In these matters the Army and R.A.F. worked in full collaboration, so avoiding overlapping and waste of material and man-power. Though sandfly fever had been practically eliminated at R.A.F. stations in Malta for several years before the war thanks to the practice of prophylactic measures recommended by the R.A.F. Sandfly Commission in 1922, this disease became the chief cause of sickness and non-effectiveness of R.A.F. personnel there during the siege of Malta from 1940 to 1943. This retrogression was due to masses of rubble resulting from enemy bombardment providing ideal breeding-grounds for sandflies. By 1945, however, supplies of D.D.T. were adequate to treat the rubble and quarters, and the incidence of sandfly fever was markedly reduced. Despite the large numbers of personnel stationed in or in transit through yellow-fever-endemic areas in West Africa, there was not a single case of this disease. Doubtless this was due to the protective action of the anti-yellow-fever vaccine given before leaving the United Kingdom.

This volume is worthy of study, not only by those in the military services, but also by civilians engaged in preventive medicine and hygiene in warm climates.

HAROLD E. WHITTINGHAM.

FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY


One by one the scientific giants of the early years of the present century depart from us, leaving their works as a lasting memorial. The record of their researches with full bibliographies in this series is of great value. In the present volume the different authors of the separate memoirs maintain the high standard of appraisement and literary ability set by their predecessors.

The 27 Fellows here commemorated comprise five chemists, four mathematicians, three geologists, three engineers, three physicists, a biochemist, a zoologist, a botanist, four medical scientists, and two statesmen—John Anderson (Viscount Waverley) and Walter Elliot. Lord Bridges contributes an eloquent and masterly account of Lord Waverley's life. Like another statesman, Sir Stafford Cripps, John Anderson began his career as a chemist, and at Leipzig in 1903-4 wrote a thesis on the chemistry of uranium. He had many links with medicine throughout his career: first on the National Insurance Commission, then as Second Secretary of the Ministry of Health, as Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, and in his later years with the Medical Research Council as Lord President of the Council. He put at the service of Government his scientific as well as his administrative gifts, especially in the advance of nuclear energy, and always encouraged medical progress.

Two other scientists who became statesmen were F. A. Lindemann (Viscount Cherwell), and Walter Elliot. This was the first an eminent physicist whose services in the second world war were conspicuous and are ably recorded by Sir George Thomson and Sir William Farren. Lord Boyd-Orr and Sir Stephen Tallents contribute an appreciative memoir of Walter Elliot. Elliot qualified M.B., B.Ch. Glasgow in 1913. His early researches were on nutrition, for which he obtained a D.Sc. degree; and he had an abiding interest in the subject when Minister of Agriculture, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Minister of Health. In the last-named office, before and in the early days of the war, his work in administering the Emergency Health Services and the evacuation schemes should not be forgotten.

Two outstanding medical scientists receive their need of praise here. Sir John Parsons, who by his teaching, published work, and researches so greatly added to modern knowledge of the physiology and pathology of the eye, died in 1957 in his 90th year. His memoir is admirably written by Sir Stewart Duke-Elder. The life of Sir Ernest Kennaway, which was heroic as well as rendered illustrious by his discoveries in physiological Chemistry and, especially, in cancer research, is sympathetically recorded by J. W. Cook. We can only briefly refer here to the other medical memoirs—one on J. B. Leathes, the physiologist, by Sir Rudolph Peters, and the other on Charles Todd by C. H. Andrews. Of interest also to medical readers is the memoir of A. J. Ewins by Sir Henry Dale. Ewins was the discoverer of sulphapyridine (pyridylsulphanilamide), popularly known as "M and B," which marked so important an advance in the treatment of cerebro-spinal fever and pneumonia. The memoirs of the remaining Fellows equally repay perusal; and the volume as a whole records conspicuous advances in many branches of scientific progress.

ARTHUR S. MACNALLY.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.


Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
In Congregation on October 15 the degree of B.M. was conferred, in absence, on A. D. J. Farquharson and D. G. W. Cooper.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
In Congregation on October 17 the following degrees were conferred:
M.D.—C. R. Leeson.
V. C. Faber, K. J. Mackenzie.
*By proxy.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY.—P. F. A. Milner, Sanatkumar Mitra, Sarvendra Mitra.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES
The following degrees were conferred in October:
M.D.—W. H. Beasley.
M.Ch.—P. Thomas, E. Mervie Williams.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
Dr. Anne E. Walker has been appointed full-time temporary Assistant Lecturer in Therapeutics.

Dr. H. R. Worth has resigned from the post of Deputy Medical Officer to the Student Health Service on his appointment as Senior Health Medical Officer in the University of Aberdeen, and Mr. B. N. Catchpole from the post of Lecturer in Surgery on his appointment as Reader in Surgery in the University of Adelaide.

Vital Statistics

England and Wales in Third Quarter
The live-birth rate was 16.3 per thousand population, the highest for a September quarter since 1949, when it was 16.6. In the comparable quarters of 1958 and 1957 it was 15.9. The death rate was 9.0 per thousand population, as compared with 9.3 and 9.7 in the September quarters of 1958 and 1957. The infant mortality rate was 18.7 per thousand live births, a new low record. The previous lowest for this quarter was 20.1 recorded in 1956. The stillbirth rate was 20.3 per thousand live births and still-births; in the corresponding quarter of 1958 the rate was 21.5.—Registrar-General's Weekly Return, No. 41, 1959.

Graphs of Infectious Diseases
The graphs below show the uncorrected numbers of cases of certain diseases notified weekly in England and Wales. Highest and lowest figures reported in each week during the years 1950-8 are shown thus ——-, the figures for 1959 thus ——-. Except for the curves showing notifications in 1959, the graphs were prepared at the Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Deaths in 1958
In England and Wales in 1958 the number of deaths from whooping-cough, 27, was the lowest ever recorded, while the number of deaths from cancer of the lung, 19,820, was the highest. Deaths from leukaemia and aleukaemia numbered 2,386. For the first time for many years they were slightly below the previous year's total (2,394).

Infectious Diseases
Areas where numbers of notifications were high in the latest two weeks for which figures are available.
**Thomais.**—Issued quarterly (£3 annually). The new issue (Vol. XLIII No. 1) includes:

**VASCULAR COMPRESSION OF THE TRACHEA AND OESOPHAGUS.** F. Ronald Edwards.

**TRANSMISSION IN RESPIRATION.** R. S. Harris.

**A REVIEW OF THE TREATMENT OF CARDIOMAGUS.** Kingsley Lawrence and John H. Shoemaker.

**PATHS OF DIFFUSED LUNG FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH EMPHYSEMATOUS BULLAE.** Colin Gallie and Mary Cannon.


**SUCCESSFUL REMOVAL OF A MYXOMA OF THE LEFT ATRIUM.** J. Leigh Collins and N. Sholeh.

**THE DENERVATION SYNDROME ARISING DURING MITRAL VALVULOPLASTY.** G. I. C. Darman and C. V. Main.

**VENTILATION OF THE LUNGS BEFORE AND AFTER MITRAL VALVULOPLASTY.** J. P. P. Stock and M. C. S. Kennedy.

**CHRONIC THYROID DISEASE: A TEST FOR DETERMINING THE TENSIONS OF O2 AND CO2 IN BLOOD.** S. J. F. Semple and I. Maureen Young.

**CARDIAC LOCATION EMPIRICAL.** P. G. I. Snowin.

**PULMONARY ALVEOLAR MICROCLESITIS.** M. Abdel-Hakim, S. El-Mallah, M. Hashem, and S. Abdel-Halim.

**Abstracts of World Medicine.**—Issued in the first week of each month. This journal contains abstracts of important papers selected from the current medical literature of the world. Annual subscription, £4.4s.

**SOCIETIES AND LECTURES**

A fee is charged or a ticket is required for attending lectures marked ●. Application should be made first to the institution concerned.

**Monday, November 2**

**GUY'S HOSPITAL.**—At Physiology Lecture Theatre, 5.15 p.m., endocrine function in Arctic Arctic Desert, by J. M. Michelson: Life Cycle of Growing Cells.

**MARBOROUGH DAY HOSPITAL.**—8.15 p.m., Miss D. M. Fletcher: Work of the London Hospitals Service.

**POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.**—4 p.m., Dr. A. B. Acker: Low Voltage Microwaves.

**ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.**—At Demonstration Room, Department of Medicine, 4 p.m., Professor A. C. Lendum: Vascular Damage in the Pulmonary Vascular System.

**Tuesday, November 3**

**BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION.**—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 5.30 p.m., Dr. J. M. Michelson: Life Cycle of Growing Cells.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL.**—5.30 p.m. subject: Mental Subnormality and Hormonal Disorder. Dr. G. R. Fraser: Some Aspects of Creatinism; Dr. W. V. H. Read and Mr. A. Rushton: The Enzyme in the Enzyme in the Deficiency of, Deficiency, and Ataxia.

**GROUP FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE VIEWS OF CLINICAL PSYCHIATRISTS.**—At Rhyne Room, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C., 5.30 p.m.

**INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.**—5.30 p.m., Dr. A. M. Jelliffe: Local Treatment with Radioactive Iodides.

**LONDON NEUROLOGICAL SCIENCES COLLOQUIUM. 1959-80.**—At Littlewood Hall, General Infirmary at Leeds, 5.15 p.m., Professor C. E. Lumsden: Functions of the Gill.

**LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.**—DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES.**—At Medical School, Ashton Street, 7.30 p.m., Dr. G. F. Somers: Developmental Aspects of the Relative Merits of Antiseptic Drugs.

**POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.**—4 p.m., Dr. E. H. Belcher: The Role of Longevity and Radiotherapy.

**ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—5 p.m., Dr. E. R. Cullinan.

**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—At Wright-Fleming Institute, 5 p.m., Dr. C. H. Edwards: Neurological Complications of Pregnancy, Labour, and Puerperium.

**WEDNESDAY, November 4**

**ASSURANCE MEDICAL SOCIETY.**—At Medical Society of London, 5 p.m., Dr. P. F. M. Bishop: Recent Advances in Endocrine Therapy and their Influence on the Progress of Endocrine Disease.

**INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.**—5.30 p.m., Dr. R. W. Riddell: Laboratory Diagnosis of Fungal Infection.

**INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**—5 p.m., Dr. Lynne Reid: Some Types of Emphysema.

**INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.**—At Royal College of Surgeons of England, 5 p.m., guest lecture by Mr. Wm. S. Mack: Klinefelter's Syndrome and Other Androgen Disorders.

**MIDLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.**—8.15 p.m., Mr. Hedley Atkins: A Critical Review of Treatment of Carcinoma of the Breast.

**NORTH-WESTERN THORACIC SOCIETY.**—At Alltree Hospital, Liverpool, 5 p.m., Dr. E. P. Thompson: Olfactory Aromas in Liverpool! Mr. J. Dark and Dr. Pemberton: 1,000 Bronchoscoies.

**POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.**—2 p.m., Dr. S. C. Fraser: Acid-base Metabolism.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.**—5 p.m., John Matheson Shaw Lecture by Sir Kenneth Coward: Climate of Health.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND: INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.**—At Royal College of Surgeons of England, 5 p.m., Urology Lecture by Mr. W. S. Mack: Klinefelter's Syndrome and other Genetic Defects. Medical Hypotheses are invited.

**ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE.**—3.30 p.m., Dr. A. H. Humphrey: Australian Aborigine and the Flying Public Health Doctor Herbert G. Ngan.

**ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.**—At Demonstration Room, Department of Medicine, 5 p.m., Dr. W. A. McNeill: Pulmonary Ventilation and Perfusion in Health and Disease.

**THURSDAY, November 5**

**BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL FEDERATION.**—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 5.30 p.m., Professor G. Ponceiro, F.R.S.C. (London), and Dr. T. B. Lumsden: New Methods in Soils.

**INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY.**—5 p.m., Professor O. L. Zangwill: Sensory Deprivation in Animals and Man.