

for five years at Cordoba under the direction of Professor Orias. The findings in many respects are not new, and they serve rather to confirm and elaborate those of earlier workers. But it is convenient to have the data assembled and presented in this attractive form by authors who write with authority and a wide background of experience. The details of the method for collecting and staining vaginal debris are particularly well described, and the reproductions of microphotographs are excellent. The fact that anyone of the standing of Dr. G. W. Corner should have been responsible for the English translation is in itself high praise. The subject is one with a strictly limited scope, and is here made to extend over 286 pages only by a good deal of repetition. The authors clearly recognized this shortcoming, but apparently found it difficult to correct.

T. N. A. JEFFCOATE.

LOOKING BACK

Pioneer Doctor. By Lewis J. Moorman, M.D. (Pp. 252. \$3.75). Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press. 1951.

This is a medical variant of the familiar story of boy from small town who made good. It is interesting not only because of the hard and exciting way in which Dr. Moorman made good, but to one reader at any rate for the emphasis which a well-known specialist places on the value of the training he got as a general practitioner. The story of his early days shows how primitive were the conditions in the West only 50 years ago. With a medical companion the author joined up with a crowd of land-seekers on their way to El Reno, where there was to be a lottery with free land as prizes. They had no luck in the lottery, but their experience is reminiscent of "gold rush" stories in various parts of the world. The two of them then put up a sign in a small town and waited two months for patients—total income two dollars. They moved on, and eventually Dr. Moorman settled at a town named Jet, where he spent six exciting and obviously happy years as a "horse and buggy doctor."

At the end of that time, being anxious to improve his medical experience, he went into partnership with a doctor in Kentucky who was a skilled paediatrician. He then set up for himself in Oklahoma City, where after the usual boring waiting for patients he became attached to a hospital associated with the struggling young medical school. He found that "the best way to learn is by teaching." In 1909 he went to Vienna for a year's postgraduate work. He has some interesting things to say about the medical celebrities of that school. Though appreciative of their learning and skill, he got the impression that they were more interested in diagnosis than in the welfare of the patient, and this clashed with all his ideals as a general practitioner.

On his return home he found himself becoming specially interested in tuberculosis, and founded "an elementary sanatorium." From then onwards he became, almost despite himself, a specialist. Some of the best chapters of his book are devoted to various aspects of the disease and its sufferers. He gives a list of victims of it who have made memorable contributions to history. Dr. Moorman, together with Osler, Welch, Trudeau, and others, was a founder of the American National Tuberculosis Association and a prominent figure in every movement connected with it. He is cautious in his pronouncement about the value of the antibiotic drugs and says, "Conservative physicians who know a lot about

T.B. realize that patience and perseverance are perhaps the most important ingredients in any research programme having to do with this disease."

There are many kindly references to medical notabilities with whom the author has associated. In summing up his experiences as a general practitioner, a teacher for 20 years, and a former dean of his medical school, he says he thinks that in the pursuit of the science of medicine "we have suffered a distinct loss in the art." He has much of value to say about medical education, and believes that most of medical teaching "should be done by physicians in general practice who see the people in complete cross-section." I can cordially recommend this book to all interested in medical education and the social tendencies of our time, and not less to those who like to read exciting and humorous experiences of a "Pioneer Doctor."

ALFRED COX.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received

A Guide to the Fishing Inns of Scotland. Compiled by R. Crombie Saunders. (Pp. 118. 9s. 6d.) London: Nicholas Kaye. 1951.

Textbook of Obstetrics. By J. F. Cunningham, M.D., M.A.O., F.R.C.P.I., F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 499. 40s.) London: William Heinemann. 1951.

The Vitamin B Complex. By F. A. Robinson, M.Sc., LL.B., F.R.I.C. (Pp. 688. 60s.) London: Chapman and Hall. 1951.

A History of Medicine: Primitive and Archaic Medicine. By H. E. Sigerist, M.D., D.Litt., LL.D., Dr.h.c. Vol. 1. (Pp. 564. 45s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1951.

Modern Practice in Infectious Fevers. Edited by H. S. Banks, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. Vols. 1 and 2. (Pp. 989. 100s. per set.) London: Butterworth. 1951.

The Health of the Mind. By J. R. Rees, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. 2nd revised ed. (Pp. 208. 9s. 6d.) London: Faber and Faber. 1951.

Proceedings of the First International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic. (Pp. 336. 15 Swedish kronor.) Stockholm: Kugelbergs. 1951.

An exhaustive *Classified Bibliography of Gerontology and Geriatrics, 1951*, has been prepared for Stanford University, California, by Dr. Nathan W. Shock. In its 600 pages are contained over 18,000 references to books and papers on every aspect of the subject, including the biological, physical, and clinical problems associated with ageing. The bibliography is world-wide in scope, and is arranged under broad subject headings according to systems and organs. It covers the literature up to the end of 1948; supplementary references on the subject are now published regularly in the *Journal of Gerontology*. References to journals are abbreviated according to the rules of the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*. Author and subject indexes are provided, together with a list of about 2,400 journals cited and the abbreviations used for them. Modern geriatrics may be said to start with Sir John Floyer's classical *Medicina gerocomica*, or *The Art of Preserving Old Men's Health*, 1724. Unfortunately, the compiler gives an incomplete and inaccurate reference to this important work, although it is preceded by an accurate reference to the second edition (1738), which should have aroused his suspicion. But the book is well arranged and produced, and like all good bibliographies will be of permanent value. Its production was made possible by a grant from the Forest Park Foundation, Peoria, Illinois, and it is published by the Stanford University Press at \$15.

Dr. H. B. W. MORGAN said that some doctors who criticized over-prescribing had never been in the midst of medical practice as it concerned both doctors and patients. Members had spoken discouragingly of proprietary medicines, but many of these medicines were the result of recent research, and some doctors thought it right to prescribe them although they were expensive. It must be left to the doctor to prescribe a suitable drug under the Health Service, whether it was costly or not.

Mr. HILARY MARQUAND said the revised estimates had been necessary because the first ones had been put forward when the Government had not decided precisely where the charges were to fall. The revised estimates made no difference to the overall saving which the Government would get. Until recently pricing bureaux were not able to price prescriptions as fast as they received them, but they were now pricing them at the rate of receipt. Arrears were no longer accumulating, and substantial payments had been made to the chemists. The Ministry was not far from paying the chemists regularly as much money as they would have received if the pricing system had been perfect. The Ministry should sit down with the chemists and find a way to eliminate the whole of the arrears.

A division was challenged, and the estimate was carried by 257 to 233.

School Medical Officers in Durham

On July 12 Mr. M. C. HOLLIS asked how many vacancies there were at present for assistant school medical officers in County Durham, on what conditions those posts had been offered, and how many applicants there had been for them. Mr. G. TOMLINSON, in reply, said the local education authority had at present vacancies for four assistant school medical officers. So far as his information went the conditions attaching to these posts were those stated in the advertisements—namely, three years' experience in practice and the possession of the diploma of public health. One application had been received. Mr. Hollis further asked whether the advertisement indicated that the salary offered was £150 less than that in the Industrial Court's award of December. Mr. Tomlinson said he thought that to be true.

Dr. CHARLES HILL inquired whether Mr. Tomlinson was aware that the closed-shop resolution still applied to the post of assistant school medical officer, in addition to the failure of Durham County Council to implement the award of the Industrial Court. Mr. TOMLINSON replied that this was not in the advertisement.

Social Survey of Sickness

Mr. F. J. ERROLL, on July 12, asked what specific results accrued from the Survey of Sickness being carried out by the Social Survey, how much it had cost, and for how long it was expected to continue.

Mr. H. MARQUAND answered that by means of the Survey of Sickness new and valuable knowledge had been and was being obtained about the volume and nature of the illness and injuries of all degrees of severity among the adult population in England and Wales, about the amount of time lost from normal activities on account of sickness, and about the amount of medical attention involved. The estimated cost of the survey in the current year was £28,000. He added that owing to changes in organization and procedure it was not possible to state separately the total cost in the seven years of its existence. It continued to provide necessary information not otherwise obtainable.

Consultants.—At the end of 1950 about 1,500 consultants in England and Wales were employed whole-time and about 4,100 part-time. Mr. Marquand was unable to state the gross remuneration earned by either class.

Cortisone.—Mr. Marquand reported that 56 hospitals in England and Wales receive monthly supplies of A.C.T.H. and cortisone.

Ambulances.—Seventeen local authorities have adopted the system of radio-controlled ambulances. Eight others are introducing it.

Vitamins.—The number of vitamin tablets dispensed daily through the National Health Service is estimated at about 500,000.

Medico-Legal

LABEL NOT A FALSE DESCRIPTION

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

New Era (Laboratories) Ltd. were recently summoned¹ before the Liverpool magistrates at the instance of the Crosby Borough Council in respect of descriptions of "nervone" in an advertisement and on labels. Boots Cash Chemists Ltd. were also summoned for selling "nervone" under similar labels, but it was stated on behalf of New Era (Laboratories) Ltd. that if an offence had been committed they, as manufacturers, would accept full responsibility.

The matters complained of as "false descriptions" in the advertisement and labels were that a bottle of "nervone brain and nerve regenerator tablets" bore the words "for vim, vigour, and vitality. . . . It contains one of the most potent nerve nutrients known to modern science." Dr. W. H. Race, of the Home Office, said in evidence that "nervone" contained 99.7% lactose and 0.3% inorganic matter. The words "brain and nerve regenerator" meant practically nothing to him, and he saw no reason to call lactose a nerve regenerator, while there was too little of any other component to matter.

Mr. Glyn Jones, K.C., for the defence, observed that the medical profession would like to drive proprietary medicines out of existence, but people were free to buy them if they wished and to use their common sense in considering claims made for them. He called Dr. Henry Edward Cox, who said in evidence that he had analysed "nervone" and found the label on the bottle to be completely accurate. Dr. Francis James Wheeler, who had practised homoeopathic medicine for 49 years, gave evidence that all the ingredients mentioned on the "nervone" labels were recognized homoeopathic medicines.

The magistrates dismissed all the summonses.

¹*Manchester Guardian*, February 24.

The Services

Major D. H. R. Montgomery, M.C., has been mentioned in dispatches in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Korea.

The President of the U.S.A. has conferred the decoration of Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, upon Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Hankey, O.B.E., T.D., R.A.M.C., in recognition of distinguished service in the cause of the Allies during the 1939-45 War.

The King of Denmark has conferred the decoration of Commander of the Order of Dannebrog, 2nd Class, upon Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Scott, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., in recognition of distinguished service in the cause of the Allies during the 1939-45 War.

A *Supplement* to the *London Gazette* has announced the following awards:

Four Clasps to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Majors (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonels) R. S. Creed, T.D., and C. W. Healey, M.C., T.D., R.A.M.C.

Three Clasps to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel P. Hayes, T.D., R.A.M.C., retired.

Two Clasps to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Colonel C. H. Budd, M.C., T.D., R.A.M.C., retired (honorary colonel of a Supplementary Reserve Unit); Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Wilson, O.B.E., T.D., Major H. B. Trumper, T.D., and Captain J. D. A. Gray, T.D., R.A.M.C.

First Clasp to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) E. M. R. Frazer, T.D., R.A.M.C.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration and First Clasp.—Major A. Chambers, R.A.M.C.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. A. W. Segerdal and Captain (Honorary Major) P. D. C. Kinmont, M.B.E., R.A.M.C.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Professor E. B. Verney, F.R.S., has been appointed representative of the University on the council of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Dr. Dorothy H. Heard has been elected to the Gwyneth Pretty studentship for three years from October 1.

In Congregation on June 20 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—R. G. Benians, J. A. Black, J. B. Foote, D. I. Williams, H. R. Jolly, J. R. May.

M.B., B.Chir.—*By proxy*: W. Rodger.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

The following degrees were conferred on July 7:

M.D.—J. Black, O. A. Finn, W. R. D. Hamilton (with commendation), D. Macaulay (with high commendation).

M.B., Ch.B.—J. F. Adams, R. I. Alexander, V. G. Allan, A. W. Bain, G. Bain, W. M. Baird, G. Barr, Mary M. Baxter, J. M. Bell, Hazel M. Boyd, Jean D. Brodie, Dorothy L. N. Brown, D. P. Brunton, J. McK. Buchanan, Marjory M. Buchanan, Grace A. Caddies, A. B. Cameron, K. A. Cameron, A. M. Campbell, Elizabeth M. Campbell, J. S. Campbell, P. Campbell, J. J. Casey, A. J. Childs, C. A. Clark, I. G. Conn, Margaret H. M. Craig, R. Craig, H. A. Crawford, J. Crooks, H. C. Cross, Lorna C. Cullen, Mary C. Cumming, Anne E. Currie, J. N. Cutler, C. M. Davidson, J. W. Dewar, R. E. Dickie, J. Dickson, Rosalie E. B. Eastwood, R. Emslie, A. Esterton, G. M. Ferguson, Isabella C. Ferguson, W. I. Forbes, Lois B. Ford, Joan M. Foyer, J. Frame, G. Fraser, Margaret Fyfe, W. Gardner, J. A. M. Garrett, I. Gavin, D. M. Gebbie, Jean A. Gemmell, E. O. Gibson, J. A. Gibson, D. A. MacK. Gillies, D. J. Godfrey, R. B. Goudie, J. R. Grant, W. Grindlay, Elizabeth G. Haggarty, G. Harris, J. L. Hastings, F. G. Hattersley, R. G. Haughie, V. M. Hawthorne, Dorothy W. S. Heiton, Isabella F. Henderson, C. H. Hodge, Elizabeth M. Hutton, Rosemary M. W. Ince, Katherine I. Jack, A. Jackson, U. Jacobson, J. W. Johnston, A. A. Johnstone, Margaret H. Kidd, A. G. King, J. C. Kirk, I. C. Lamont, R. MacG. Langmuir, A. Law, R. B. Lewis, A. Litton, Nancy J. Logan, D. B. McArthur, J. McArthur, A. S. MacAskill, A. W. McBryde, R. R. Macdonald, Christina C. McEwan, Agnes F. H. McFadyen, N. M. McFadyen, J. B. McGuinness, D. J. Mackay, D. E. Mackay, D. C. MacKeachan, L. D. Mackenzie, A. Mackinnon, J. McLaughlin, W. J. McLaughlin, M. L. McMillan, Ruby McMillan, Annie B. McNaught, P. H. McNellis, Morag W. McNicol, H. J. B. Manderson, Mrs. Jean McK. McEwan (née Mann), G. C. Mansfield, J. G. Marshall, M. B. Marshall, P. L. Martin, A. C. N. Millar, Margaret J. W. Miller, W. P. Mitchell, J. P. B. Morgan, T. C. Morton, J. B. J. Mulvey, W. R. Murdoch, D. M. Norwell, H. C. C. Nwankwo, C. O. Oshodi, I. W. Pinkerton, D. A. A. Primrose, D. C. Provan, A. Quinn, T. O. Ramsay, A. B. Reed, R. J. T. Reid, R. R. Renfrew, A. Reyburn, R. Richmond, J. L. Robertson, G. C. Robin, Jean M. N. Robotham, P. D. L. Roper, D. Ross, P. Ross, R. B. S. Ross, Mary McL. Sayers, B. J. Sherry, E. Sheville, L. F. Skinner, R. S. Sloan, J. Smith, Mary E. C. Smith, C. P. Stewart, J. S. S. Stewart, D. C. Symington, H. F. Taggart, W. Taylor, J. D. Terrell, T. S. R. Train, D. Troup, P. I. T. Walker, W. M. M. Wallace, Catherine M. White, Gertrude H. M. White, Helen M. White, J. Willocks, J. L. Wilson, Sheila McC. Wilson, Winifred A. Wilson, B. Wolfson, E. W. F. Wood.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—E. D. Kerr, J. B. C. Nabney, R. M. Pritchard.

M.A.O.—A. D. H. Browne.

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—*Section (C), Medicine, and Section (D), Surgery*: ¹Doreen B. Mallagh, ²J. G. Goodbody, ¹²Patricia M. Leeson, ²J. O. Farinde, ²Patricia R. Hunter, E. Taylor, Ruth M. Ransom, H. G. Smith, Sheila E. Weir, Frances J. Baker, ³W. Jackson, J. A. K. Meldrum, S. D. Coleman, Marian F. Cianchi, Margaret M. Bell, Prudence E. Park, T. Asuni, A. S. Dewar, Matilda M. Dickey, Patricia M. Woolf, Mary D. Brosnan, ²Elizabeth M. Senior, Ethel P. Cole, J. R. Cole, S. P. Fitz-Simon Cotton, Hazel Morris, R. D. Thornes, J. R. MacN. Houston, ¹R. J. Weir, E. Ward, G. T. Nelson,

W. Gault, Ethel A. L. Blake, J. Morrow, L. M. Dillon, Joan M. Falkiner, Norma E. Boyd, Audrey M. M. Fair. *Section (C), Medicine*: ²H. M. O. Brown, R. King, B. W. Withington, I. A. Eppel, Phyllis E. McCready, G. J. Malseed, E. D. Cooke, N. Boland, Edith P. Pringle, Ethel G. Jennings, W. A. Beatty, R. F. Hutchings, K. W. M. Harbord, T. E. W. Winckworth, J. Hunter, E. A. Otchere, A. W. L. Pollock. *Section (D), Surgery*: R. S. W. McLarnon, B. P. P. Judge, Daphne A. F. Laughlin, Patricia G. Ellis, J. P. Nixon, Aileen F. Smith, S. S. Faloon.

¹With first-class honours in surgery. ²With second-class honours in medicine. ³With second-class honours in surgery.

The following medical degrees were conferred on July 5:

M.D.—E. D. Kerr, R. M. Pritchard.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—T. Asuni, Frances J. Baker, Margaret M. Bell, Ethel A. L. Blake, Mary D. Brosnan, Marian F. Cianchi, Ethel P. Cole, J. R. Cole, S. D. Coleman, S. P. Fitz-Simon Cotton, A. S. Dewar, Matilda M. Dickey, L. M. Dillon, Audrey M. M. Fair, Joan M. Falkiner, J. O. Farinde, W. Gault, J. G. Goodbody, J. R. MacN. Houston, Patricia R. Hunter, B. P. P. Judge, Daphne A. F. Laughlin, Patricia M. Leeson, R. S. W. McLarnon, Doreen E. Mallagh, J. A. K. Meldrum, Hazel Morris, J. Morrow, G. T. Nelson, J. P. Nixon, Prudence E. Park, A. W. L. Pollock, Ruth M. Ransom, Elizabeth M. Senior, H. G. Smith, E. Taylor, R. D. Thornes, E. Ward, R. J. Weir, Sheila E. Weir, Patricia M. Woolf.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST

At a graduation ceremonial on July 11 the honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on Mr. James Andrew Craig, consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and formerly lecturer in ophthalmology and otology in the University.

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

On July 14 the degree of M.A. (*honoris causa*) was conferred on Dr. Charles A. H. Franklyn, Bedell of Convocation of the University of London, for services rendered to the University of Malaya. Dr. Franklyn is the first Englishman to receive the degree, which was conferred by diploma *in absentia*.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

The Royal College of Surgeons of England has been promised a licence for the first phase of its rebuilding, and work will start early in 1952. The biggest single item in its first phase will be the great hall, which is designed to seat 650 and to accommodate the largest and most important of the lectures, and will also be used for medical and surgical congresses, national or international. This hall will relieve a great need, as the College is at present much hampered by shortage of lecture-rooms. Over the great hall there will be three floors of museums, the gift of the Wellcome Trustees, which will provide a replacement of the museum rooms destroyed by enemy action. Also included in the first phase of building will be a new council room, an exhibition hall, and cloakrooms.

The principal feature of the remainder of the programme will be the Nuffield College of Surgical Sciences, and there will also be three additional floors of laboratories, extra lecture-rooms, and extensions of the library.

FACULTY OF ANAESTHETISTS

At a meeting of the Board of the Faculty of Anaesthetists, held on June 23, Mr. A. D. Marston and Dr. Frankis T. Evans were re-elected Dean and Vice-Dean, respectively, of the Faculty for the ensuing year.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

The following candidates were duly admitted licentiates in medicine and midwifery on July 7, having passed the final examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery of the Conjoint Board of Ireland: T. M. Adair, A. G. Aitchison, Mary P. Bellew, T. F. Breen, T. J. F. Campbell, E. F. Cassidy, Marian E. Cox, E. O. A. Denloye, G. P. Dodd, A. T. E. Feanny, R. Feanny, B. G. Fleming, L. S. Galazka, J. M. Gray, Esther M. Heelan, W. O. Heffernan, Denise Hull, P. D. Lawler, K. Leddy, B. Lord, Z. J. Ludwig, H. J. Mathews, B. J. J. Murphy, P. T. McDonagh, D. C. McDonnell, G. V. McSwiggan, Miora G. O'Carroll, J. B. O'Sullivan, P. P. Rowan, J. A. Ryan, I. Smith, J. H. Taaffe, J. C. Williams.

FACULTY OF RADIOLOGISTS

The following candidates have satisfied the Fellowship Board at the examination for the Fellowship held in May: F. M. Hooper (Radiodiagnosis), Margaret D. Snelling (Radiotherapy).

APPOINTMENTS

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.—*Principal Medical Officer*, Peter Henderson, M.D., D.P.H. (in succession to Dr. J. E. A. Underwood, who retired on June 30); *Senior Medical Officer*, A. F. Alford, M.B., Ch.B.

Dr. Henderson qualified at Aberdeen in 1929 and proceeded M.D. in 1931, taking the D.P.H. the next year. He was formerly medical officer of health for the borough of Todmorden before entering the Ministry of Education as Medical Officer.

Dr. Harry Sutherland Gear, deputy chief health officer in the Union of South Africa, has been appointed assistant director-general of the World Health Organization, in succession to Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, who will retire on reaching the age limit next April.

Dr. Gear, who was born in 1903, received his medical education at the University of the Witwatersrand, graduated B.Sc. with first-class honours, in 1925, taking the M.B., B.Ch. three years later. He proceeded M.D. in 1938. In 1931, after studying at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, he took the D.P.H. of the University of London and in the following year the D.T.M.&H. of the Royal Colleges. From 1932 to 1935 he was in charge of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Medical Statistics, Lester Institute, Shanghai, and from 1935 until the present time he has been on the staff of the Union Health Department in South Africa, except for the period 1940-4, when he served as a senior medical officer with the South African and British armed Forces in East Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean region.

DREW, DEIRDRE M., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., Junior Medical Officer, St. Mary's Chest Hospital, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—*Part-time Assistant Ophthalmologist*, West Suffolk Hospital and White Lodge Hospital, Kathleen M. Long, F.R.C.S.Ed., D.O.M.S. *Surgical Registrar*, Peterborough and District Memorial Hospital, J. V. Coyle, M.B., Ch.B.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.—*Surgical Registrar (Senior Registrar Grade)*, J. F. R. Bentley, F.R.C.S. *Part-time Ophthalmic Registrar (Senior Registrar Grade)*, J. G. Madden, M.B., B.Ch., D.Ophth. *Junior Resident Anaesthetist (Senior House Officer Grade)*, Janet P. Rickard, M.B., B.S. *Assistant Resident Medical Officer, Tadworth (Senior House Officer Grade)*, Helenor F. Lochhead, M.B., Ch.B. *House-physicians (Senior House Officer Grade)*, B. E. R. Symonds, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., J. S. McKim, M.Sc., M.D. *House-surgeon (Senior House Officer Grade)*, J. M. Jones, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.Ed.

NORTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—*Full-time Obstetrician and Gynaecologist*, Oldchurch Hospital, J. D. Watt, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. *Part-time Obstetrician and Gynaecologist*, Bethnal Green Hospital, J. J. F. O'Sullivan, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G. *Part-time General Physician*, St. Clement's and St. Andrew's Hospitals, J. A. Robertson, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Alms.—On July 8, 1951, at the Bristol Maternity Hospital, to Beryl Elizabeth (formerly Norris), wife of Dr. Michael Alms, a daughter.

Gresham.—On July 7, 1951, at King's College Hospital, to Gwen (formerly Leigh), wife of Dr. G. Austin Gresham, a son.

Hulbert.—On July 5, 1951, to Elizabeth (formerly Brockman), wife of Mr. K. F. Hulbert, F.R.C.S., Woodlands, St. John's Road, Petts Wood, Kent, a son.

Standeven.—On July 8, 1951, to Patricia, wife of Alfred Standeven, F.R.C.S.Ed., of Pendle House, Tredcroft Road, Hove, a daughter.

DEATHS

Bathurst.—On July 12, 1951, in London, Lullum Wood Bathurst, M.D., of 15, Inverness Terrace, London, W., aged 83.

Burges.—On July 8, 1951, at 26, Brecon Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, Frederick Augustus L'Estrange Burges, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 81.

Carding.—On July 5, 1951, at 9, Bromley Grove, Shortlands, Kent, Mary Wilson Carding (formerly Batchelor), M.B., Ch.B.

Cassels.—On July 8, 1951, at Bristol, Thomas William Cassels, F.R.C.S.Ed., of 26, Queen's Court, Clifton, Bristol.

Gellatly.—On July 5, 1951, Robert Gellatly, M.B., C.M., of Dudd House, Meltham, Huddersfield, aged 77.

Gooch.—On July 2, 1951, at Ragleth House, Church Stretton, Salop, Horace Gooch, M.B., B.S.

Gordon.—On July 7, 1951, at the Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy, Edward Skene Gordon, M.B., Ch.B.

Graham.—On July 4, 1951, at Taunton, George Taylor Graham, M.B., Ch.B., of Inverkeithing, Fife, aged 28.

Hearn.—On July 13, 1951, at Torquay, Edward Michael William Hearn, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgeon Commander, R.N., retired.

Ludgater.—On July 8, 1951, at Burton-on-Trent, Geoffrey Goulden Ludgater, M.B., B.Chir., of 23, Osborne Street, Winhill, Burton-on-Trent, aged 45.

Mearns.—On June 29, 1951, at the Brompton Hospital, London, S.W., George Walter Mearns, M.B., Ch.B., Government Medical Service, British Guiana.

Stephen.—On July 5, 1951, at the De la Pole Hospital, Willerby, Yorks, Mabel Stephen, M.B., Ch.B., aged 50.

Taffs.—On June 28, 1951, at King's College Hospital, Evelyn Nora Taffs, L.R.C.P.&S.I.&L.M., of 97, Denmark Hill, London, S.E., aged 60.

Thompson.—On July 13, 1951, at Canterbury, John Knox Stafford Thompson, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., of Treetops, Stodmarsh Road, Sturry, Kent, formerly of Clontibret, Co. Monaghan, Northern Ireland.

Any Questions?

Correspondents should give their names and addresses (not for publication) and include all relevant details in their questions, which should be typed. We publish here a selection of those questions and answers which seem to be of general interest.

Trichomonas Vaginalis

Q.—How is infection by *Trichomonas vaginalis* transmitted? Can it be a venereal disease?

A.—It has been established beyond reasonable doubt that *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection can be transmitted by coitus. This, however, accounts for only a small proportion of cases of trichomonas vaginitis, and the method of infection in the remainder is unknown.

A large number of women, sometimes estimated at 20 to 25%, are carriers of the organism, and it may be that in these any illness or circumstance which lowers local or general resistance is enough to precipitate an attack of vaginitis. Nevertheless there is a widespread belief among gynaecologists that women not infrequently contract the infection from one another, especially when they are living in a close community. Thus it is not uncommon for trichomonas vaginitis to occur in a woman who has recently been in hospital, and it is suggested, although not proved, that the infection is transferred from a carrier or another infected woman who happens to have been in the same ward, the mechanism of transfer being the ward baths. If this idea is correct, then hotel baths are another possible source of danger.

Fainting at the Sight of Blood

Q.—A man, aged 30, complains bitterly of being subject to fainting at the sight of blood, and he "feels queer" even at the mention of bleeding. Any sort of idea of bodily injury makes him feel uncomfortable (either injury to himself or others). He is physically perfectly sound and extremely active. In all other respects he seems to be psychologically normal. This trouble was with him from his earliest days until about the age of 20, when he became quite free from this disability, but it has recently returned. It is now so bad as to make everyday life difficult. Is there anything that can be done for him?

A.—A man of 30 who from childhood to the age of 20 so feared the sight or thought of blood that he fainted or "felt queer" has most likely a hysterical problem. In other words he has probably forgotten some early anxious association of blood and childish ideas of sexuality, and only remembers the association of faintness and blood. Poorly understood experiences of childbirth or menstruation are often the basis of such troubles. Such hysterical symptoms often disappear when the patient makes some kind of adjustment to his adolescent sexuality, only to reappear when life faces him with new problems. Less commonly, such phobias are part of an obsessional neurosis.

The type of treatment needed will depend upon the severity of the problem. The simplest treatment is based on a detailed history. When the changing symptoms of the neurosis and the crucial events of sexual development and personal life are listed and dated, the coincidence in time between a change in symptoms and some specially significant event in life will often become apparent. If such a coincidence and the likelihood of his having forgotten some important emotional experience or attitude is then pointed out to the patient, and if he is reassured that now as an adult he will be able to cope with emotional problems which he could not face squarely as a child, and if he is asked to talk about himself, he may be surprised to find how much understanding he can develop. One can reassure him that by learning to talk about his difficulties he is proving to himself