interesting and stimulating at the convention in 1947 are to some extent lost in print. There is not enough in common between various themes, such as insulin shock therapy, the treatment of psychotherapy, perhaps in treatment, to different evidence of a little to that remunerative field. He says, are neglect in attack. He finds again accurate beginning to longer torium a (33.7% tuberculosis in adults, as frequent course. of amenable -regardless occasionally the clinical aspects. to attention adult and of pulmonary effusion (31.8% in adults, as frequent of phthisis, the infiltration (i.e., endogenous weakening of hereditary factors which has been seen in the demonstration that there are reported, among others, the genetical approach, rather than stultifying therapy, may suggest new lines of therapeutic attack. In his introduction Dr. Nolan Lewis also refers to the neglect of hereditary factors as a possible cause for failures in treatment, to the existence, besides deep analysis, of other methods of psychotherapy perhaps insufficiently exploited, and to the amount of poor psychotherapy that is given; the schools, he says, are being swamped by students anxious to enter this remunerative field.

The editor sums up and tries to draw some general lessons. He finds it necessary to re-emphasize the importance of accurate diagnosis for successful therapy, and to point out once again that "motivation" and "aetiology" are two different things. The symposium provides the encouraging suggestion that American psychiatry as a whole is retreating a little from the extreme psychodynamic attitude to causation, and that a less fanatical and more medical atmosphere is beginning to appear.

Eliot Slater.

Primary Tuberculosis

Die primäre Tuberkulose bei Erwachsenen und Kindern und ihre Entwickelung. Dr. St. J. Leitner and Dr. R. M. Steinmann. (Pp. 158; illustrated, 15 Swiss francs.) Berne: Medizinischer verlag Hans Huber.

The authors give a clinical study of primary tuberculosis in 160 adults and 106 children, the cases being followed up for a period of from two years. They emphasize that sanatorium treatment should continue until the radiographs no longer show infiltrative changes. These take much longer to disappear than does the acute pneumatic and influenzal picture so often simulated by primary tuberculosis in adults as well as in children. Erythema nodosum was common (33.7% in adults and 6.6% in children); so was pleural effusion (31.8% in adults, 21.7% in children; bilateral in 8 adults). Discussing the relationship between primary tuberculosis and phthisis, the authors consider to be important the frequent observation of an early post-primary spread to the apices. They saw progressive tuberculosis develop from such disseminated foci (i.e., an endogenous source) twice as often as from the primary focus itself. Progressive pulmonary changes following early cavitation of the primary focus or of daughter foci occurred without any recognizable cause —regardless of therapy—and took a rapid and unfavourable course. Those, however, which developed after a longer interval were due to factors weakening general resistance and were quite amenable to therapy.

The authors present their material well and cover most of the clinical aspects. Their references to the literature are occasionally erratic and many papers discussed are redundant. On the other hand, the study of Frimann-Dahl and Waaler should have been mentioned, because it was the first to draw attention to the recent dramatic shift of primary infection to adult age groups; nor have they mentioned the extensive discussion of the whole problem held at the Royal Society of Medicine in 1942. There are hardly any observations on pathology, and the authors have not always made use of the pertinent morpho-anatomical facts. For example, we miss a discussion of recrudescence of primary foci as a source of phthisis; it often bridges the long interval between primary infection and phthisis and disposes in such cases of the theory of "exogenous superinfection." These few points, however, do not detract from the distinct value of the book. It lies in its clinical observations and in the demonstration that there is no essential feature in which primary tuberculosis in adults differs from that in children.

W. Pagel.
The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—B. M. Peet, E. N. O. Sodeinde.

M.A.O.—G. B. Gibson, M. A. Majekodunmi.


* Second Class Honours.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

Edgar Alexander Pask, M.D., D.A., has been appointed Professor of Anaesthetics at King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

James Livingstone Livingstone, M.D., F.R.C.P., has been appointed a Fellow of King's College.

A Special University Lecture on "Hypersensitivity in Disease" will be delivered by Professor J. H. Biggert, M.D., Musgrave Professor of Pathology in Queen's University, Belfast, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C., on Friday, April 8, at 5:30 p.m., with Professor Wilson Smith, M.D., F.R.S., in the chair. The lecture is addressed to students of the University and to others interested in the subject and admission is free, without ticket.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:


UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

At a meeting of the Council of the University on March 16 R. J. Stell, M.B., B.Chir., was appointed University Medical Officer from May 1.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

The following lectures will be delivered at the College (Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2) on April 5, at 3 p.m., at the Medical Department of the Navy, Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, London, S.W., to elect six directors of the fund.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Major Robert William Henry Jackson, R.A.M.C. (retd.), died at his home in Caernarvon on Feb. 20. He was born in Dublin in 1864, the son of Surgeon-General Sir Robert W. Jackson, F.R.C.S.I. He graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1897 at Trinity College, Dublin, obtaining the D.P.H. in the same year. He proceeded M.D. in 1892. Major Jackson was chairman of the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Division of the B.M.A. for three years in succession during the last war, and represented the Division in 1939, 1941, and 1942 at annual representative meetings. Two years after qualifying he entered the Army at the top of the examination list, and was attached to the second battalion Coldstream Guards. He was later posted to India, where he did excellent work in public health and hygiene as a special officer for the plague departments in Bombay and Calcutta. He saw active service on the North-West Frontier and in the Boer War. In 1901 he volunteered for duty in the Spanish War, and then in 1903, in the British South Africa. He was again posted to India, where he was further engaged in public health work until his retirement in 1929. He was highly commended for his services. Major Jackson retired from the Army in 1910, but was again put on the active list during the 1914-18 war, serving as senior medical officer of the Portland, Weymouth, and on hospital ships and troop transports. After the first world war he was placed in charge of the Military Hospital, Clonmel, Ireland. Although 75 years of age at the outbreak of war in 1939, he was not content to remain inactive, and immediately volunteered for duty as medical officer of the ninth battalion R.W.F. camp at Caernarvon, which post he relinquished to act as ship surgeon on the M.V. Glenapp, carrying munitions via the Panama Canal and the Dutch East Indies to Singapore. The vessel had to leave this port hurriedly for Australia, returning to the Cape, owing to the Japanese capture of Singapore. Major Jackson was elected an honorary life member of the British Red Cross Society and the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and was the county controller for Caernarvonshire for the Red Cross Society.—I. M. W.

Medical Notes in Parliament

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

Mr. BEVAN on March 24 furnished the following information to Lady Tweedsmuir. It relates to England and Wales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Domiciliary Confinements in which Midwives were in Charge</th>
<th>Number of Domiciliary Confinements where Gas and Air Analgesia was Administered by Midwives</th>
<th>Percentage of Col. (1) to Col. (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>289,035</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>285,024</td>
<td>1,029</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>284,227</td>
<td>1,545</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>286,905</td>
<td>4,783</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>274,48</td>
<td>1,743</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>269,379</td>
<td>3,207</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>261,769</td>
<td>5,102</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>265,237</td>
<td>7,262</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>298,019</td>
<td>20,507</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>327,245</td>
<td>43,683</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the domiciliary confinements where a midwife was in charge there were a large number of domiciliary confinements where a doctor was in charge. These confinements numbered 95,543 in 1946 and 96,937 in 1947. Although figures were not available it was known that analgesia or anaesthesia was given in a high proportion of these doctors' cases.

Mr. Bevan further stated that analgesia was being used in the domiciliary midwifery service of 134 of the 145 county and county borough councils. Individual action was being taken with the councils of the counties and county boroughs in which it was not yet being provided.

In reply to another question Mr. Bevan said that in Leeds 100% of the domiciliary midwives employed by the city council and 65% of the hospital midwives were trained in the use of analgesia. In the six months of 1948 in which the National Health Service was in operation 35% of the domiciliary cases attended by the council's midwives had analgesia.

Figures for Scotland

Colonel GOMME-DUNCAN asked on March 22 in how many cases in Scotland was analgesia administered by domiciliary midwives or nurses trained in midwifery in the years 1938, 1944, 1947, and 1948 respectively.

Mr. Woodburn replied that there could not have been any case in 1938 and 1944, because it was only in July, 1946, that the Central Midwives Board for Scotland authorized the administration of analgesia by midwives. In 1947 there were 120 cases and in 1948, according to preliminary returns, about 800. Mr. Woodburn that he had not detected any trend of increase in analgesia was being given to certified midwives at the rate of almost 250 a year, and to all student midwives numbering about 600 a year. He hoped that by the end of 1950 over three-quarters of the midwives then practising in Scotland would have had this training.
Society of Anaesthetists of the South-West Metropolitan Region

The Society of Anaesthetists of the South-West Metropolitan Region has arranged a meeting to be held at St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton, Surrey, on Saturday, April 23. Anaesthetists from other areas will be welcome, and those wishing to attend should communicate with the honorary secretary, Dr. W. Alexander Low, Department of Anaesthetics, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E.1, not later than April 4.

University of Leeds Postgraduate Committee

A refresher course for general practitioners will be held at the University of Leeds during the two weeks beginning May 2. The fee for the course is £10 10s., or £5 5s. for one week. Applications for places in the course, and for particulars of the financial assistance available to (a) demobilized general practitioners within one year of release from the Forces and to (b) doctors engaged in practice in the National Health Service, should be made to the senior administrative Officer, School of Medicine, Leeds, 2, it being stated whether the applicant falls into class (a) or class (b), or whether he proposes to attend at his own expense.

Spanish Paediatric Congress

The 7th National Congress of Paediatrics will be held at Seville on May 9-14 under the presidency of Professor González-Meneses Jimenez and Dr. Carlos Sainz de los Terreros. Information may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Dr. Morales y González, Bilbao, 49, Seville.

APPOINTMENTS

BAILEY, Neil, M.B., Ch.B., Senior Resident Medical Officer, Fulham Maternity Hospital.


MITCHELL, ROBERT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, County Borough of Bury, Lancashire.

SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

FRIDAY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.—April 5, 5 p.m., "Diseases of the Thyroid Gland," by Dr. R. G. Wilson Professor of Surgery at the University of Leeds, Leeds, aged 56, of cancer of the liver.

WHIPS CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Whips Cross Hospital, Leytonstone, E., April 1, 6.30 p.m., "Emergency Gynaecology," by Mr. A. Gallyett.

TUESDAY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.—April 5, 5 p.m., "Problems of Ageing and Chronic Sickness," Lumleian Lecture by Dr. A. P. Thomson.

Wednesday

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., April 6, 8.15 p.m., "Cineradiography," by Dr. Russell J. Reynolds.


LONDON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At St. James's Hospital, Ouseley Road, Balham, S.W., April 6, 3 p.m., clinical meeting.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE.—At 28, Portland Place, London, W., April 6, 3.30 p.m., "The Growing Family under Modern Housing Conditions," by Dr. L. G. Housden.


ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.—At 90, Pall Mall, London, S.W., April 6, 2.30 p.m., "The Disinfection of Ice-cream-Serving Equipment," by Dr. J. G. Davies, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.; (a) "The Use of Quaternary Ammonium Compounds," by Mr. J. C. L. Resuggan, F.R.I.C.; (b) "Technique and Results," by Miss Roberta Rye.

SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.—At Gas Industry House, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W., April 6, 7 p.m., Ordinary meeting. Papers will be presented and discussed.

Thursday

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.—April 7, 5 p.m., "Problems of Ageing and Chronic Sickness," Lumleian Lecture by Dr. A. P. Thomson.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—At St. George's Hospital Medical School, London, S.W.—April 7, 7 p.m., "Group Hospital Medical Photography," by Mr. J. F. V. Larway.

Friday

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W., April 8, 5.30 p.m., "Hypersensitivity in Disease," by Professor J. H. Biggott.

WEST KENT MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—At Miller Hospital, Greenwich High Road, London, S.E.8, April 8, 8.30 p.m., Presidential address by Dr. J. M. Lofthus.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS


Finlayson.—On March 21, 1949, at Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary, to (a) Miss Finlayson, of 1, Garden Halkirk Road, Birkenshaw Terrace, Falkirk, a son.

Hamilton.—On March 9, 1949, at the Simpson Memorial Pavilion, Edinburh Royal Infirmary, to Dr. Gwyneth Maclean Hamilton, wife of Lieutenant J. Hamilton, a son.

Mather.—On March 20, 1949, York, to Dr. Maud Mather (nee Buchanan), of Dr. John S. Mather, Shinfield Thorpe, York, a daughter.

Miller.—On March 21, 1949, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Dr. Eileen Miller (nee Baird), wife of Dr. Henry G. Miller, a son.

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