

detrimental. In discussing mental and emotional defect he makes it clear that intelligence tests are all too easy to perform but all too difficult to interpret. Intelligence profiles are much more useful than the plain I.Q. He gives a sound account of the approach to and general and special psychological treatment of patients and points out that really deep analysis is only seldom necessary. Full physical examination must never be neglected, and physical treatments may be useful in "saving the face" of the hysteric, provided that the doctor, and probably the patient too, clearly realize what is being done. Dr. Moodie is sceptical but not condemnatory of the modern physical treatments of the psychoses and is content to await further experience before passing a final judgment. The last chapter is on the milieu necessary to allow the mentally healthy child to grow into a mentally healthy adult, and the author refers particularly to child care in an affectionate and balanced home which is not disturbed by parent, teacher, or doctor.

This is just the sort of sound, well-balanced, informative book which anyone who knows Dr. Moodie would expect from his pen, and all who read it—and there should be many—will not be disappointed.

R. G. GORDON.

GYNAECOLOGICAL ANATOMY

Gynaecological and Obstetrical Anatomy. By C. F. V. Smout, M.D., M.R.C.S. With Chapters on the Histology of the Female Reproductive Tract and its Endocrine Control, by F. Jacoby, M.D., Ph.D. Second edition. (Pp. 248; 185 figures, many coloured. £2). London: Edward Arnold.

The first edition of this book was deservedly popular, but the new edition, compiled with the help of Dr. F. Jacoby, who has written four chapters on the histology and physiology of the ovary and uterus, is a great improvement. The photomicrographs are of fairly good quality. The other illustrations are plentiful, though not quite up to the standard of the best modern publications. The book should be widely read by candidates presenting themselves for the higher examinations in gynaecology and obstetrics, and there is clearly a big demand for a book of this kind.

Certain general criticisms can be offered. A fair amount of the subject matter is discussed in general textbooks and some of it should be omitted. On the whole the standard of the work is not sufficiently advanced for the senior students of to-day. Dr. Smout describes the normal bony pelvis and the different types of contracted pelvis in some detail, and it is interesting to read the opinion of the pure anatomist on the different types of pelvic deformity which have been identified by x-ray examination. The account of the anatomy of the pelvic floor is not, perhaps, sufficiently detailed. The original work of Tandler and Halban has withstood the test of time and should be mentioned, and more emphasis might be placed on the publications of Curtis and his co-workers. Further, the pelvic fascia is not divided into the pelvic fascia proper and the endopelvic fascia. Amreich's work is not mentioned.

The chapter on the histology of the ovary is good, but Dr. Jacoby should have emphasized more the work of Brewer and of Rock and Hertig, although all these authors are mentioned. The description of the pituitary hormones is excellent, and the author has shown a fine selectivity in delving through the literature. There is the usual difficulty in locating the limit of the lower uterine segment in the non-pregnant uterus, but he might have mentioned Aschoff's anatomical internal os and his histological internal os. Operating gynaecologists would possibly welcome an accurate description of the small arteries and venous plexuses found in the vicinity of the cervix and upper part of the vagina, and perhaps Dr. Smout might consider including one in the next edition. The aetiology of prolapse is well described, although there may be differences of opinion about the direct supports of the uterus; for example, the practical-minded gynaecologist might object to the statement that the vagina, the broad ligaments, and the round ligaments should be regarded as direct supports of the uterus. Markee's work is recognized, and we notice with interest that the authors pay sufficient attention to Rakoff's work on the biology and histology of the vagina.

WILFRED SHAW.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

Speech and Voice Correction. Edited by E. Froeschels, M.D. (Pp. 321. No price.) New York: Philosophical Library. 1948.

A review of recent knowledge by various authors

The Problem Facing British Universities. By the Education Subcommittee of the Nuffield College. (Pp. 131 5s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1948.

A study of the demands made on the universities

A New Theory of Human Evolution. By Sir Arthur Keith. (Pp. 451. 21s.) London: Watts. 1948.

A full exposition of the author's "group" theory of evolution

Experimentelle Triebdiagnostik. By L. Szondi. (Pp. 308. 68 Swiss francs.) Berne: Huber. 1948.

A classification and system of testing mental impulses.

Traité de Médecine. By A. Lemierre, et al. Vols. VIII and XI. (Pp. 545 and 1,166. 1,400 and 2,500 francs.) Paris: Masson. 1948.

Parts of a textbook of medicine appearing in 17 volumes. Vol. VIII, liver and pancreas; vol. XI, disorders of blood vessels.

Hormones and Behaviour. By F. A. Beach. (Pp. 368 \$6 50.) London: Hamish Hamilton. 1948.

An account of the influence of hormones on human and animal behaviour.

Wonderful Mrs. Marriott. By J. Bell. (Pp. 294. 9s. 6d.) London: Longmans. 1948.

A novel.

Management in Obstetrics. By A. M. Claye, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 186. 12s 6d.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1948.

A practical manual of management.

Taking the Cure. By R. G. Lovell, M.D. (Pp. 93 10s.) London: Macmillan. 1948.

A book written to help the patient with tuberculosis

Clinical Toxicology. By C. H. Thienes, M.D., Ph.D., and T. J. Haley, Ph.D. 2nd ed. (Pp. 373. 22s 6d.) London: Kimpton. 1948.

Intended as a guide for the general practitioner

Transactions of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America. Edited by J. R. Gudger, M.D. Vol. XXXI. (Pp. 220. No price.) New York: Recording and Statistical Corporation. 1948.

Includes articles on various aspects of medicine in insurance practice.

Diagnostic Procedures for Virus and Rickettsial Diseases. By various authors. (Pp. 347. \$4.00.) New York: American Public Health Association. 1948.

An account of laboratory methods

About Cosmic Rays. By J. G. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., F.Inst.P. (Pp. 144. 8s. 6d.) London: Sigma. 1948.

The detection and nature of cosmic rays described for the layman.

A Study of Hospital Administration. By F. Hart and A. J. Waldegrave. (Pp. 188. 15s.) London: Stevens. 1948.

A study of the administration of British hospitals immediately before the start of the National Health Service.

Almanaque de la Salud. (Pp. 204. No price.) Republica Argentina: Secretaria de Salud Publica de la Nacion. 1948.

A popular exposition of hygiene and preventive medicine.

Treatment by Manipulation. By A. G. Timbrell Fisher, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. 5th ed. (Pp. 275. 25s.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1948.

Much of the book has been rewritten to include new material.

Minor Surgery. By R. J. McNeill Love, M.S., F.R.C.S. 3rd ed. (Pp. 430. 22s. 6d.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1948.

A guide to hospital residents and general practitioners.

Bengué Memorial Award Lecture

Dr. Paul Banzet (Paris) will deliver the Bengué Memorial Award Lecture on "The Surgical Treatment of Gastric Ulcers" at the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene (28, Portland Place, London, W.) on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 3 p.m. Admission is free without ticket, but readers are asked to inform the secretary of the institute in advance if they intend to be present at the lecture.

Central Mediterranean Force Surgeons' and Anaesthetists' Dinner

The annual dinner of the surgeons and anaesthetists who served in the Central Mediterranean Force will be held at Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street, London, W., on Thursday, Sept. 23, at 7 for 7.45 p.m. Surgeons and anaesthetists may bring one guest and should apply for tickets to Professor H. W. Rodgers, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., 4, University Square, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

British Hospitals Contributory Schemes Association

The Final Conference of the B.H.C.S.A. will be held at Folkestone on Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, and the Annual General Meeting on Oct. 1. Information may be obtained from the secretary, Royal London House, Queen Charlotte Street, Bristol, 1.

SOCIETIES AND LECTURES**Tuesday**

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, 330, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. Sept. 14, 5.15 p.m. "*Dermatology as it Concerns the Ear, Nose, and Throat*," by Dr. A. C. Roxburgh. Illustrated by lantern slides.

Thursday

DREADNOUGHT SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, Greenwich, S.E.—Sept. 16, 3 p.m. Clinical demonstration by Dr. R. Hartley.

EDINBURGH POSTGRADUATE BOARD FOR MEDICINE.—At Anatomy Lecture Theatre, Edinburgh University, Sept. 16, 4.30 p.m. "*Modern Trends in Anatomy*," by Professor J. C. Brash.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.—At Piccadilly Hotel, London, W., Sept. 16, 6.45 for 7.30 p.m. Annual Dinner.

Friday

BRITISH TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., Sept. 17, 3.15 p.m. "*Tuberculosis and Diabetes*," by Drs. R. D. Lawrence and Ian Mills Hall. "*Collapse Therapy and the Bronchus*," by Dr. L. E. Houghton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Central Middlesex Hospital, Acton Lane, N.W., Sept. 17, 4 p.m. Annual general meeting. Address: "*Diagnosis*," by Mr. Ivor Lewis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS**BIRTHS**

Aldridge.—On Aug. 26, 1948, to Hilda, wife of Mr. L. W. Aldridge, F.R.C.S., a son.

Fox.—On Aug. 22, 1948, at Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Maternity Home, 40, Belsize Grove, London, to Margaret (née Graham), wife of Dr. John P. Fox, of 103, Howberry Road, Stanmore, a son.

Harriss.—On Sept. 2, 1948, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Betty, wife of Dr. W. A. Harriss, a son.

Hartley.—On Aug. 26, 1948, at Oakvale Nursing Home, Sheffield, to Bee, wife of Dr. B. P. R. Hartley, M.B.E., a second son.

Jack.—On Aug. 27, 1948, at Elsie Inglis Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, to Hilda, wife of J. B. Jack, F.R.F.P.S., F.R.C.S.Ed., a daughter.

Jones.—On Sept. 2, 1948, at Okehampton, Devon, to Marjorie (née Dobson), wife of Dr. C. Gwynna Jones, a son—John Richard.

Murphy.—On Aug. 28, 1948, at King's College Hospital, to Elizabeth, wife of Mr. C. I. Murphy, F.R.C.S., a daughter.

MARRIAGE

Stutt—Waite.—On July 17, 1948, at Holy Trinity Church, Claygate, John Charles, elder son of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stutt, 25, Strathmore Park North, Belfast, to Pamela, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan R. Waite, "Hillcrest," Beaconsfield Road, Claygate.

DEATHS

Drysdale.—On Aug. 30, 1948, at 11, Clarendon Terrace, Dundee, Campbell Westwood Drysdale, M.B., Ch.B., aged 46.

French.—At Nairobi, found dead, from gunshot wounds in the head, Stanley Gay French, F.R.C.S., aged 40.

Gill.—On Aug. 30, 1948, at North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Alexander Wilson Gill, M.D.Ed., F.R.C.P., of The Limes, Barlaston, Staffs, aged 60.

Kelly.—On Aug. 27, 1948, at North Wingfield, Derbyshire, John Booth Kelly, L.R.C.P.&S.I. and L.M.

Marriott.—On Aug. 30, 1948, Francis Keene Marriott, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Yoxford, Suffolk.

O'Driscoll.—On Aug. 29, 1948, at Bon Secow Home, Cork, Patrick O'Driscoll, M.B., B.Ch.

Ong Chong Keng.—On Aug. 31, 1948, murdered, Ong Chong Keng, M.B., B.S., Hong Kong.

Paterson.—On Aug. 28, 1948, at 340, Lee High Road, London, S.E., Arthur Robert Paterson, M.D., Major I.M.S., retired, aged 88.

Rashleigh.—On Aug. 29, 1948, at Coves Cottage, St. Peter's-in-Thane, Hugh George Rashleigh, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of Chatham, near Canterbury, aged 72.

Schmidt.—On Aug. 21, 1948, Peter Wolstadt Schmidt, M.B., C.M.Ed., of 161, Hookstone Road, Harrogate, Yorks.

Stephen.—On Sept. 1, 1948, at 97, Fitzwarren Street, Salford, Lancs, Leslie Dechmont Stephen, M.B., Ch.B.Ed.

Wise.—On Aug. 30, 1948, at 115, Greenhill, Hampstead, N.W., Kenrick Stanton Wise, M.B., B.S., late Surgeon-General, Trinidad, B.W.I., aged 67.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES**Typhoid at Greenock**

A sharp outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred in the Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Gourock areas of Clydeside, and 30 cases had been notified by Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The first 3 cases were holiday-makers in Gourock who had crossed the Firth of Clyde to Kilcraggan, a favourite place for picnic parties, and there had taken water (unboiled) from a stream. The next batch of cases came from members of a church organization who, to the number of approximately 700, proceeded on an excursion to the same resort. Large numbers are known to have drunk unboiled water from the stream, and 24 cases have so far been reported in this group. The next 2 cases were Greenock youths who were camping at Kilcraggan. All these are primary cases, and it is expected that their number will increase in the next week or two.

So far the organism has not been discovered in the stream, but the bacteriological findings on samples taken at various points are awaited. No individual who drank water from the same source which had been boiled has been affected. It is known that drainage from a few dwellings reaches the stream above the point from which the water was taken. There is no history of typhoid fever in the locality. The one factor common to all cases, however, is the consumption of water from this particular stream, and the evidence is overwhelmingly in favour of this as the cause of the outbreak. The dates of the visits to the waterfall cover a long period, the first patient having been there on June 30. Most of the infections, however, date from July 31, when the party of about 700 spent the day near the stream and, owing to the hot weather, drank copiously at the waterfall. One recent patient lives in a hamlet a mile from the stream and definitely did not drink at the fall. Inquiries are continuing into this and other cases. Attention has also been given to other possibilities such as ice-cream bought in a nearby village, and farm milk—so far with negative results.

Most of the patients are children or adolescents. The incubation period has been long, the average being about 20 days. The illness has been clinically serious, but up to the time of going to press no death has been recorded.

Discussion of Table

In *England and Wales* a decrease occurred in the notifications of measles 1,286, whooping-cough 198, and scarlet fever 38; an increase was recorded for acute poliomyelitis 35 and diphtheria 10.

The largest decreases in the notifications of measles were Lancashire 236, Yorkshire West Riding 119, Surrey 103, and London 98. In contrast to the decreasing trend of whooping-cough in the whole country a rise of 87 was reported in London; the largest falls were Middlesex 48 and Yorkshire West Riding 48. Only small changes were recorded in the local returns of scarlet fever. The notifications of diphtheria, despite the slight rise, have continued for four weeks at the lowest level ever recorded. No changes of any size occurred in the local trends of diphtheria during the week.

A new outbreak of dysentery, affecting 12 persons, was notified from Cambridge M.B. during the week. The other large returns for dysentery were Lancashire 40 and London 10.

The incidence of acute poliomyelitis was almost doubled; the largest centres of infection were London 10 (Kensington 2, St. Pancras 2); Middlesex 10 (Wembley M.B. 4, Twickenham M.B. 2); Kent 9 (Chislehurst and Sidcup U.D. 2); Lancashire 8. Notifications have been widely scattered, with a tendency for most of the cases to occur in the densely populated areas. On the whole the situation this year appears to be one of high endemic incidence quite different in degree from that of last year but similar in distribution.

In *Scotland* only small changes were recorded in the notifications of infectious diseases. In Glasgow the notifications of dysentery increased from 25 to 44.

In *Eire* increases were recorded in the number of notifications of whooping-cough 59, scarlet fever 29, and diarrhoea and enteritis 17. An outbreak of whooping-cough, affecting 38 persons, was notified from Galway, Oughterard R.D. The rise in the incidence of scarlet fever was contributed by Dublin C.B. The rise in the notifications of diarrhoea and enteritis was due to isolated cases in several areas.

In *Northern Ireland* the notifications of measles decreased by 9, while an increase of 7 was recorded for scarlet fever.

Week Ending August 28

The notifications of infectious diseases in England and Wales during the week included: scarlet fever 812, whooping-cough 3,162, diphtheria 123, measles 3,774, acute pneumonia 240, cerebrospinal fever 29, acute poliomyelitis 70, dysentery 70, paratyphoid 17, and typhoid 12.