrible, and caused hysteria among prisoners who heard that a hanging was taking place. With modern knowledge a mere prick in the arm would surely carry out the course he held, in the interest of the State, to be necessary.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH said he found in the Bill a provision for compulsory mental and physical examination. He understood it to be a principle of common law that an accused could not be physically examined without his consent. He believed that little could be gained from a physical examination except with the co-operation of the prisoner. He felt the proposal departed from the principles of established law. It was also a new principle of law that an innocent person should be forcibly made to give a finger-print.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Industrial Injuries.—The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Bill was read a first time in the House of Commons on April 29.

Hospital Beds.—SIR ERNEST GRAHAM-LITTLE inquired on April 30 how many hospital beds in England and Wales would be available on the appointed day as compared with the number in 1938. Mr. BEVAN replied that the total number of beds in England and Wales at the end of 1947, the latest date for which information was available, was 533,000. The corresponding figure for 1938 so far as known was 466,000.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Jan C. Smuts will be installed as Chancellor of the University on June 10 and will afterwards confer honorary degrees, including that of D.Sc. on Sir William Wilson Jameson, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education; on Sir Hugh Lett, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.C.S., President of the British Medical Association; and on Sir Paul Fildes, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.S., Director of the Department of Chemical Bacteriology, Medical Research Council. The same honorary degree will be conferred also on Sir Robert Robinson, D.Sc., President of the Royal Society and Waynflete Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

On April 24 the degree of M.D. was conferred upon J. Hood, Colonel J. S. K. Boyd, late R.A.M.C., and R. R. Gordon.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Prof. Robert McWhirter, the first occupant of the recently endowed Forbes Chair of Medical Radiology, delivered his inaugural lecture in the Pollock Memorial Hall, Edinburgh, on April 28, when he was introduced by Prof. Sydney Smith, acting Principal of the University. His subject was "Some Biological Reactions to

Radiations and Radioactive Substances." He outlined the development of radiology in the treatment of disease, from the discovery of x rays by Roentgen in 1895 to the present work on radioactive isotopes, and discussed the importance of radiology in the study of the nature of life, with particular reference to the structure of molecules, crystals, viruses, and genes, and the influence of radiations on the modification of gene structure and hereditary characteristics. The address concluded with a stimulating prospect of future advances in our knowledge of the nature of living tissues and the control of malignant disease.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

A course of six public lectures on "Pharmacology and Cell Physiology" will be given in the Physiology Theatre of University College, Gower Street, W.C., by Mr. J. F. Danielli, Ph.D., D.Sc., on Thursdays, at 5.15 p.m., from April 29 to May 6, both dates inclusive. Admission is free, without ticket. Details will be published weekly in the diary column of the *Journal*.

The British Postgraduate Medical Federation of the University has awarded postgraduate travelling fellowships for 1948-9, tenable for one year, to J. B. Kinmonth, M.S., F.R.C.S., of St. Thomas's Hospital (Surgery, U.S.A. and Sweden); H. V. Morgan, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Medicine, Canada and U.S.A.); J. P. Quilliam, M.B., B.S., of King's College, London (Physiology, U.S.A.); and W. Somerville, M.D., M.R.C.P., of the National Heart Hospital (Cardiology, U.S.A. and Sweden).

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW

At a recent meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, with Prof. Geoffrey B. Fleming, President, in the chair, the following were admitted Fellows of Faculty *qua* physician: A. Baytch, J. Clark, L. D. Gardner, F. J. Hebbert, C. M. Kesson, A. B. Sclare. The following were admitted Fellows of Faculty *qua* surgeon: J. R. Aggarwal, J. A. Benthall, J. B. Jack, P. W.-C. Mao, R. M. Mitchell, J. E. Morton, R. D. Muckart, F. H. Schikking.

The Services

Surgeon Rear-Admiral L. F. Strugnell and Surgeon Captain J. F. M. Campbell, R.N., have been appointed Honorary Physicians to the King in succession to Surgeon Rear-Admirals C. M. Beadnell, C.B., deceased, and A. E. Malone, C.B., R.N., who has been placed on the Retired List.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Robertson Campbell Greenlees, D.S.O., has been appointed Surgeon on the staff of Officers of the King's Body Guard for Scotland, Royal Company of Archers, in succession to Surgeon Robert Alexander Fleming, M.D., deceased.

The Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army has been conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonels F. Evans, M.B.E. (T.A.R.O.), H. Sissons, O.B.E., and Major J. Smith, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

The annual dinner of the Indian Medical Service will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., on Wednesday, June 16, when Lieut.-General Sir Bennett Hance will preside. Details may be obtained from Mr. A. W. Brown, c/o Messrs. Grindlays Bank, Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

Colonel I. G. W. Hill, C.B.E., T.D., has been appointed Honorary Colonel, No. 2 (Sc) General Hospital.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Col. C. H. Reinhold writes: Not enough has been made in the short obituary notice in the *Journal* of April 17 (p. 765) of the pioneer work that Col. HENRY SMITH did in cataract surgery during the early years of the century, and the violent controversy which raged up and down India in ophthalmic circles in those days over extraction of the cataractous lens in its capsule. The operation is still widely practised in India (or was, when I left there ten years ago), and in capable hands is continuing to give good results. Just as P. J. Freyer was a pioneer of radical prostatectomy, Henry Smith was no less a pioneer in cataract surgery throughout the world, and many surgeons from Europe and America came to sit at his feet in Jullundur and carried his technique and teaching back to their own countries. But his was not a one-track mind and his originality extended into other fields of medicine. When I and my contemporaries were being taught in the medical schools of the U.K. at the turn of the century to treat shock with stimulants and were pumping strychnine into our patients, he was already advocating morphine. He was a great man and ahead of his time as a thinker. I feel I must pay this tribute to his memory as one who fell under his spell in Jullundur nearly forty years ago.

Medical News

Air Nursing Attendants

The 1st St. John (Berkshire) Air Unit consists of 19 trained air nursing attendants available for travelling with patients in Britain or abroad. They have all passed tests in airworthiness and have been trained in special duties in addition to first aid and home nursing. All are fully insured, inoculated, and in possession of passports. These duties are undertaken voluntarily, but the patients or those responsible for them are asked to pay £2 booking-fee and 10s. for each full day after the first on which the attendant is on duty in order to cover the administrative and training expenses of the unit and to reimburse the attendant for any loss of wages. The patient is also required to pay the attendant's fare and other expenses. Applications for the services of these attendants should be made to the officer in charge of the unit, Miss S. M. George, 109, Oxford Road, Reading, Berks (Tel. Reading 4147), on the appropriate form, which can be obtained from the Brigade Secretary, 8, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

Election Result

The result of the election caused by the death of Dr. F. McSorley (Independent) was announced recently. Mr. S. T. Irwin, F.R.C.S.Ed. (Unionist), was returned with a majority of 1,609 over his opponent. Dr. Eileen M. Hickey (Independent), as a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament representing Queen's University, Belfast.

Called to the Bar

Dr. John A. Chapel (Middle Temple) was called to the Bar on April 21.

Christie Pension of Epsom College

The conjoint committee of the Royal Medical Foundation of Epsom College invites applications for a Christie Pension of £89 per annum from medical practitioners in need of help. Candidates must be not less than 55 years of age, and must have been registered for at least five years. In addition there are available other pensions and grants of varying amounts for medical practitioners, widows, and spinster daughters, as well as scholarships, exhibitions, and grants for children of public school age. Full information and forms of application may be obtained from the secretary's office, Epsom College, Surrey.

Current Medical Periodicals

A union catalogue of the current medical periodicals in five large medical libraries in London has been duplicated on cards, thanks to a generous grant from the Medical Research Council. The catalogue has been compiled by the librarians of the British Medical Association, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Medical Research Council, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Medical Sciences Library at University College, London. A set of the cards, which will be kept up to date, has been deposited at each of these libraries and at the Royal Society of Medicine, the National Central Library, and the British Union Catalogue of Periodicals (British Museum).

Dried Milk for Steatorrhoea

On the recommendation of his medical advisers the Minister of Food has arranged for one 20-oz. tin per week of half-cream National Dried Milk to be supplied to patients suffering from steatorrhoea, coeliac disease, or tropical sprue instead of the machine-skimmed sweetened condensed milk at present allowed. It is obtainable (3s. a tin) from the local food office.

The Nurse's Task

The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust commented on the Report of the Working Party on the Recruitment and Training of Nurses as follows: "Long-term policy cannot be suitably framed or directed until an answer can be given to the fundamental question, 'What is the proper task of a nurse?' To obtain the necessary data for this definition a complete job-analysis of the work of the nurse and the other members of the health team should be undertaken forthwith." The Trust has decided to undertake that job-analysis as part of a nation-wide survey of hospital work and staffing. It will inquire into the duties of the medical, nursing, auxiliary, and domestic staffs, but pay particular attention to the nurses, for it estimates that 30,000 more nurses are urgently required.

National Health Service

The Defenders of Human Rights are organizing a discussion on the National Health Service, to be held in the Kensington Town Hall, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, May 19. Admission is free. The professional point of view will be put by Dr. D. A. Fermont and Mr. John Bunyan. Other speakers include Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P., Mr. Wilson Harris, M.P., and Mr. I. J. Pitman, M.P.

APPOINTMENTS

Air Commodore H. A. Hewat, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.&H., has been appointed Medical Adviser to the British Red Cross Society and has taken up his duties at the society's headquarters at 14, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

Prof. H. W. Rodgers, F.R.C.S., and Mr. J. A. W. Bingham, F.R.C.S., have recently been appointed to the surgical staff of the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children.

DEVENISH, E. A., M.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Orthopaedic and Traumatic Unit, West Middlesex County Hospital.

Mr. Devenish took the London degree with honours in 1932 and the M.S. and F.R.C.S. in 1934. During the war he served as a surgeon specialist in the R.A.M.C. He has contributed papers on "Swelling of the Upper Limb following Radical Mastectomy," "Infection of the Hand," and "The Control of *Staph. aureus* in an Operating Theatre."

BEAVAN, T. E. D., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., Paediatrician to West Cheshire for Cheshire County Council, Chester Corporation, and Chester Royal Infirmary.

GARTSIDE, V. O. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, County of Oxfordshire.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer (*Tadworth Court*), Elspeth M. Frith, M.B., B.S. House Surgeon, William Roe, M.B., B.S. House Physicians, J. A. Black, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., and F. W. Nash, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

LAIDLAW, JEAN, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Psychiatrist, Crichton Royal Mental Hospital, Dumfries.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.—The following senior appointments are announced: W. Hartston, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Deputy County Medical Officer of Health; K. R. Stokes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Director, Harefield County Hospital; R. Asher, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician, Central Middlesex County Hospital; C. H. Dunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A., Senior Anaesthetist, West Middlesex County Hospital.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE.—The following appointments have been made to the headquarters medical staff of the Ministry of National Insurance: Principal Medical Officers, F. M. Collins, Ch.M., F.R.C.S., J. M. Davidson, M.D., D.P.H., C. J. P. Grosvenor, M.B., B.Chir. Senior Medical Officer, W. D. T. Brunyate, D.M., D.P.H.

MURRAY, D. L., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Senior Medical Officer, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

PHILLIPS, W. J., M.B., B.S., D.A., Honorary Consulting Anaesthetist, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SHARP, C. G. KAY, M.D., Honorary Director, Contact Lens Unit, Royal Eye Hospital, London, and King's College Hospital, London.

SLORACH, J., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., Deputy Medical Superintendent, Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke.

THOMAS, J. C. S., M.R.C.P., D.P.M., Regional Psychiatrist, North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

WILSON, J. F., M.D., Director, Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Sunderland.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Borthwick.—On March 10, 1948, at Fernwood House, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2, to Betty (née Flinn), wife of Dr. J. Borthwick, 25, Redewater Road, Fenham, Newcastle, a son—David James.

Franks.—On April 28, 1948, to Marjorie (née Hutton), wife of Dr. H. Franks, of Woodford and Epping, a daughter.

Illingworth.—On May 1, 1948, at Sheffield, to Cynthia Illingworth, M.B., M.R.C.P., wife of Prof. R. S. Illingworth, M.D., F.R.C.P., a daughter.

Kitchin.—On April 11, 1948, at 265, Langley Road, Slough, to Jean (née Burles), wife of Dr. A. P. Kitchin, a daughter.

Mundy.—On April 25, 1948, at Cleveland Nursing Home, Paddington, W., to Betty (née Hall), wife of Dr. P. Gordon Mundy, 152, Plashet Road, London, E., a son—Anthony Richard.

Pugh.—On April 23, 1948, at Redruth, Cornwall, to Daphne, wife of Dr. P. J. Pugh, a son—Michael James.

Stradling.—On May 1, 1948, at Central Middlesex County Hospital, to Peggy (Dr. Snow), wife of Dr. Peter Stradling, a son.

Thomas.—On April 27, 1948, to Joyce, wife of Stanley F. Thomas, M.B.E., F.R.C.S.E., of G. Udayagiri, Ganjam District, Orissa, India, a daughter—Judith Margaret.

DEATHS

Christie.—On April 25, 1948, at the Old Rectory, Stibbington, near Peterborough, William Francis Christie, M.D.Ed., formerly of Lancaster Gate, London, W.

Clark Wilson.—On April 29, 1948, at 2, Roseburn Cliff, Edinburgh, John Clark Wilson, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., aged 77.

Coltman.—On April 27, 1948, at West Middlesex Hospital, Brentford, James Bell Coltman, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S.Glas., of White Lodge, Bedford, Middlesex, aged 41.

Conran.—On April 27, 1948, Philip Crawford Conran, M.D., of Firgrove, Maresfield Park, Uckfield, Sussex, aged 63.

Fraenkel.—On April 20, 1948, Ernest Maurice Fraenkel, M.D., of 10, Devonshire Place, London, W.

Hannan.—On April 7, 1948, John Herbert Hannan, M.D., of Southport, Lancs.

Hill.—On April 29, 1948, at Croft House, Rochester, Uttroxteter, Staffs, Arthur Hilary Clifton Hill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 60.

Hott.—On April 26, 1948, at Bromley, Kent, Cyril Herbert Thomas Hott, M.B., B.Ch., aged 68.

McConnell.—On April 24, 1948, at Fernbrae Nursing Home, Dundee, George McConnell, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., of The Limes, Carnoustie, Angus.

Simpson.—On April 21, 1948, Charles Shackleton Simpson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 87.

Simson.—On April 24, 1948, at Wanstead, London, E., James Tudhope Simson, M.B., Ch.B.Ed.

Stobie.—On April 27, 1948, at Sutton, Surrey, Prof. Harry Stobie, F.R.C.S., F.D.S.

Young.—On April 24, 1948, at 3, Frogmore Road, Market Drayton, Salop, William Arthur Bruce Young, M.D.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

We print below a summary of Infectious Diseases and Vital Statistics in the British Isles during the week ended April 17.

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	1948					1947 (Corresponding Week)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cerebrospinal fever ..	47	3	15	3	2	81	5	19	1	—
Deaths ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	136	12	53	11	3	182	24	59	22	9
Deaths ..	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ..	110	30	47	—	—	46	4	16	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica, acute ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	46	10	1	—	—	36	1	1
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years ..	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	28	—
Deaths ..	35	3	5	5	—	84	11	16	7	1
Measles* ..	9,681	1360	315	96	45	9,035	490	296	44	18
Deaths† ..	—	2	1	—	—	20	3	—	2	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	54	1	13	—	—	64	8	10	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	7	—	1(A)	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, influenzal ..	639	54	8	12	2	728	39	4	16	2
Deaths (from influenza)‡ ..	10	—	2	1	1	16	3	3	—	—
Pneumonia, primary ..	—	—	213	30	—	—	—	252	30	—
Deaths ..	205	45	—	9	8	—	36	—	9	9
Polio-encephalitis, acute ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, acute ..	19	1	2	1	—	9	—	2	6	—
Deaths§ ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ..	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	114	4	8	6	—	139	6	12	3	37
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ..	1,290	76	252	37	38	930	73	126	26	33
Deaths† ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever ..	9	—	—	2	—	5	1	1	4	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough* ..	3,888	286	61	69	22	2,117	255	399	88	13
Deaths ..	13	2	1	—	—	16	1	6	8	4
Deaths (0-1 year) ..	338	53	44	25	12	528	76	82	34	20
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths (excluding stillbirths) ..	4,615	738	619	180	120	5,270	816	688	246	169
Annual death rate (per 1,000 persons living) ..	—	—	12.5	11.3	—	—	—	14.3	15.8	—
Live births ..	8,469	1366	1062	341	259	10,532	1662	1233	492	318
Annual rate per 1,000 persons living ..	—	—	21.4	21.3	—	—	—	24.8	31.5	—
Stillbirths ..	211	30	31	—	—	276	41	31	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (including stillborn) ..	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	25	—	—

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

† Deaths from measles and scarlet fever for England and Wales, London (administrative county), will no longer be published.

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

§ The number of deaths from poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis for England and Wales, London (administrative county), are combined.

|| Includes puerperal fever for England and Wales and Eire.