

aspects of hospital and domiciliary obstetrics, the sections on puerperal infection and on the management and disorders of the newborn being particularly good. It is refreshing to find social work and psychiatry emphasized, as well as the importance of the nurse's attitude to the patient and the anxious relatives. The medical teaching is in some places so advanced and condensed as to suggest that the authors presuppose some knowledge of obstetrics in the reader.

There is a wealth of information in this book, often on those matters which, without justification, are usually taken for granted. The authors set down in detail the necessary preparations for each obstetric procedure, including a full list of instruments, dressings, and solutions and how they are sterilized. They also consider various diets for normal and abnormal cases, antenatal and post-natal exercises, and kindred subjects. There is hardly any pertinent point omitted on which the maternity nurse might require information, whether it is how to arrange newspapers to avoid soiling the bedroom carpet or how to prepare for continuous caudal anaesthesia. A 30-page glossary explains in simple language terms which may be unfamiliar to the reader.

There are some statements which might be challenged. For instance, it is surely dangerous to advise that a case of mild toxæmia be treated at home, to be visited only once or twice weekly by the physician. It is doubtful whether a diet of 1,800 to 2,000 calories, however well chosen the items, is adequate for normal pregnancy. On the whole, however, this book deserves nothing but praise, and even obstetricians will find in it much of value as well as interest. It is not suitable as a textbook for pupil midwives in this country, but every training school for midwives should have a copy in its library. The tutor, if not the pupil, will find it useful, as will every sister and staff midwife who works in hospital under conditions which most nearly approach those found in the U.S.A.

T. N. A. JEFFCOATE.

### SIDE-TRACKS

*An Apple a Day.* By Philip Gosse. Drawings by Lynton Lamb. (Pp. 195. 10s. 6d.) London: Cassell and Co. 1948.

It amuses Dr. Gosse to belittle his knowledge of his profession, but readers between the lines may doubt whether he was as incompetent as he likes to pretend and may even suspect that he is enjoying his favourite sport of pulling the legs of his staid colleagues. At any rate we may be thankful that in this bizarre collection of anecdotes, essays, reminiscences, reflections, war memories, and what not he runs true to his best form. He wanders off along side-tracks with the happy zest of Laurence Sterne himself, and with as light a touch, if a less Rabelaisian one. Like Sterne's, too, his good humour is unailing; it is impossible to imagine him doing an unkindness to anyone, not even to a Civil Servant, or saying anything likely to hurt the feelings of even the most crashing bore. His wit is often of vintage character—but not old in bottle, I should quickly add. Sometimes, admittedly, it sparkles less effervescently than at others.

In a full life he has cultivated many hobbies outside medicine, in which he was never more than moderately interested, as he frankly declares, and he knows how to write entertainingly about all of them. Noteworthy is his description of the enchantment caused by his first sight of the splendour of the Great Court at Trinity, Cambridge, which, he holds, is best viewed from the angle of the kitchen passage. With deference, it can be argued that the top of the steps by the entrance to Hall is an even better standpoint—certainly that was the opinion of a spellbound party of itinerant Swedes whom I encountered at that spot during this year's B.M.A. Cambridge meeting.

The public will like this book for occasional sly digs at pretentiousness in the medical profession; and this is all to the good, for pretentiousness is apt to be one of our failings. It can be recommended to laity and profession alike. May a postscript be added, without captiousness or lack of sodality, that the name of the authoress of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* was not Burdett, and that Sir Robert Hutchison does not spell his name with two "n's"? A word of appreciation of Mr. Lamb's drawing must also not be omitted.

HENRY ROBINSON.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

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

*Growth in Relation to Differentiation and Morphogenesis.* By J. F. Danielli and R. Brown. (Pp. 365. 35s.) London: Cambridge University Press. 1948.

Papers read at a symposium of the Society on Experimental Biology in 1947.

*Intracranial Tumors.* By P. Bailey. 2nd ed. (Pp. 479. 55s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1948.

An account of the pathology, symptomatology, and treatment of intracranial tumours.

*Demonstrations of Physical Signs in Clinical Surgery.* By Hamilton Bailey, F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S., F.R.S.Ed. 11th ed. (Pp. 196. 8s. 6d.) London: Simpkin Marshall. 1948.

In this part the author discusses the neck, chest, upper limb, and hernia.

*Trials of Burke and Hare.* By W. Roughead. 3rd ed. (Pp. 412. 15s.) London: W. Hodge. 1948.

An account of the trials of the famous body-snatchers, with illustrations.

*Modern Treatment of Peptic Ulcer.* By A. Winkelstein, M.D., B.S. (Pp. 205. 30s.) London: Oxford University Press. 1948.

Includes a detailed account of intragastric drip therapy.

*Applied Chemistry.* By C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., and H. Masters, B.Sc. Vol. II. 2nd ed. (Pp. 284. 16s.) London: Technical Press. 1948.

An account of the chemistry of foods, intended primarily for University of London students taking the course in applied chemistry.

*Modern Treatment Yearbook, 1948.* Edited by Sir Cecil Wakeley, K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.Ed., F.A.C.S., F.R.A.C.S. (Pp. 344. 15s.) London: Medical Press. 1948.

Articles on diagnosis and treatment for the general practitioner.

*Occupational Marks.* By F. Ronchese, M.D. (Pp. 181. \$5.50.) New York: Grune and Stratton. 1948.

An illustrated account of bodily marks caused by occupation, disease, and hobbies.

*Edinburgh Postgraduate Lectures in Medicine.* Vol. IV. (Pp. 582. 18s.) London: Oliver and Boyd. 1948.

A variety of articles on medicine and surgery reproduced from the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

*Textbook of the Rheumatic Diseases.* Edited by W. S. C. Copeman, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 612. 50s.) Edinburgh: Livingstone. 1948.

The aetiology, diagnosis, and treatment of rheumatism are discussed by a number of authorities, and references to the literature are given.

*Psychobiology and Psychiatry.* By W. Muncie, M.D. 2nd ed. (Pp. 620. 45s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1948.

A textbook intended primarily for students of psychiatry.

*Introduction to Group-analytic Psychotherapy.* By S. H. Foulkes, M.D. (Pp. 181. 21s.) London: Heinemann. 1948.

An account of the theory and practice of group analysis.

*Failures in Psychiatric Treatment.* Edited by P. H. Hoch, M.D. (Pp. 241. \$4.50.) New York: Grune and Stratton. 1948.

Accounts by a number of authors of cases in which various methods of psychotherapy failed.

*Diseases of the Warm Climates.* By A. Dubois, M.D., and L. van den Berghe, M.D., D.Sc. (Pp. 445. \$10.00.) New York: Grune and Stratton. 1948.

A textbook of tropical diseases.

*Hemolysis and Related Phenomena.* By E. Ponder. (Pp. 398. \$6.00.) New York: Grune and Stratton. 1948.

A monograph on haemolysis and the structure of the red cell.

months in 1918 suffering from paranoid schizophrenia, and at the age of 6 he himself had fallen on his head out of a milk float. His disposition and habits were childish. A few days before the murder his girl friend had broken off their association.

Dr. Alastair Robertson Grant, medical superintendent of Whittingham Mental Hospital, said that he regarded Griffiths as an early case of schizophrenia and considered that he had been suffering from the disease at the time of the murder. He thought that the prisoner had known what he was doing, but had not fully appreciated that he was doing wrong. In cross-examination he said that he considered that the mania began when Griffiths had started to attack the girl and had ended after her death. It was very common in cases of schizophrenia to have a blank in memory, but not invariable. He agreed that Griffiths's description of his movements in the hospital ward were those of a man, alert and conscious, who knew he was doing something he should not be doing. Griffiths might not have remembered committing the assault on the girl, and that might have been the reason why he had not mentioned it in his statement.

The judge asked why he should forget that if he remembered everything else, and the witness replied that that was the sort of partial amnesia that occurred in drink. In ordinary schizophrenia he would be rather surprised to find that a man had remembered so much and had forgotten such an important thing. It was quite possible for a schizophrenic to have a maniacal attack for a short time and then recover himself quickly afterwards, with full knowledge of what had happened. Prosecuting counsel asked why from the prisoner's statement the witness had fixed the time of the maniacal attack at the time he had placed the child on the grass. The judge interposed to suggest that if the prisoner had been in a schizophrenic mania he would have dashed the girl down in the ward, and the witness replied, "Yes."

The police surgeon, Dr. Gilbert Bailey, said in cross-examination by Griffiths's counsel that he considered that the man who did this act must have been in a state of maniacal frenzy, but that normally such a man could not be certified. He had formed the opinion that the man who committed the murder was a schizophrenic, and agreed that a person suffering from that disease might suffer a defect of reason, as a result of which he might not know at the time that what he was doing was wrong. Dr. Francis Brisby, the principal medical officer at Liverpool prison, testified that from observation and examination he had found no evidence of any disease of the mind.

The judge said in his summing-up<sup>2</sup> that there was abundant evidence that this might have been the act of a lunatic and that Griffiths might have been a sufferer from schizophrenia, but the vital matter was, Did he know that what he was doing was wrong or did he not? After an absence of 23 minutes the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the judge said that the jury had found him guilty of a crime of the most brutal ferocity and he entirely agreed with their verdict. He sentenced Griffiths to death in the traditional words, which since the introduction of the Criminal Justice Bill judges have usually replaced by the new shorter form.

### M'Naghten Rules

The test of irresponsibility for a criminal act on the ground of insanity is still contained in the "rules in M'Naghten's case," formulated over one hundred years ago by the judges of the King's Bench, not in the course of a trial but on the request of the House of Lords Chamber. In this the ruling is unique as a statement of a valid legal principle. It lays down that in order to establish a defence on the ground of insanity it must be clearly proved that at the time of committing the act the party accused was labouring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did know it that he did not know he was doing what was wrong. In the present case, although the quality of the act gave rise to strong suspicion of the sanity of the prisoner, and he clearly had a personal and family history of mental instability, there was no reasonable doubt that he knew what he was doing and

that it was wrong. The defence of irresistible impulse is not open to a defendant in our courts: if it had been, his advisers would in all probability have made it their principal defence. This is a typical borderline case of the kind which raises again the question of whether the M'Naghten rules, so clearly anachronistic and out of line with modern knowledge of the mind and of responsibility, ought any longer to be tolerated. Their amazing persistence is due to several factors, but probably one of the most important is, that in practice they work unexpectedly well, and that in the few cases in which they would allow an irresponsible offender to be condemned the Home Secretary's exercise of the Royal Prerogative stands behind the court to prevent a miscarriage of justice.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in the University, has been appointed a Manager of the Pinsent-Darwin Fund for three years from Jan. 1, 1949, and Henry Albert Harris, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University, a Manager of the Charles Slater Fund for four years from Jan. 1, 1949.

The Faculty Board of Medicine has approved the courses in pharmacology given at the Middlesex Hospital, University College Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital Medical Schools.

The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize for 1947-8 has been awarded to Dr. David Vérel, of Corpus Christi College.

Professor Geoffrey Jefferson, F.R.S., will deliver a lecture on "Cerebral Compression in Man" in the Physiological Laboratory theatre of the University on Friday, Dec. 3, at 5 p.m. The lecture is open without fee to members of the University.

The following medical degrees were conferred on Oct. 16:

M.D.—O. C. Lloyd.  
M.B., B.Chir.—\*H. Middleton, \*J. Wedgwood, \*N. R. Greville, \*A. Hill,  
\*I. C. Peebles.

\* By proxy.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following awards have been made to students of the course for the Academic Diploma in Public Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for the year 1947-8: *Chadwick Prize*, P. M. Elliott; *Hecht Prize*, G. Ladkin and N. S. Hepburn; *Industrial Medical Officer's Prize*, P. M. Elliott and D. F. Eastcott; The Duncan Medal in the course for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (England) at the school for the year was awarded to Hing-Yui Mok.

The title of Professor Emeritus of Bacteriology in the University has been conferred on Sir Alexander Fleming, M.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Professor of Bacteriology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School since 1928.

The title of Professor Emeritus of Medicine in the University has been conferred on Sir Francis Fraser, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine and physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College from 1920 to 1934 and Professor of Medicine at the British Postgraduate Medical School from 1934 to 1946.

Professor Robert Wilfred Scarff, M.B., B.S., has been appointed to the Bland-Sutton Chair of Pathology tenable at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, from Oct. 1.

### UNIVERSITY OF WALES

The following candidates for the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. at the Welsh National School of Medicine have satisfied the examiners at the examination indicated:

HYGIENE.—Marjorie J. Adams, Mary P. E. Alban, F. W. Beswick, C. H. Burman, Maldwyn L. Cattell, R. B. Davies, Elizabeth B. Dew, D. C. Dymond, L. Elton, A. R. Evans, K. Gammon, P. H. Griffiths, E. I. Gwynne, G. E. Heard, J. I. Hopkins, June D. James, Ruth E. Lewis, Mair G. Lloyd, D. P. Miles, Rhona E. Morgan, Buddug Phillips, H. M. N. Rees, J. A. E. Richards, R. M. Richards, \*D. C. Saunders, C. P. Seager, \*J. A. Stanton, Brenda M. Thomas, D. G. H. Thomas, E. Thomas, J. G. H. Thomas, S. Thomas.

\* With distinction.

### ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW

At the annual meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, held on Nov. 1, the following officers were elected: *President*, Dr. W. R. Snodgrass; *Visitor*, Mr. Walter W. Galbraith; *Honorary Treasurer*, Mr. Matthew White; *Honorary Librarian*, Dr. Archibald L. Goodall; *Representative on General Medical Council*, Mr. Andrew Allison.

<sup>1</sup> *Manchester Guardian*, Oct. 16, 1948.

<sup>2</sup> *The Times*, Oct. 19, 1948.

## The Services

### TERRITORIAL DECORATION

The Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army has been conferred upon Colonel W. Graham, O.B.E., Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) D. A. Langhorne, M.B.E., and Major A. G. Emslie, R.A.M.C., T.A.

Flight Lieutenant Alexander Mather, R.A.F.V.R., has been appointed M.B.E. (Military Division) for distinguished service in Palestine.

### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES

#### Poliomyelitis in the British Zone

The peak of the outbreak of poliomyelitis in the British Zone of Germany was reached between Sept. 18 and 25, when 267 cases and 34 deaths were recorded. The following week a decline began, and this has continued. The total number of cases reported during September was 937 with 67 deaths, almost double the figure for the previous month. Although the incidence has been higher this year than in September last year the mortality has been much lower. This is certainly due to better certification, and does not represent a true decreased mortality.

The 1948 British film on poliomyelitis, "dubbed" in German, has been shown in Hamburg and Berlin to large audiences of medical men.

#### Discussion of Table

In *England and Wales* an increase in the number of notifications was recorded for measles 767, whooping-cough 214, diphtheria 12, and a decrease was reported for scarlet fever 130, acute pneumonia 53, and dysentery 15.

The largest rises in the notifications of measles were Lancashire 179, Lincolnshire 126 (mainly due to the appearance of an outbreak in Grimsby C.B., where the cases increased from 16 to 94), Yorkshire West Riding 69, Southampton 82, Gloucestershire 58. A small increase in the incidence of whooping-cough was 43 in Cornwall. The notifications of diphtheria have increased by 27% during the past fortnight; during the week the largest rises were London 8, Devonshire 7, Middlesex 6, and the largest decrease was 9 in Warwickshire. The fall in the incidence of scarlet fever was confined to a few counties, and the largest decreases in notifications were Essex 37, Lancashire 33, and Yorkshire West Riding 32.

Only one further case of typhoid fever was notified from Shropshire, Oswestry R.D., where during the past seven weeks 101 cases have been notified. This outbreak of typhoid occurred in the Orthopaedic Hospital. An outbreak of dysentery involving 22 persons was notified in Somerset, Bridgwater R.D. Only 7 further cases of dysentery were notified from Essex, Hornchurch U.D., where 50 cases were reported last week. In Lancashire a rise of 12 occurred in the notifications of dysentery. The largest returns of poliomyelitis were Lancashire 9 (Manchester C.B. 3); London 7; Kent 5; Surrey 5.

In *Scotland* a fall was recorded in the notifications of scarlet fever 47 and diphtheria 14, while a rise was reported for measles 26 and whooping-cough 12. There was a small increase in the notifications of scarlet fever in the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; elsewhere the incidence tended to diminish.

In *Eire* a decrease occurred in the notifications of scarlet fever 17, diarrhoea and enteritis 27, and measles 12; the only rise of any size was 30 for whooping-cough. In Dublin C.B. the incidence of the common infectious diseases of childhood was unchanged. Notifications of diarrhoea and enteritis in Dublin C.B. were 17 fewer than in the preceding week.

In *Northern Ireland* the notifications of scarlet fever increased by 12, mainly owing to an outbreak involving 10 persons in Londonderry C.B. In Belfast C.B. the notifications of measles increased from 66 to 116.

#### Week Ending October 30

The notifications of infectious diseases in England and Wales during the week included: scarlet fever 1,374, whooping-cough 2,060, diphtheria 129, measles 6,211, acute pneumonia 418, cerebrospinal fever 22, acute poliomyelitis 66, dysentery 68, paratyphoid 7, and typhoid 10.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

We print below a summary of Infectious Diseases and Vital Statistics in the British Isles during the week ended Oct. 23.

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 ..	31	5	17	3	1	34	1	19	—	1
Deaths .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	153	16	29	12	7	238	24	49	13	4
Deaths .. ..	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	99	5	62	1	1	340	3	30	—	1
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
acute .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	32	12	2	—	—	32	12	3	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective enteritis or .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
diarrhoea under 2 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
years .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths .. ..	26	3	2	24	5	69	7	13	84	4
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles* .. ..	5,303	86	100	37	116	1,981	41	105	213	2
Deaths† .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. ..	53	6	15	1	1	53	7	13	1	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever .. ..	4	—	1 (B)	—	—	3	—	1 (B)	—	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, influenzal .. ..	426	24	2	1	1	482	33	5	2	2
Deaths (from influ- .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
enza)‡ .. ..	10	1	1	—	—	12	2	1	—	—
Pneumonia, primary .. ..	—	—	153	16	—	—	—	238	21	—
Deaths .. ..	175	31	5	6	—	30	—	7	6	—
Polio-encephalitis, acute .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	29	4	—	—	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, acute .. ..	76	7	5	2	—	251	23	54	6	7
Deaths§ .. ..	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever .. ..	—	—	12	—	—	—	2	16	—	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia   .. ..	115	12	14	—	1	125	12	3	2	1
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever .. ..	1,389	86	277	189	48	1,452	132	308	73	58
Deaths† .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever .. ..	13	1	4	3	—	4	—	2	17	—
Deaths .. ..	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Typhus fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough* .. ..	2,163	120	95	52	17	1,003	78	54	30	1
Deaths .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Deaths (0-1 year) .. ..	267	39	30	17	9	354	39	61	35	15
Infant mortality rate .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(per 1,000 live births) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths (excluding still- .. ..	4,371	710	534	158	104	4,364	729	578	177	93
births) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual death rate (per .. ..	—	—	10.8	9.9	—	—	12.0	11.2	—	—
1,000 persons living) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live births .. ..	7,270	1208	918	369	234	7,765	1290	1018	429	237
Annual rate per 1,000 .. ..	—	—	18.5	23.1	—	—	20.5	27.1	—	—
persons living .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillbirths .. ..	193	24	25	—	—	254	32	24	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
births (including .. ..	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
stillborn) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* 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.

## SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

## Monday

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—At Society of Apothecaries of London, Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., Nov. 15, 8.30 p.m. "That the Practice of Instructing the Layman in the Nature and Treatment of Disease is Being Carried to Excess," to be proposed by Dr. W. J. O'Donovan and Miss Arnot Robertson and opposed by Dr. Charles Hill and Miss Brownen Lloyd-Williams.

## Tuesday

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, 5, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—Nov. 16, 5 p.m. "Histopathology of the Skin," by Dr. I. Muende.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., Nov. 16, 11 a.m., "Visceral Syphilis," by Dr. E. G. B. Calvert; at St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street, London, W.C., Nov. 16, 5 p.m., "Aetiology, Pathology, and Symptoms of Benign Enlargement of the Prostate with Indications for Treatment," by Mr. F. J. F. Barrington.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—At Westminster Medical School, Horseferry Road, London, S.W., Nov. 16, 5 p.m. "Rubella in Pregnancy as an Aetiological Factor in Congenital Malformations and Stillbirths," special University Lecture by Dr. Charles Swan (University of Adelaide).

SCOTTISH EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF THE MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION.—At B.M.A. Scottish House, 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, Nov. 16, 8.45 p.m. "Recent Work on the Toxaemias of Pregnancy," by Professor R. J. Kellar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, London, W.C.—Nov. 16, 1.15 p.m. "Psychology as a Science—I," by Dr. S. J. F. Philpott, D.Sc.

## Wednesday

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., Nov. 17, 8.15 p.m. "The Value of a Tumour Clinic in a General Hospital," by Professor Ian Aird.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, 5, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—Nov. 17, 5 p.m. "X-ray Technique," by Dr. C. W. McKenny.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., Nov. 17, 11 a.m., "General Paralysis of the Insane," by Dr. J. C. Hawksley; at St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street, London, W.C., Nov. 17, 5 p.m., "A Survey of the Different Methods of Treatment Available in Enlargement of the Prostate," by Mr. R. Ogier Ward.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.—Nov. 17, 5 p.m. "The Portraiture of William Harvey," Thomas Vicary Lecture by Mr. Geoffrey Keynes.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY.—At Eugenics Theatre, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C., Nov. 17, 7.30 p.m. "State and Society," by W. H. Walsh, M.A.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE, 28, Portland Place, London, W.—Nov. 17, 3.30 p.m. "Food—and Resistance to Disease," by Dr. P. G. H. Gell.

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—At B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C., Nov. 17, 5.30 p.m. "The Royal Microscopical Society's Film Library." Aims and scope to be described by Dr. A. F. W. Hughes.

## Thursday

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY, 32, Welbeck Street, London, W.—Nov. 18, 8 p.m. "Angiocardiography as an Aid to Diagnosis of Cardiac Abnormalities," by Dr. F. Gardner. "Cardiac Anatomy as Demonstrated by Angiocardiography," by Dr. J. M. Weston Wells.

DREADNOUGHT SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, Greenwich, S.E.—Nov. 18, 3 p.m. Clinical demonstration by Mr. D. M. Cooper and Dr. R. L. Mansi.

EDINBURGH CLINICAL CLUB.—At B.M.A. Scottish House, 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 8 p.m. "Some Minor Orthopaedic Conditions," by Mr. W. V. Anderson.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Nov. 18, 5 p.m. "Blood Volume in Surgical Disorders," Honyman Gillespie Lecture by Professor W. C. Wilson.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., Nov. 18, 11 a.m., "Neurosyphilis," by Dr. A. H. Harkness; 5 p.m., "Transvesical Operations on the Prostate," by Mr. W. K. Irwin.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.—Nov. 18, 5 p.m. Lloyd Roberts Lecture: "Victorian Doctor," by Mr. J. Johnston Abraham.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN: DARTFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—At Grammar School, West Hill, Dartford, Nov. 18, 8 p.m. "d-Tubocurarine Chloride," Wellcome film, including "Sources and Isolation," by Dr. T. Dewing, Ph.D.; "Standardization and Analytical Control," by Dr. G. E. Foster, Ph.D.; and "Pharmacology," by Dr. F. Prescott, M.R.C.P. All members of B.M.A. and Royal Institute of Chemistry are invited to attend.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, Pall Mall East, S.W.—Nov. 18, 5 p.m. "Tuberculous Enlargement of Intrathoracic Lymph Nodes and its Aftermath," Mitchell Lecture by Dr. Robert Coope.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Freemasons' Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. Presidents' annual dinner.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—At School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, Nov. 18, 7.30 p.m. Laboratory meeting. Various demonstrations will be given.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.—Nov. 18, 4.30 p.m. "Neurology and Psychiatry," Lecture-demonstration by Dr. Anthony Feiling.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, London, W.C.—Nov. 18, 1.15 p.m. "Psychology as a Science—II," by Dr. S. J. F. Philpott, D.Sc.

## Friday

BRITISH TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.—At Royal Empire Society Hall, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., Nov. 19, 3.30 p.m. "Tuberculosis—Some Statistical Problems," by Dr. Percy Stocks; "Radio-sensitive Thoracic Tumours," by Professor B. W. Windeyer.

FACULTY OF RADIOLOGISTS.—At Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., Nov. 19, 2.15 p.m. Diagnosis Section meeting. "Angiocardiography in Congenital Heart Disease," by Dr. T. H. Hills.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, 330-2, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.—Nov. 19, 4.30 p.m. "The End of an Era, A Retrospect and a Prospect," annual address by Mr. Walter Howarth.

LONDON CHEST HOSPITAL, Victoria Park, E.—Nov. 19, 5 p.m. "Asthma," by Dr. J. R. B. Hern.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY.—At University Hall, 14, Gordon Square, London, W.C., Nov. 19, 5.15 p.m. "Morality and Religion," by Dr. Kenneth Kirk.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, 7, Melbourne Place, Edinburgh.—Nov. 19, 8 p.m. "Medicine in the New Social Order," by Sir Francis Fraser.

## Saturday

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Napsbury Hospital, near St. Albans, Herts, Nov. 20, 2.15 p.m. Meeting.

## APPOINTMENTS

John Burke Ewing, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.R.C.S.Can., has been appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery at Ottawa University and Surgeon in Chief to Ottawa General Hospital.

Mr. Ewing is at present Surgeon to Wigan Royal Infirmary and is in charge of the surgical unit at Warrington General Hospital. He is a Canadian and qualified at Quebec University in 1932, obtaining the fellowship of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons in 1936 and of the Canadian College in 1937.

DOWNER, E. C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for Barnsley.

JOHNSTON, W., M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Derry.

O'BRIEN, T. P., M.B., B.Ch., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for St. Helens.

OVENS, GERALD H. C., M.B., F.R.C.S., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Farouk I University, Alexandria, Egypt.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

## BIRTH

Martin.—On Oct. 18, 1948, to Dr. Audrey Martin (née Dealler), wife of Peter Martin, 57, Narborough Road South, Leicester, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES

McLaren—Evans.—On Oct. 23, 1948, in Edinburgh, Donald Stewart McLaren, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., to Olga Mair Evans.

Pilcher—Smedley.—On Oct. 30, 1948, at St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire, Richard Kendal Pilcher, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., to Elizabeth Margaret Smedley.

## DEATHS

Ashe.—On Oct. 26, 1948, at Ryde House, Northenden Road, Sale, Cheshire, Charles Septimus Ashe, M.B., Ch.B.

Barton.—On Oct. 26, 1948, at 26, Willows Avenue, Lytham St. Annes, John Barton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Bell.—On Nov. 1, 1948, James Adamson Bell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of 11, Higher Tower Road, Newquay, Cornwall, aged 81.

Bowie.—On Oct. 29, 1948, Margaret Campbell Bowie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Brews.—On Oct. 28, 1948, at the London Hospital, Richard Vincent Brews, L.R.C.P.I., J.P., of 10, Pier Road, North Woolwich, E.

Bullmore.—On Oct. 29, 1948, in London, Edward Augustus Bullmore, F.R.C.S.Ed., of 1, Florence Place, Falmouth, and of North Brink, Wisbech, aged 73.

Cameron.—On Oct. 25, 1948, at Sheffield, Donald Hugh Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Dudley.—On Oct. 28, 1948, at Caxton, Cambs., Edward Percy Hughes Dudley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 74.

Huckett.—On Oct. 31, 1948, Alfred Edward Huckett, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., of King's Road, Doncaster.

Jeffares.—On Oct. 26, 1948, at Shanvalla, Ramsey, Isle of Man, James Jeffares, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S.Glas., late of Kegworth, Leicestershire, aged 75.

Mackinnon.—On Oct. 25, 1948, at 43, Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W., Donald Mackinnon, M.B., Ch.B.

Milburn.—On Oct. 27, 1948, Charles Henry Milburn, O.B.E., M.B., J.P., of 9, South Drive, Harrogate, Yorkshire, aged 88.

Mitchell.—On Oct. 26, 1948, at Bexhill, Ernest John Drum Mitchell, M.B., B.Ch.

Strong.—On July 4, 1948, in Boston, Mass., Richard Pearson Strong, C.B., M.D., Professor of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University, 1913 to 1938, aged 76.

Thomas.—On Nov. 2, 1948, at 1, Westend, Llanelli, Martin Phillips Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 71.