

RADIOGRAPHY OF SMALL INTESTINE

Der Dünndarm im Röntgenbild. By Professor Fritz Kuhlmann. (Pp. 110; 80 figures. M. 11.80.) Munich: Urban and Schwarzenberg. 1951.

The small intestine is not an easy region for x-ray diagnosis, and this careful study, extending over twenty years, of the problems it presents is of practical interest and importance. The author first describes his methods, including the use of the Miller-Abbott tube, and illustrates his account with radiographs of the normal intestine. The comparison of these with photographs of the mucous membrane under similar conditions is most instructive. There follow discussions of abnormalities affecting position, motility, tone, and secretion, all illustrated by examples. Acute and chronic enteritis, ileus, and other special conditions are fully considered.

The volume shows the great advances that have been made in the interpretation of appearances in a difficult field. It is well illustrated by apt examples, and worth careful study by all who are interested in abdominal diagnosis.

HENRY SOUTTAR.

ART AND THE UNCONSCIOUS

Schizophrenic Art. Its Meaning in Psychotherapy. By Margaret Naumburg. Preface by Thomas A. C. Rennie, M.D. (Pp. 248; 63 illustrations, including 8 in colour. £3 10s.) London: William Heinemann Books. 1950.

There are grounds for the belief that certain recognizable elements are to be found in the spontaneous art of schizophrenics and that these are pathognomonic of schizoid psychology. Fragmentation, splits in design, rigid stereotypy, and the intermingling of writing with drawing, for example, are generally accepted as diagnostic signs. Miss Naumburg has been working under medical guidance for many years in this field of psychotherapy. Her main aim in the study of art productions has been to explore the conscious and unconscious causes of illness and thereby to secure therapeutic release and recovery. In addition she has attempted an interpretation of the symbolic meaning of the paintings and drawings.

A research project (which lasted for three years) at the New York State Psychiatric Institute on the use of art therapy in relation to early schizophrenia afforded an admirable opportunity for the author. But she has made only limited use of it. Two-thirds of the volume is devoted to a sensitive clinical study of two patients from the series investigated. While no final conclusions are drawn from this research, certain firm impressions were gained; art therapy is of therapeutic importance; its use increases the patient's capacity to express his inner feelings in words; the strength of the transference on the therapist is reduced and emotional dependence is small; emotional conflicts and their resolution move from the artist himself to the thing he creates, and he becomes aware that within him lies creative power.

The introduction is excellent. It provides a survey of psychotic and neurotic art from the descriptive studies of Simon (1876) and Lombroso (1895) up to the more penetrating work of Freud and Jung. Of special interest is the critical comment on the interpretation of symbols. The author shows clearly that the symbol has a very different significance in psycho-analysis and in analytical psychology.

E. A. BENNET.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received

The Physical Basis of Life. By J. D. Bernal, F.R.S. (Pp. 80. 6s.) London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1951.

Prothrombin Deficiency. By R. Biggs, M.D. (Pp. 83. 10s. 6d.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1951.

Syllabus of Human Neoplasms. By R. M. Mulligan, M.D. (Pp. 317. 52s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1951.

Cancer of the Colon and Rectum. By F. W. Rankin, B.A., M.A., M.D., LL.D., Sc.D., F.A.C.S., and A. S. Graham, M.D., M.S., F.A.C.S. 2nd ed. (Pp. 427. 55s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1950.

Psychosurgery. By W. Freeman, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.P., and J. W. Watts, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S. 2nd ed. (Pp. 598. 77s. 6d.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1950.

Tuberculosis Among Children and Adults. By J. A. Myers, M.D., Ph.D. 3rd ed. (Pp. 894. 95s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1951.

The Ultimate Value. By Dr. R. Collis. (Pp. 181. 12s. 6d.) London: Methuen. 1951.

The Social and Biological Challenge of Our Aging Population. Proceedings of the Eastern States Health Education Conference, March 31-April 1, 1949. (Pp. 183. 18s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1950.

Medical Neuropathology. By I. M. Scheinker, M.D. (Pp. 372. 75s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1951.

Chloroform. Edited by Dr. R. M. Waters. (Pp. 138. \$2.75.) Wisconsin: The University Press. 1951.

Carcinoma of the Breast. By C. D. Haagensen, M.D. (Pp. 120. No price.) New York: The American Cancer Society. 1950.

Études Cliniques, Expérimentales et Thérapeutiques sur l'Allergie. Edited by Professor P. Vallery-Radot. (Pp. 239. 900 francs.) Paris: L'Expansion Scientifique Française. 1951.

Taschenbuch der Anatomie. By Professor H. Voss and Dr. R. Herrlinger. Vol. 3. 3rd ed. (Pp. 322. M. 10.) Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1951.

Über die Pathologie der Vegetativen Nervösen Peripherie und Ihrer Ganglionären Regulationsstätten. By Professor F. Feyrter. (Pp. 201. M. 24.) Vienna: Wilhelm Maudrich. 1951.

Klinik und Therapie der Magen-Darmkrankheiten. By Dr. F. Depisch. (Pp. 297. 28s. 6d.) Vienna: Springer. 1951.

Lehrbuch der Inneren Medizin. Edited by Professor K. Fellingner. Vol. 1. (Pp. 822. M. 38.) Vienna: Urban and Schwarzenberg. 1951.

Die Wirbelverschiebung in der Lendengegend. By Dr. J. E. W. Brocher. (Pp. 98. M. 16.50.) Leipzig: Georg Thieme. 1951.

Fussgymnastik mit Kindern. By M. Scharll. (Pp. 14. M. 2.90.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1951.

Grundriss der Traumatischen Peripheren Nervenschädigungen. By Professor G. Bodechtel and others. 2nd ed. (Pp. 106. M. 10.20.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1951.

Praktischer Leitfaden der Beruflichen Hautkrankheiten. By Professor C. Carrié. (Pp. 186. M. 22.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1951.

Medizinische Toxikologie. By Professor H. Fühner. 3rd ed. (Pp. 251. M. 21.60.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1951.

Multiple Sklerose und Schizophrenie als Syndrome bei Spurenelementmangelkrankheiten. By Dr. E. R. Elste. (Pp. 92. M. 5.50.) Stuttgart: Hippokrates-Verlag Marquardt. 1951.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In Congregation on November 3 the degree of B.M. was conferred, in absence, on J. D. Acland.

In Congregation on November 6 a form of statute providing for a health service for undergraduates (see *Journal*, June 23, p. 1459) was moved and adjourned *sine die* after a division. The votes recorded on the motion for the adjournment were 141 for and 41 against.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Dr. G. H. Wright and Dr. A. d'A. Bellairs have been appointed University Lecturers in Anatomy; Dr. P. A. G. Monro University Demonstrator in Anatomy; and Dr. T. S. L. Beswick University Demonstrator in Pathology, all with tenure from October 1, 1951, for three years.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

On November 3 the following degrees were conferred:

M.D.—W. M. Dennison (with high commendation).

Ch.M.—J. Aitken (with commendation).

Ph.D.—J. Paul.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

On November 9 Sir Alexander Fleming, F.R.S., was elected Rector of the University, in succession to Mr. Alastair Sim. Sir Alexander Fleming is the principal of the Wright-Fleming Institute for Microbiology at St. Mary's Hospital, London, and is Professor Emeritus of Bacteriology in the University of London. He was elected F.R.S. in 1943, and two years later he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine, jointly with Sir Howard Florey and Dr. E. B. Chain, for the discovery of penicillin and its healing effects.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

On November 9 the Princess Royal was installed as Chancellor of the University, thus becoming the first woman Chancellor of a British university. After the ceremony her Royal Highness conferred a number of honorary degrees, including that of LL.D. on Dame Hilda Lloyd, President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Later her Royal Highness formally declared open the Parkinson building, the erection of which was made possible by the £200,000 gift of the late Dr. Frank Parkinson, a graduate of the university.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

The Harveian Oration for 1951 was delivered at the Royal College of Physicians on October 18 by Sir Archibald Gray. His subject was "The Development of Dermatology from the Time of Harvey." After a brief reference to dermatology in ancient times, a more detailed description was given of the position in the Harveian period, chiefly taken from the writings of Daniel Turner (1660-1740). Progress during the seventeenth century was noted, and the opening of a new era, heralded by the work of Willan (1757-1812) and his pupil Bateman (1778-1821), who introduced the first scientific nomenclature of skin diseases and attempted a classification based on morphology, was described. The orator then reviewed progress in the nineteenth century, when fungus infections of the skin were recognized, bacteria discovered, and substantial advances in pathology made. During that century the aetiology of skin diseases had specially occupied the attention of dermatologists, but in the twentieth century more attention was being paid to the biological reactions of the skin. The work of Lewis and of Dale had thrown light on the vascular mechanism and chemical changes which take place when the skin is damaged, and much investigation was now proceeding into immunological processes.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

At a meeting of the Council of the College held on November 8, with Sir Cecil Wakeley, President, in the chair, a Moynihan Lectureship was awarded to Dr. Dallas P. Phemister, Hon. F.R.C.S., of Chicago. It was reported that Dr. Cuthbert Dukes had been elected a Trustee of the Hunterian Collection. The Council received a gift of \$1,000 towards the restoration fund from Mrs. James Ward Thorne.

Diplomas of Membership were awarded to the 149 successful candidates whose names were printed in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the *Journal* of November 3 (p. 1096).

The following hospitals were recognized under paragraph 23 of the Fellowship regulations: North Lonsdale Hospital, Barrow-in-Furness: additional recognition, second house-surgeon (surgical department) for six months. Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: additional recognition, general surgery, registrar (orthopaedic department), house-officer (orthopaedic and casualty department), assistant resident surgical officer, all for six months; ear, nose, and throat, senior house-officer (junior registrar); ophthalmology, senior house-officer (junior registrar). West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds: surgical registrar for one year and house-surgeon (general surgery), house-surgeon (casualty and orthopaedic), both for six months. Western District Hospital, Glasgow: surgical registrar for six months. General Hospital, Hereford: senior house-officer (decennial revision). Fulham Hospital: two house-surgeons. West Norfolk Hospital, Norwich: general house-surgeon. Poole General Hospital: resident surgical officer for one year, two house-surgeons for six months. Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading: additional recognition, registrar (ophthalmic department), registrar (ear, nose, and throat department). General Hospital, South Shields: surgical registrar for one year and house-surgeon for six months. Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton: two house-surgeons for six months, two orthopaedic house-surgeons for six months, casualty officer for six months, registrar for one year (decennial revision). Southampton General Hospital: two house-surgeons for six months, registrar for one year. Leigh Infirmary, Wigan: resident surgical officer and casualty officer, each for six months. Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester: two surgical registrars for one year, orthopaedic registrar, orthopaedic senior house-surgeon and senior house-surgeon and casualty officer, all for six months (decennial revision). Woolwich War Memorial Hospital: additional recognition of second house-surgeon for six months.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW

At the annual meeting of the Faculty, held on November 5, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. W. W. Galbraith. *Visitor*, Mr. Andrew Allison. *Honorary Treasurer*, Mr. Matthew White. *Honorary Librarian*, Dr. A. L. Goodall. *Representative on General Medical Council*, Mr. Andrew Allison.

The following were admitted Fellows of Faculty *qua* physician, E. J. D. Nariman, J. Sommerville; *qua* surgeon, K. K. Ghosal.

Dr. F. M. R. Walshe, F.R.S., delivered the Finlayson Memorial Lecture in the Hall of the Faculty (242, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow) on Wednesday, November, 14. His subject was "Syndromes of the Thoracic Inlet and Cervico-axillary Canal."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

The following were admitted to the Membership of the College on November 2: N. J. Ainley, M. Barry, M. Bhattacharyya, A. K. Chatterjee, S. M. A. Khadri, P. N. Khan, P. Logan, E. A. Marten, S. N. Mathur, N. K. Mitra, P. M. O'Connor, R. Prasad, C. Sinnadurai, H. H. Robinson.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Court of Assistants of the Society, held on October 30, with Dr. G. Roche Lynch in the chair, following the Master's Day Service at the Church of St. James, Garlick-hythe, Baron C. Ver Heyden de Lancey was elected to a seat on the Court by Seniority. The Master bestowed a Past Master's medal upon Mr. Duncan Fitzwilliams. Dr. J. P. Hedley was re-elected as representative of the Society on the General Medical Council for a further year. It was reported that a bequest of £700 for the general funds of the Society had been received from the estate of the late Dr. R. H. Hayes, and a bequest of £1,000 to the Sustentation Fund from the estate of the late Dr. Charles R. Box.

The following candidates were granted the Diploma of L.M.S.S.A. upon examination: W. R. Chisholm Batten, B. Vergano, M. S. Compton, E. W. Roberts.

The Gillson Scholarship in Pathology, the value of which on this occasion is £500, will be awarded in 1952. It is open to persons under the age of 35 who are Licentiates or Freemen of the Society, or who become so within six months of the award. Regulations may be obtained from the Registrar, Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

●ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.—November 22, 5 p.m., "The Treatment of Heart Failure," by Dr. William Evans.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.—November 22, 5 p.m., "Studies of Human Gastric Function," Arris and Gale Lecture by Mr. J. N. Hun

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.—At Lecture Theatre, Materia Medica Department, Medical School, Small's Wynd, Dundee, November 22, 5 p.m., "The Spleen in Medicine," by Sir John W. McNee.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.—November 22, 4.30 p.m., lecture-demonstration in psychiatry by Dr. D. Curran.

WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—At South Kensington Hotel, 41, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, S.W.—November 22, 7.30 for 7.45 p.m., "General Practice, the Hospitals, and the Future," Presidential Address by Mr. B. Sangster Simmonds.

Friday

BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION.—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.—November 23, 5.30 p.m., "Bacterial Aspects of Immunity," by Dr. A. A. Miles.

●INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—November 23, 5.30 p.m., "Atopic Eczema," clinical demonstration by Dr. F. R. Bettley.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.—November 23, 4.30 p.m., "Plastic Surgery and the Upper Air Passages," by Sir Harold Gillies. Annual address.

●POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.—November 23, 11.15 a.m., surgical clinical-pathological conference; 2 p.m., "The Surgical Treatment of Idiopathic Colitis and its Complications," by Mr. E. C. B. Butler; 4 p.m., "Diagnosis and Treatment of Hyperthyroidism," by Professor E. J. Wayne.

●ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS, 58, Queen Anne Street, London, W.—November 23, 5 p.m., "Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Relation to Thyrotoxicosis and Myasthenia Gravis," William Blair-Bell Memorial Lecture by Mr. G. L. Keynes.

●ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.—November 23, 5 p.m., "Medical Aspects of Prolapsed Intervertebral Disk," by Dr. Michael Kremer.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, 7, Melbourne Place, Edinburgh.—November 23, 8 p.m., "Respiratory Diseases: Fact and Fiction," by Professor David Whitteridge.

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—At Institute of Pathology, The Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, November 23, 5 p.m., "The Arterial Lining," Kettle Memorial Lecture by Professor J. B. Duguid.

Saturday

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC PATHOLOGISTS.—At Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, S.E., November 24, 9.30 a.m., "The Interpretation of Asphyxial Signs" and "Separate Existence," discussion, open to all pathologists. Names should be sent in advance to honorary secretary, Dr. F. E. Camps, 79, Harley Street, London, W.1.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS (COUNTY OF ESSEX BRANCH).—At Council Chamber, Walthamstow Town Hall, London, E., November 24, 2.30 p.m., "The Court and the Sexual Offender," by Sir Norwood East.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

DEATHS

Baxter.—On October 31, 1951, at Larches, Catisfield, Fareham, Hants. Charles Thomas Baxter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgeon Captain, R.N., retired, aged 73.

Buttar.—On November 8, 1951, at Westwood, Wilton Road, Salisbury, Fernie Loudon Buttar, M.B., Ch.B.

Clarkson.—On November 6, 1951, at Little Cambus, Doune, Perthshire, Robert Durward Clarkson, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., aged 84.

Comerford.—On November 4, 1951, Charles Henry Comerford, M.D., D.P.H., aged 57.

Dywie.—On November 10, 1951, Judah Dywie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

English.—On November 9, 1951, at Beech Close, Newmarket Road, Norwich, Samuel English, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., aged 80.

Leech.—On November 5, 1951, at the Devises and District Hospital, John Frederick Wolseley Leech, M.D., D.P.M., of Dormer Cottage, Devises, Wilts, aged 70.

McGlade.—On November 8, 1951, Francis Joseph McGlade, M.B., B.Ch., of Blackley, Manchester.

Millar.—On November 10, 1951, Jane Ogilvie Millar, M.D., D.P.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., of 25, Gorse Road, Blackburn, Lancs.

Orr.—On November 3, 1951, in hospital, Thomas Stewart Allan Orr, M.B., Ch.B., of Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh.

Rinkel.—On November 10, 1951, at High Garth, Nayland, near Colchester, Essex, Lambert Ronald Joslin Rinkel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Wiseman.—On November 4, 1951, at his home, 18, Watling Street Road, Fulwood, Preston, Lancs, David Chalmers Wiseman, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., M.R.C.O.G., aged 36.

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.

Foreign Clinics for Asthma and Bronchitis

Q.—What can clinics abroad—e.g., in Switzerland—offer to sufferers from chronic bronchitis and asthma that is not obtainable in this country? Is treatment abroad recommended in obstinate cases?

A.—The dust and pollen content of air diminishes with increasing height. This is probably the chief reason for the benefit which asthmatic patients derive from a stay in Switzerland. It is reasonable to suppose that non-specific irritants such as are present in damp and foggy air are also less common. It is important to remember when sending patients to Switzerland that certain low-lying areas, where mists lie in the folds of the hills, are generally agreed to be unsatisfactory for the asthmatic. It is also inadvisable to send patients with asthma and associated emphysema to places situated more than 5,000 ft. (1,524 m.) above sea-level. Certain places in France, such as Bourboule and Mont Dore, have a special reputation for the treatment of asthma. Stress is laid on the importance of the inhalation of natural vapour which contains a high proportion of carbon dioxide, and asthmatics who visit these places have the advantage of a graduated regimen prescribed by specialists who deal mainly with asthmatic patients.

It is doubtful if there is any advantage in sending patients with chronic bronchitis to Switzerland; the important requirement in their case is warm air, and for this reason the South of France, the Italian Riviera, or North Africa are more suitable. The South Coast of England also suits many patients with chronic bronchitis.

Fatal Wasp Stings

Q.—The daily press has reported recently three fatal cases of wasp sting, death occurring with great rapidity in 15 minutes to one hour. What are the early signs and symptoms in these unusual fatal cases? How should the patients be treated?

A.—The early signs and symptoms in fatal cases of wasp sting are similar to those of any severe anaphylactic reaction, such as may occur after the administration of serum or after an excessive dose of an allergen in a highly sensitive patient. Usually the first symptom is an intense pruritus followed by a rapidly developing severe angioneurotic oedema and severe dyspnoea of asthmatic type. Palpitation and precordial pain may be complained of, and the pulse, which at first is full and bounding, soon becomes rapid and thready as the blood pressure falls. Vomiting, severe colicky abdominal pain, or diarrhoea may occasionally usher in the attack, but more commonly the gastrointestinal symptoms follow on the oedema and dyspnoea. Nervous symptoms—i.e., ringing in the ears—a sense of heavy pressure in the head, or sudden unconsciousness not infrequently followed by convulsions, may also be the first symptoms, and occasionally the only symptoms.

Every person who knows he is allergic to wasp or bee stings should carry ephedrine or isopropyl-nor-adrenaline and an antihistaminic, to be taken as soon as he is stung. Treatment of the attack consists in giving adequate adrenaline subcutaneously as soon as possible, 0.5 to 1 ml., and more adrenaline is indicated if the patient's condition is deteriorating. Adrenaline should also be injected into the site of the sting, and where possible a tourniquet should be applied proximally to the site to impede the venous return.