

nephritis in animals. His thesis, presented in the first part of the book, is logical enough. There is considerable evidence that human nephritis, like experimental nephrotoxic nephritis, is an anaphylactic phenomenon. The acute glomerular lesion is compared with the effect of histamine on capillaries, and may in fact be due to liberation of histamine during the anaphylactic or allergic reaction. In the second part the author describes the production of nephritis in rabbits by nephrotoxic serum from ducks (Masugi nephritis), and attempts to show from a series of only four animals that the effects can be minimized by the administration of antihistamine preparations during the latent period between the injection of the serum and the development of the nephritis. The results are not entirely convincing, especially as one of the (untreated) controls developed only a very mild nephritis. The author then describes a larger series (sixteen animals) treated by varied doses of antihistamine substances. These experiments are rather more suggestive, but there is still considerable overlapping in the results between the mildest of the untreated cases and the less successful of the treated.

The work would be more convincing if the author clearly pointed out the uncertainty of his results. Though he does not claim any kind of proof, he frequently uses such expressions as "these comparisons demonstrate very well the action of the treatment," when in fact the reader is wondering if they really show anything of the kind. He then investigated the therapeutic effect of antihistamine compounds in animal experiments, the substances being given at various intervals after the development of the nephritis. Again there is some difference between the treated and untreated cases, but hardly enough to convince the sceptic. Finally, he discusses therapeutic trials in cases of acute nephritis in human subjects. Here there appears to be in some cases a correlation between the administration of the drug and a diminution in albuminuria.

Altogether, we believe that the author, although not extravagant in his claims, goes further than his evidence warrants. Nevertheless, a further trial in carefully recorded human cases would seem to be justifiable, especially when new and more powerful antihistamine remedies are available.

ROBERT PLATT.

MEALS IN FACTORIES

Nutrition in Industry. (Pp. 177; illustrated. \$1.50 or 6s.) Montreal: International Labour Office. London: Staples Press Ltd. 1946.

In the early years of the war it was thought that improving their nutrition would increase the efficiency of workers. Many fresh workers entered industry who could not go home for midday meals and had difficulty even in getting packed lunches. In Britain meals in canteens were provided to increase the rations of factory workers. The International Labour Office has published an account of the actions taken by the Governments of Canada, the U.S.A., and Great Britain to encourage the provision of meals in factories, to ensure that the meals were satisfactory, and to improve the workers' dietary habits. The report includes examples of costs and menus.

On the whole employers were enthusiastic about the effects of canteen meals on production. In one experiment large vitamin supplements reduced absenteeism. In Canada in 1945 it was found that over half the employees in plants inspected carried packed lunches and only 12% had hot lunches in the factory canteens; in the U.S.A. in 1944 nearly half ate packed lunches. In Great Britain in 1944 just over a quarter of those in factories employing over 500 ate hot meals in the canteens; in March of that year 17 million lunches of the meat-and-two-vegetable type were served each week. In the U.S.A. only 27% of the workers had a lunch break of over half an hour. In Canada the lunch time varied from 15 minutes to 1 hour and 20 minutes; in some factories the workers did not leave their machines. The number who continued to eat packed lunches is therefore not surprising. Dr. Donald Hunter may note a photograph of painters in a Canadian aircraft works eating and drinking their protective milk at the bench among the paint pots. A study of the food eaten in logging camps showed that each man received the equivalent of 5,311 to 6,425 calories a day.

J. R. MARRACK.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

Ellis's Anatomy. Revised and Edited by J. A. Keen, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 487. 42s.) London: John Murray. 1946. A manual of dissection for medical students; includes new material on applied anatomy.

Practical Emulsions. By H. Bennett. 2nd ed. (Pp. 568. 48s.) Brooklyn, N.Y.: Chemical Publishing Co., Inc. London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd. 1947.

A textbook of colloid chemistry for the practical worker.

Arthritis and Related Conditions. Edited by T. F. Bach, M.D., F.A.C.P. (Pp. 472. \$6.50 or 36s.) Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company. London: H. K. Lewis. 1947.

An account of arthritides for the general practitioner, with emphasis on the details of treatment.

Statistical Methods in Research and Production. Edited by Owen L. Davies, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Pp. 292. 28s.) Published for Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited. London: Oliver and Boyd. 1947.

A practical handbook of statistical methods for scientific and industrial research workers.

Artificial Respiration: The Schafer Method. 15th ed. (Pp. 71. 1s. 6d.) London: The Royal Life Saving Society. 1947.

An illustrated manual on artificial respiration with an outline of the relevant physiology.

He Loved Freedom. By Sidney Fairway. (Pp. 224. 9s. 6d.) London: Stanley Paul and Co., Ltd. 1947.

A novel by the late Dr. S. H. Daukes (Sept. 13, p. 435).

Synopsis of Allergy. By H. L. Alexander, A.B., M.D. 2nd ed. (Pp. 255. 18s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1947.

Includes new material on the antihistamine drugs.

The Electrical Factor in Metabolism. By W. N. Abbott, M.C., M.B., B.S., and E. F. Fowler, M.B., Ch.B. 3rd ed. Wellington, New Zealand. 1945.

A collection of articles, including discussion of the Scalebuoy apparatus.

Does Science Deny God? By C. L. Bishop. (Pp. 121. 6s.) Bournemouth and London: William Earl and Co. 1947.

The author's "present object is to show that scientific knowledge is not antagonistic to a belief in the existence of a universal mind or force."

Creation's Heir. By Harold Dearden. (Pp. 160. 12s. 6d.) London: Andrew Melrose, Limited.

A discussion of the mind, its effective or clumsy thinking, with suggested remedies for various maladies, social as well as mental.

Science in Transition. By A. W. Haslett. (Pp. 244. 10s. 6d.) London: Christopher Johnson. 1947.

An account of recent scientific developments, particularly those made during the war.

Food and Health. By Henry C. Sherman. (Pp. 290. 20s.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 1947.

An account of food and its utilization in the body, intended for housewives and dietitians.

Rheumatism and Soft Tissue Injuries. By James Cyriax, M.D., B.Ch. (Pp. 410. 42s.) London: Hamish Hamilton. 1947.

Discusses painful soft-tissue lesions resulting from injury or commonly termed "rheumatic," their accurate localization, diagnosis, and treatment.

Design of Accounts. By F. Sewell Bray, F.C.A., F.S.A.A., and H. Basil Sheasby, F.C.A., F.S.A.A. 2nd ed. (Pp. 270. 12s. 6d.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1947.

Describes the proper preparation of accounts and how to present them.

Victory Over Pain. By Victor Robinson, M.D. (Pp. 338. 16s.) London: Sigma Books. 1947.

A history of the development of anaesthesia.

and Victoria College, Manchester, and after graduating in 1899 he held resident appointments at Manchester Royal Infirmary and at Crumpsall Infirmary and Children's Hospital. During the 1914-18 war he served as a captain with the R.A.M.C. He was the medical officer at Haileybury College for thirty-five years and was at one time president of the Medical Officers of Schools Association.

Mr. W. Donald Bedford writes: Lancelot Raoul Lempriere was a familiar and popular Hertfordshire figure whom everyone, and particularly Old Haileyburians of the last fifty years, will remember with esteem. Always particularly interested in sport, he distinguished himself especially in gymnastics—he won the All England Public Schools Gymnastic Competition in 1890 and the Silver Medal at Aldershot in 1891. He was also captain of the Worcester College football team and played hockey for Lancashire. He was a good tennis and squash player, and up till his death he thoroughly enjoyed judging the boxing and diving contests at Haileybury. He was appointed medical officer to Haileybury College in 1903 and remained in that capacity for thirty-five years, with a four-year break of military service in the first world war, for which services he received the O.B.E. and the " Médaille des Epidémies." He was president of the School Medical Officers' Society from 1924 to 1927, and was on the committee which drew up the "Code of Rules for Prevention of Infectious Diseases in Schools," which is still in general use. He was a member of the Psycho-analysis Committee of the B.M.A. in 1929. Recently he was president of the Herts County Hospital Medical Society. From 1939 onwards he wrote the Old Haileyburian's letter in the college magazine and completed his last one on his deathbed. To every Old Haileyburian prisoner of war he wrote four letters a year and was responsible for their parcels, etc. During the school vacations it was Lempriere's great delight to act as ship surgeon or as locum for many of the local doctors, and if he had any regrets in his school practice it was because, to quote his words, "he missed the personal contacts with ordinary people in general practice." Lempriere was indeed a fine character, and 20 years' contact with him made one appreciate more and more his absolute integrity, his kindness, and his conscientiousness, which he carried to an extreme degree. He would frequently sit up all night with an ill boy. To have a consultation with Lempriere was always a great pleasure.

Dr. ISABELLA MACDONALD MACDONALD, who died on Sept. 2 in London at the age of 91, was one of the first few women in this country to qualify. She was a daughter of the late Mr. John Macdonald, town clerk of Arbroath. A student at the London School of Medicine for Women, she took the L.S.A. and the London M.B. in 1888 and shortly afterwards was appointed resident physician at the Cama Hospital, Bombay. Unfortunately, after only three years' work there she had to resign because the climate had affected her health. She returned to London and in due course became senior physician and later consultant physician at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital. In 1925 her friends and patients presented the hospital with a portrait of her in recognition of her outstanding work there. Dr. Macdonald was also a medical referee for the Baptist Missionary Society, and she continued in practice until her house in Seymour Street, Portman Square, was wrecked by a landmine in 1940.

Prof. Major Greenwood, F.R.S., writes: One of the amateurs of medical history who are grateful to Dr. Brock may perhaps be permitted to add a few sentences to the obituary notice in the *Journal* of Sept. 13 (p. 436). Dr. Brock was the only member of our profession who has made it possible for an English reader whose Greek and Latin are vestigial or, now that both the "learned languages" are optional, rudimentary to read Galen for himself. His edition of Galen, *On the Natural Faculties*, in the Loeb series, to which you refer, is invaluable to either class of reader. Those with vestiges of Greek grammar—people like me—using his readable translation can follow the text pretty well; the others can form a fair idea of the style, literary and scientific, of the old Dictator of Medicine. They can see why Dr. Brock said that Galen reminds one of another even more famous writer of Hellenistic Greek, the apostle Paul. Dr. Brock published another valuable book, *Greek Medicine* (London, 1929: J. M. Dent), which includes spirited translations from other works of Galen. Were it not for Dr. Brock, "Galen" would be really a sealed book to, say, 80% of medical readers. The only complete translation is into Latin, and not, as scholars tell us, a good translation. Yet Galen's influence is not extinct. We can all raise our eyebrows when we read (in a popular manual) an account of his incorrect physiology and mythical pathology, but we still believe, and do well to believe, much that Galen taught.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Gordon Macaulay Frizelle, M.D., has been appointed Assistant Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Ralph Montgomery Fuljarton Picken, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Mansel Talbot Professor of Preventive Medicine and Acting Provost of the Welsh National School of Medicine, has been appointed Provost of the School in succession to the late Col. A. W. Sheen. Prof. Picken was medical officer of health for Cardiff from 1921 to 1933 and was a member of the Council of the British Medical Association from 1930 to 1945, when the work attached to his appointment as Acting Provost of the School caused him to resign. When, in 1942, Mr. H. S. Souttar, then Chairman of the Council of the B.M.A., became chairman of a mission to report on the medical services for the armed Forces in India, Prof. Picken was appointed to act as Chairman of the Council in Mr. Souttar's absence.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

A lecture on "Some Aspects of the Anatomy of the Pelvic Floor" will be delivered by Mr. Frederick A. Maguire, honorary gynaecologist, St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, Australia, at the College House (58, Queen Anne Street, London, W.) on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 5 p.m. All Fellows and Members of the College and other doctors interested in the subject are invited to attend the lecture, admission to which is by ticket only, obtainable from the secretary of the College. Tickets will be allotted in the order of application.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

A course of twenty postgraduate subscription lectures on modern therapeutics will be delivered in the Hall of the Society (Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) during October and November, beginning on Oct. 13, at 5 p.m. The fee for the whole course is £10 10s. (£8 8s. for Members and Diplomates of the Society), or 15s. for a single lecture. Full particulars may be obtained from the registrar of the Society at the above address.

Medico-Legal

MORPHINE IN A PATENT MEDICINE

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

A father in Gorton, Manchester, bought three bottles of "Johnson's Celebrated Infants' Preservative" with which to treat his younger son for wind. The elder boy found an open bottle and drank half the contents; before long he became ill, and he died in Ancoats Hospital the next day. Dr. P. B. Woolley, a resident medical officer, produced the bottle, which the parents had handed to him, and said that the full contents would have contained just under 1 gr. (65 mg.) of morphine, a fatal dose for a child aged 2. The deputy coroner, Dr. Stanley Hodgson, asked him if he had any other experience of "this pernicious rubbish," and he answered that if a drug contained less than 0.2% of morphine it was not covered by the Dangerous Drugs Acts. The deputy coroner observed that doctors were told that morphine was most dangerous to children; in his opinion it was criminal that this sort of medicine was sold indiscriminately to parents who were not warned that it could be just as poisonous as carbolic acid.

The exception to which Dr. Woolley referred is contained in the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937 (S.R.O. 560), which allow the free sale of preparations, admixtures, or other substances containing not more than 2.5% of methylmorphine or ethylmorphine (calculated as pure drug) associated with other medicinal substances.

The manager of the firm which manufactures the drug said to a Press reporter¹ that the firm had been selling it for over a hundred years. He denied that each bottle contained a grain of morphine, and referred to the formula on the label giving the content as 0.432 gr. (28 mg.). No evidence of analysis was given at the inquest.

Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch of the B.M.A.

A clinical meeting of the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch of the B.M.A. will be held at King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium for Shropshire, Shirlett, nr. Broseley, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 3.30 p.m.

Mid-Essex Division of the B.M.A.

A meeting of the Mid-Essex Division of the B.M.A. will be held at Chelmsford and Essex Hospital on Sunday, Oct. 5, at 11 a.m., when Mr. H. A. H. Harris and Dr. James Hall will read a paper on "Rehabilitation in Hospital and General Practice."

Welsh National School of Medicine

The opening Sessional Address of the Welsh National School of Medicine will be given in the school on Tuesday, Sept. 30, by Prof. Harry Platt, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., professor of orthopaedic surgery in the University of Manchester, on "Medicine, Science and Learning."

Medical Society of the L.C.C. Service

A meeting of the Medical Society of the L.C.C. Service will be held at County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E., on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 4 p.m., when Prof. John A. Ryle, M.D., F.R.C.P., will open a discussion on "The Social Aspects of Hospital Work."

National Association of Insurance Committees

The thirtieth annual meeting of the National Association of Insurance Committees will be held at B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 3 p.m., when the proceedings will be opened with an address by the Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health. The meeting will be continued on Friday, Oct. 3, at 10 a.m.

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists' Dinner

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists has arranged a dinner to be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., on Friday, Oct. 3, at 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute

A meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at Chester Town Hall on Friday, Oct. 3, at 10.45 a.m., when Dr. Arnold Brown will read a paper on "The Administrative Aspects of the Care of Children."

King's College Hospital Medical School

The opening of the one hundred and eighteenth session of King's College Hospital Medical School will take place at the School, Denmark Hill, S.E., on Friday, Oct. 3, at 3 p.m. The Dean will present the scholars and prize-winners to Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., who will deliver the Introductory Address. Surgeon Rear-Admiral Sir Cecil Wakeley, K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., will preside.

Westminster Hospital Medical School

Sir Adolphe Abrahams will deliver the inaugural address at the Westminster Hospital Medical School, 17, Horseferry Road, S.W. on Monday, Oct. 6, at 3 p.m.

Road Safety

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents will hold its Silver Jubilee Congress at Brighton on Oct. 7-10. Among the subjects discussed will be one on the "Psychological Aspects of Child Road Accidents" by Dr. K. Soddy on Oct. 8.

Chadwick Lectures

The following Chadwick Public Lectures have been arranged: Tuesday, Oct. 7, 2.30 p.m., at Royal Society of Tropical Medicine, 26, Portland Place, W., Brigadier A. E. Richmond, "Positive Health—Its Attainment in the Soldier, and the Army's Contribution to it in the Civilian"; Tuesday, Nov. 4, 2.30 p.m., at London Missionary Society, 42, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., Dr. C. T. Maitland, "Hospitals and Health Services"; Thursday, Dec. 4, 4.30 p.m., at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Norfolk Place, Praed Street, W., Dr. G. B. Mitchell-Heggs, "Some Changes in Dermatology since the time of Sir Malcolm Morris." Admission to the lectures is free, and further particulars may be had from the secretary of the Chadwick Trust, 204, Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1.

Training of Specialists

Sir Francis Fraser, M.D., F.R.C.P., will deliver the annual address on "The Training of Specialists: The Place of Postgraduate Institutes," at a meeting of the Institute of Laryngology and Otolaryngology, at 330, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., on Friday, Oct. 10, at 4.30 p.m.

SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Monday, Sept. 29, 5 p.m. Hunterian Lecture by Prof. Hassan Ibrahim, Bilharziasis and Bilharzial Cancer of the Bladder. Tuesday, Sept. 30, 5 p.m. Hunterian Lecture by Prof. Harold Wookey, Senior Surgeon, Toronto General Hospital, Surgical Treatment of Malignant Disease of the Pharynx and Oesophagus.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

Section of History of Medicine.—Wednesday, Oct. 1, 2.30 p.m. Presidential Address by Dr. Hubert J. Norman: History of the Treatment of Mental Disorders.

Section of Neurology.—Thursday, Oct. 2, 8 p.m. Clinical meeting at the National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

POSTGRADUATE DIARY

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.—Wednesday, Oct. 1, 8 p.m., Dr. J. D. Fraser: Industrial Cataract.

LONDON SCHOOL OF DERMATOLOGY, 5, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W.C.—Thursday, Oct. 2, 5 p.m. Dr. G. B. Mitchell-Heggs: Pyogenic Affections.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY: COLOUR GROUP.—At Small Physics Lecture Theatre, Imperial College, Imperial Institute Road, London, S.W., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 3.30 p.m. Review and discussion of International Colour-Vision Conference held at Cambridge in July, to be opened by Mr. J. G. Holmes and Mr. R. G. Horner.

A series of special Honyman Gillespie lectures has been arranged, in association with Edinburgh postgraduate courses, to be given in the West Medical Theatre, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, on Thursday, at 4.30 p.m., from Oct. 16 to Nov. 27, both dates inclusive. The lectures are open to all graduates and senior students. Details will be published in the diary column of the *Journal* week by week.

A course of lectures and demonstrations will be held at the London Chest Hospital during the winter term on Fridays from Oct. 17 to Dec. 19, all at 5 p.m. with the exception of the lecture and demonstration on Dec. 12, which will be given at 6 p.m. A second course will be held during the spring term from Jan. 9 to March 12, 5 p.m. Admission will be by ticket only and the fee for each term is £2 2s., except for serving and demobilized members of H.M. and Allied Forces. Applications should be addressed to the Dean, London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park, E.2.

The next clinico-pathological demonstration will be held in the Meyerstein Lecture Theatre of the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine, Horseferry Road, S.W., on Monday, Oct. 13, at 5 p.m., and *not* on Oct. 6 as announced in the *Journal* of Sept. 20 (p. 474). The subject under discussion will be Anterior Poliomyelitis.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. George Laws, M.B.E., will take office as chairman of the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute on Oct. 1.

Dr. Alan Trevor Jones, of Cardiff, has been appointed Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

Dr. Trevor Jones is a medical officer under the Welsh Board of Health.

Dr. Alexander Boyd Williamson, O.B.E., has been appointed Senior Administrative Medical Officer of No. 2 Regional Hospital Board, with headquarters at Leeds.

Since 1934 Dr. Williamson has been Medical Officer of Health for Portsmouth.

GILMOUR, DAVID, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., D.P.M., Deputy Medical Superintendent, Birmingham City Mental Hospital, Winson Green.

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

DOHERTY.—On Sept. 11, 1947, at Cardiff, to Eva (née Kennedy), wife of Dr. C. J. Doherty, a daughter.

ELMES.—On Aug. 20, 1947, in Dublin, to Margaret (née Dutton), wife of Dr. E. Elmes, East Waylands, Hayes End, Middlesex, a daughter—Penelope.

MALLINSON.—On Sept. 9, 1947, at St. George's Hospital, S.W.1, to Eila, wife of Sir Paul Mallinson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

AIRTH—MACLENNAN.—On Aug. 30, 1947, at the Naval Chapel, Portland, Graham Robertson Airth, to Patricia Ann MacLennan.

WILSON—WEST.—On Sept. 6, 1947, at St. Mary's Church, South Hayling, William Eric John Wilson, B.Sc., Ch.B., to Emily Florence West, S.R.N.

DEATH

JOHNSON.—Charles, M.B., B.S., F.O.R.A.F. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson of 196, Sunderland Road, South Shields. In a flying accident on Sept. 17, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. at Acklington Airfield, Northumberland.

MEYER.—On Sept. 5, 1947, at 80, Trafalgar Road, Birmingham, Fritz Meyer, M.D.Berlin, aged 62, after a long illness.