some support from Demerec's statistical demonstration that such resistance is not brought about by the action of the penicillin, but that the resistant forms arise as a chance mutation and are selected by the drug. Another type occurs when resistant normal broth are seen in the minute colonies which appear in the otherwise clear zones produced by penicillin in the ring test; these grew slowly, and quickly reverted to a sensitive form on subculturing on normal broth. Other resistant strains are produced by the action of barium chloride on bacteria. This salt is known to destroy or inhibit enzymes, and the resistance of these variants is due to their lowered metabolic activity and slow growth.

It is stated that, unlike the strains made resistant in vitro, those obtained during treatment of animals and patients with penicillin are permanently resistant. This statement needs modification before it can be accepted. Schmidt and Scoler claimed to have made a strain of staphylococcus permanently resistant in vitro, but only four times the resistance of the original culture. Anderson and others isolated resistant strains of staphylococcus from five patients after one week's treatment with penicillin, having shown that the original strains were sensitive. These resistant strains had sixty times the penicillin tolerance of the original strain. Anderson produced some evidence that the resistance was permanent. The degree of resistance obtained by treatment in animals and patients is of the same order as the residual resistances of the sensitive strains made resistant in vitro. It may be that a very high resistance obtained in vitro is due to non-specific effects on growth, and that the residual resistances obtained after reversal are a true measure of the specific permanent resistance of the strain. Such an effect on growth has been observed, and results in the formation of 'persisters', which, having temporarily lost the power to divide, were not killed by penicillin. These, on being placed in fresh broth, grew normally and were easily killed by the drug.

Very little is known of the mode of action of penicillin. It is inactivated by cysteine, but this appears to be by chemical action on the penicillin and not by interference with its mode of action. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that penicillin may act by interfering with the utilization of thiol groups, by the growing cell. It may interfere with an essential enzyme system in the bacteria. It seems, however, to play a more positive part than a mere interference with growth. It may itself form part of an enzyme system and help the functions of the normal bacterial enzyme. The fact of only dividing cells acting as an important clue. The cell may become susceptible only at the time of division, or penicillin may become activated by bacterial substances produced at that time, or the cell may kill itself by its own products at the time it divides. It is difficult to absolve the cell from the charge of collaboration in its own death.

**Reviews**

**A TEXTBOOK OF SURGICAL PATHOLOGY.—By** Charles F. W. Illingworth, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Edin.), Fifth Edition. 1945. J. and A. Churchill Limited, London. Pp. viii plus 728, with 306 Illustrations. Price, 42s.

Two authors state in the preface that 'this book has been written for graduates and senior students, with the object of providing an account of the pathology of surgical diseases, and especially of those aspects that are outside the scope of textbooks of general pathology'. They have carried out this objective in 33 carefully proportioned chapters, well written and well illustrated. The largest chapter (88 pages) is on diseases of bones; the chapter on diseases of the female generative organs occupies 57 pages, the one on tumours 54 pages, and that on urinary organs 46 pages. The four chapters on diseases of the thorax, skull and brain, stomach and duodenum, and gall-bladder, liver and biliary tract occupy 30 to 40 pages each, while those on breast, mouth, jaws, salivary glands and neck, blood vessels, and male generative organs occupy 20 to 30 pages each. Of the remaining 21 chapters, those on inflammation, wound infections, tuberculosis, and on diseases of joints, muscles, tendon-sheaths and bursa, lymph glands and vessels, spine and spinal cord, peripheral nerves, thyroid gland, pharynx, larynx and esophagus, small intestine, colon, vermiform appendix, peritoneum, appendix of the pancreas occupy 10 to 20 pages each. Less than 10 pages each are devoted to the chapters on constitutional effects of injury, actinomycosis, hydatid disease, and diseases of the spleen, parathyroid and adrenal glands. In the present edition, the sections on surgical shock and burns, and on anaerobic wound infections have been revised in the light of recent experience, and new subjects, e.g. the crush syndrome, sarcoidosis of the stomach, are included.

A book to highly recommended.

**AMPUTATIONS AND ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—By** R. D. Langdale-Kelham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and George Perkins, M.C., F.R.C.S. Oxford University Press. Pp. 96, with 39 Illustrations.

**THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT IN THE SERVICES.**—By R. Scott Stevenson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. Oxford University Press. Pp. xii plus 116, with 16 Illustrations.

The Oxford University Press have planned to bring out a series of war manuals under the editorialship of Lord Horder with a view to documenting adequately the progress in medicine and surgery made as a result of the war. The two books under review belong to this series.

In 'Amputations and artificial limbs', the authors state that they 'have attempted to epitomize the modern views on amputations, leaving out nothing of importance while rejecting all that is superfluous'. The different aspects of amputation are dealt with in seven sections, while the fitting of artificial limbs is described in four sections. For illustrative purposes diagrams instead of photographs have been used, owing to the scarcity of high quality paper, but the diagrams are quite apt for the purpose.

In the first introductory chapter of 'The ear, nose and throat in the services', the importance of accurate recognition and treatment of affections of these organs from the Service point of view are pointed out, and the author states that 'it is not without justification, that the claim has been made on behalf of otologists that the proportion of men whose categories are raised after treatment in an ear, nose and throat department is higher than in any other department of a military general hospital'. The six other chapters deal with diseases of the ear and their treatment, two more with those of nose and throat, one with those of the nose and nasal sinuses, and one with those of the pharynx and larynx. New instruments recently invented for helping in the diagnosis of these cases are described. The illustrations given, though not too many, are apt and good.

**THE PERMEABILITY OF NATURAL MEMBRANES.**—By Hugh Davson, D.Sc., and J. F. Danielli, B.Sc., A.M.C. 1943. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge. Pp. x plus 361, with 73 figures. Price, 25s. net.

These two experienced research workers attempt in this book to give a general survey of the field of permeability of natural membranes, clearing up the errors which have crept into the literature. The subject of monolayers is omitted in view of the excellent books available on the subject.
There are twenty-one chapters. Introductory and preliminary topics such as significance of permeability studies, methods of study, equations used, interpretation of measurements, equilibrium conditions of cells, structure of plasma membrane, and the nature of the process of diffusion are summarized in the first seven chapters. The permeability of membranes to non-electrolytes, such as electrolytes and dyes, gases, water, proteins and large lipid molecules, and ions are dealt with in the next seven chapters. The effects of narcotic substances and temperature are discussed in two chapters. On impedance and potential measurements and permeability, hemolysis, membrane permeability in relation to secretion, and kidney, there are separate chapters. The last chapter discusses the current theories of cell permeability. There is also an appendix on the theory of penetration of a thin membrane by Dr. Danielli.

We may agree with Newton Harvey who states in the foreword as follows: 'Cell physiology will be grateful for this summing up of a subject which is destined for rapid development under the stimulus of modern methods of exploring molecular dimensions and molecular arrangement. Viewpoints may differ but the facts remain. These are systematically and logically presented in this timely volume'.

RECENT ADVANCES IN ENDOCRINOLOGY.—By A. T. Cameron, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Ninth Edition. 1944. J. and A. Churchill Limited, London. Pp. vi plus 415, with 73 illustrations including 3 plates. Price, 18s.

Numerous important advances have been made in this important subject, even within the short period of five years since the publication of the last edition of this book. In 1939, when the inaccessible work done in enemy countries; for example in the use of radioactive iodine in elucidating thyroid function, the synthesis of substances similar to but more potent than thyroxine; the localization of the function of the parathyroid hormone and the steroid hormones, and fuller recognition of endocrine disorders such as Cushing's syndrome, Fröhlich's syndrome, Simmond's disease, and so on. In the present edition the accounts of such advances have been interwoven with those of the advances in the previous decade or so; more attention has been paid to the clinical aspects of endocrinology. With the help of Sq. Leader L. G. Belford the book had to be almost completely rewritten, as enlargement in volume was not possible under war conditions, but a perusal of the book shows that nothing of outstanding importance on the subject is omitted.

NOTABLE NAMES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—By N. Hamilton Bailey, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), and W. J. Bishop, F.L.A. 1944. H. K. Lewis and Company, Limited, London. Pp. 212, profusely illustrated. Price, 15s. net

In the everyday contact between the medical and allied professions, as pointed out in the preface, proper names are commonly used; for instance, Lugo’s solution, Wassermann reaction, Widal test, Fowler’s position, Hutchinson’s disease, Roentgen rays, Freud’s hypothesis. In this pocket-book the authors have given selected biographical notes of eighty such names, covering the period from the time of Hippocrates and Galen to the present time, and the sketches are illustrated with more than 200 figures. The book is attractively printed in bold type on art paper; all the biographical notes are of interest reading. The price (15s.) is rather high, but perhaps inevitable under existing conditions.

A HISTORY OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—By F. J. Cole, D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S. 1944. Macmillan and Company, Limited, London. Pp. viii plus 524, with 200 illustrations. Price, 30s. net

This nature and purpose of this book is adequately explained in the author’s preface. The author had planned an exhaustive history of zoological discovery and with this object in view had been studying for years, particularly the almost unknown memoirs of those whom he calls ‘the little masters of comparative anatomy’. This task had to be abandoned for the time and the author has decided to undertake the less formidable task of re-studying the masters themselves, together with the developments to which their works had given rise. The present volume covers such a field up to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

In the preface the author points out how the tradition of special creation was so firmly established in the minds of men that it was not questioned for centuries, in spite of the accumulated mass of details pointing in another direction. The author also points out that while the history of medicine has attracted many workers and writers, the history of science is of recent development, owing much to Sarton and Singer.

The book itself consists of eight chapters under the following titles: The contribution of Greece; Zootomy down to the sixteenth century; the development of craftsmanship; Harvey. The encyclopedic chapters on comparative anatomy; the Dutch school; Academies and Societies, the Anatomy Lesson; the Anatomical Museum. Not the least valuable parts of the book are the biographical notices and the extensive bibliography. The book is excellently produced and has numerous curious and interesting illustrations. The author has carried out very excellently the task he set himself.

REGIONAL ANALGESIA.—By H. W. L. Molesworth, F.R.C.S. H. K. Lewis and Company, Limited, London. Pp. viii plus 90, with 42 illustrations. Price, 8s. 6d. net.

In this book the author presents the findings based on his personal experience with regional analgesia in his practice as a general surgeon, and hopes that the book may stimulate interest and help in the selection of method or in the acquisition of skill.

The book contains eight chapters bearing the following titles: general principles; methods of regional analgesia; the upper extremity; the lower extremity; the head and neck; the thorax; the abdomen; spinal analgesia. Practical chapters, including anatomy, are discussed at sufficient length. The illustrations are on the whole good; the author modestly confesses that a few of the less meritorious ones are drawn by himself.

CASUALTY WORK FOR ADVANCED FIRST-AID STUDENTS.—By A. W. Macquarrie, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.). 1944. E. and S. Livingstone Limited, Edinburgh. Pp. xx plus 231, with 40 illustrations. Price, 4s. 6d. net.

This pocket-book has been written for the use of A.R.P. and Civil Defence workers and others who have already qualified in first aid. It contains seven chapters entitled examination and diagnosis; wounds; hysteria and shock; haemorrhage; asphyxia; the unconscious patient; and transport. Many of the methods described are different from those given in first-aid manuals, but the basic principles are the same. The immediate control of haemorrhage, the immobilization of badly damaged tissues, and the rapidity of delivery to the surgeon’s care are stressed.

A HANDBOOK OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.—By Humphrey Neame, F.R.C.S., and F. A. Williamson-Noble, F.R.C.S. Fifth Edition. 1944. J. and A. Churchill Limited, London. Pp. xxviii plus 524, with 12 plates containing 46 coloured illustrations and 189 text-figures. Price, 18s.

This book appeared in 1927; second edition in 1935. The third edition was reviewed in this journal in 1939. The present fifth edition shows no major change either in the text matter or in the illustrations. Some 40 new text-figures have been added. Small additions and alterations have been made, particularly in the
chapters on operations, on therapeutics, and in the section on vitamins in the chapter on general diseases. Particular mention may be made of the chapter on eye diseases in the tropics, which has been rewritten by Colonel Harold Williamson with several additions, and which is believed to be of considerable use to many of those associated with tropical climates. Unfortunately in this chapter some statements are rather misleading, especially the one about leprosy, 'only ten months are now required at Dichpali to render the average patient non-infective and arrest the disease' (p. 290).

THE DENTAL SURGEON'S HANDBOOK: MODERN DENTISTRY IN DAILY PRACTICE.—By Marzell Bronner, D.M.D., and Max Bronner, D.M.D. 1944. John Wright and Sons Limited, Bristol. Pp. viii plus 250, with 42 illustrations. Price, 21s. net.

The literature on dentistry, as in several other subjects, has become overwhelming, and the authors attempt in this book 'to clarify and simplify the scope of information in the light of the most recent knowledge' and to present the problems of chairside dentistry in a readily accessible form. The book is divided into two parts. Part I entitled 'Handbook' contains seven chapters dealing with the diseases of the mouth, teeth, and jaw; bacteriology; materia medica; classification of drugs according to their action; caries and erosion times of teeth; surgery techniques; and the last being a miscellaneous one. Part II entitled 'Orthodontics in general practice' contains five chapters on errors in diagnosis, in treatment, and in the choice of methods of treatment, use of orthodontic appliances and hygiene in orthodontic treatment. A very informative book.

ESSENTIALS OF SURGERY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.—By J. Cosbie Ross, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. 1945. E. and S. Livingstone Limited, Edinburgh. Pp. viii plus 284, with 196 illustrations. Price, 20s. net.

The author is the lecturer in clinical surgery to dental students at the University of Liverpool for a number of years, and his aim in this book, which is intended for the dental student about to embark on general hospital practice, is to cover the syllabus in dental surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the universities of the British Empire. Surgical bacteriology and anesthesia are omitted. The subject-matter of the book is dealt with in twenty chapters describing the diseases of skin and vessels, the maxilla and jaws, glands, of the head and neck, including tumours of dental and non-dental origin. Details of carrying out clinical examinations are given in the first chapter, and radium therapy is described in a separate chapter. The illustrations are numerous and good, some of them being in colour.

HANDBOOK OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.—By A. E. W. McLachlan, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., F.R.S. (Edin.) Sept. 1940. London. 1948. E. and S. Livingstone Limited, Edinburgh. Pp. viii plus 371, with 189 illustrations, 20 in colour. Price, 15s. net.

In our review of the first edition of this book last year we pointed out that penicillin was not mentioned in it, and that with the present rapid development of the book mayion must be modified. It is gratifying to see the second edition so soon, in which the value of penicillin has been adequately brought forward. As stated in the previous review, this is an admirable handbook for students and practitioners.

THE VENEREAL DISEASES: A MANUAL FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS.—By James Marshall, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 1944. Macmillan and Company, Limited, London. Pp. xi plus 348, with 106 illustrations, some in colour. Price, 21s. net.

The advice of the general practitioner will be in the future, be increasingly bought upon this subject, and the results obtained by individual treatment, especially in gonorrhoea, can be vastly superior to those attainable in ordinary hospital or clinic practice. Major Marshall, who is now the command venereologist of the Eastern Command and London District, has, therefore, written this book with the object of outlining the basis of diagnosis of the vennereal diseases and the up-to-date methods of treatment which can easily be carried out in private practice.

The book is divided into four parts: gonorrhoea, syphilis, other vennereal conditions, and their therapy. In each part the subject is discussed in several chapters, excepting part IV, which contains only one chapter on practical instructions concerning technique. The 105 illustrations are excellent; most of them are original and some are in colour. One of the very best of the smaller books on this subject.

VENEREAL DISEASES AND MODERN SYPHILOTHERAPY.—By K. D. Lahiri, M.B., B.S. 1944. Himalaya Publications, Patna. Pp. 193, with 9 illustrations. Price, Rs. 2-15.

This booklet contains much useful information about venereal diseases. It is not clear why yaws is included among venereal diseases.

ACTIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY.—By Alexander Herzberg, M.D., Ph.D. 1945. Research Books Limited (William Heinemann Medical Books Limited), London. Pp. 152. Price, 12s. 6d.

This monograph sets forth the details of a method of psychological treatment which the author has found in many ways more advantageous than the purely psychoanalytic treatment in a series of about 500 cases during a period of 20 years. The introductory chapter deals with a classification of psychogenic disorders; the objectives of psychotherapy in the treatment of psychogenic disorders, the basis of active psychotherapy and definitions. Then follow thirty-one quite short but very lucid chapters on the causation and maintained of neuroses and perversions, methods adopted against them, causation and treatment of relapses of these conditions, cases illustrating treatment of masochism, exhibitionism and homosexuality, the comparative advantages of active psychotherapy, and the special technique of the author. The final chapter states the moral attitude of the author towards his patients. Numerous case histories are included in the text.

Many of the author's theoretical views differ from those of the main psychotherapists, skin and important one being the 'distinguishing characteristic of a neurotic or perverser individual, in the great majority of cases, does not lie primarily in the experiences of his childhood, but in the way in which he digests these experiences, and that this is determined to a great extent by a set of inborn character traits of a non-sexual nature'. The dominant feature in the author's technique is the tasks assigned to the patient. The simple and direct style of the author makes his account of this intricate subject an easy and interesting reading.

REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE: THE HYPNOANALYSIS OF A CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATH.—By Robert M. Lindner, Ph.D. 1945. Research Books Limited (William Heinemann Medical Books Limited), London. Pp. xii plus 269. Price, 21s. net.

Dr. Lindner was called upon to 'learn about—and do something about—psychopaths and psychopathic personality' in 1939, with the latter in mind, starting his experiments on hypnoanalysis which he carried on for nearly five years.

In the first thirteen pages the author discusses the psychological, physiological, sociological and moral aspects of criminal psychopathy, and in the next nine pages, the history and characteristics and technique of hypnoanalysis. The bulk of the book, 222 pages, is literally a verbalization of the strange associations of a young criminal psychopath under.
prison detention' during forty-six hours of hypno-analytic treatment. Memories of the patient dating from six to eight months of age have been recorded. The author's summary and conclusion, selected bibliography and index fill the remaining pages.

The progress of criminology has been beset with many failures and the subject is still baffling. We may agree with Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck who in the introduction state that 'the psychiatrist and psychologist of any school of thought or therapy, the alert judge of a juvenile or adult criminal court, the thoughtful clergyman, the criminologist of inquiring mind, the philanthropist who conceives his job in higher terms than as keeper of a zoo for human delinquents, and the educator of vision should find this work instructive and provocative'.

THE DIABETIC ABC: A PRACTICAL BOOK FOR PATIENTS AND NURSES.—By R. D. Lawrence, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Eighth Edition, with war supplement. 1944. H. K. Lewis and Company, Limited, London. Pp. viii plus 70, supplement, 15. Price, 4s. net

This little booklet which first appeared in 1929 and which has had numerous editions and reprints is written by a physician who himself suffers from diabetes, and is written specially for nurses and for patients suffering from diabetes. It has had a very wide circulation and has been found very useful by many patients. In the present edition several sections have been rewritten and brought up to date.

YOUR FOOD.—By M. R. Masani. 1944. Padma Publications Limited, Bombay. Pp. vii plus 82. Illustrated. Price, Re. 1

This booklet is the first of 'Tata studies on current affairs' which are meant to stimulate interest in some of India's vital problems and to educate public opinion. Based on authoritative sources, the book gives to the public much useful information on the medical, health, economic and other aspects of the food problem in this country from the modern point of view. It is well written and illustrated.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAMS: AN ELEMENTARY ATLAS FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS.—By H. Wallace Jones, M.D., M.Sc., F.R.C.P., and E. Noble Chamberlain, M.D., M.Sc., F.R.C.P. Second Edition. 1943. John Wright and Sons, Limited, Bristol. Pp. 56, with 53 figures

These two authors with wide experience of the subject have designed this booklet of only 56 pages for the use of the medical student and the general practitioner so that the electrocardiography should not loom too largely in his general knowledge of medicine': a refreshing statement from the pen of specialists. Abnormal rhythms, heart block, coronary thrombosis, precordial pain, miscellaneous cardiac disorders are illustrated by representative electrocardiograms with adequate legends. The electrocardiograph is well described and also the formation of the electrocardiogram. An excellent booklet.

PRE-EXCITATION: A CARDIAC ABNORMALITY.—By Richard F. Ohnell. 1944. Henry Kimpton, London. Pp. 167, with 29 figures. Price, 15s. net

The subtitle of this book is patho-physiological, patho-anatomical and clinical studies of an excitatory spread phenomenon bearing upon the problem of WPW (Wolff, Parkinson and White) electrocardiogram and paroxysmal tachycardia. In this book, which forms a preliminary and introductory text, the author presents an exhaustive thesis on a particular cardiac abnormality which he says is not infrequently met with in human beings and which he calls 'pre-excitation'. 'Pre-excitation indicates an additional excitatory spread in the ventricles of the heart coupled to auricular excitation'.

There are nineteen chapters. The first two are preliminary and deal with terminology and history. Chapters 3 to 8 deal with experimental, physiological and pharmacological studies on man, and chapter 11 with animal experiments. Patho-anatomical observations, frequency, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis, clinical picture, heredity, and pre-excitation and paroxysmal tachycardia are discussed in detail in separate chapters, and are illustrated with suitable electrocardiographic records. Eighty papers dealing with the mechanism of this condition are reviewed in a schematic survey comprising about forty different hypotheses or suggestions. In support of his own explanation of the phenomenon, the author assumes that in some way a retardation of the impulse from the auricle and of its continued progress via the Bundle of His to the Purkinje network is necessary; the author presents a number of facts in support.

A PROVISIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES AND INJURIES FOR USE IN COMPILING MORBIDITY STATISTICS. Medical Research Council, Special Report Series No. 248. 1944. His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. Pp. 168. Price, 3s. 6d. net

In January 1942 the Medical Research Council appointed a committee to devise a system for collecting and recording statistics of patients admitted to hospital, using a standardized classification of diseases and injuries. This was immediately required for the preparation of the Medical History of the War, as the classifications used for the purpose of the Medical History of the War in 1914-18 were not altogether suited to the present conditions, particularly for achieving close comparability between the morbidity statistics of the three fighting services, the Emergency Medical Services and the Ministry of Pensions; and if it proved satisfactory, it might be adopted as the standard for national records of morbidity in the post-war hospital services.

Several such classifications exist such as the International List of Causes of Death (fifth edition, 1938), the Diagnosis Code of the United States Public Health Service, and the elaboration of the Standard Classified Nomenclature of Disease (Logie). Canada has adopted the International list of morbid code based on the International List (1929 edition). The London County Councils and the Welfare Council of New York have compiled coded classifications of diseases for hospital use. There are also the Diagnosis Codes of the Royal Navy, Army and R.A.F. Moreover, a draft classification adhering closely to the International List and the Diagnosis Code of the United States Public Health Service was prepared by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust Report of 1942.

For various reasons, none of these were considered suitable for general adoption in Great Britain, but the committee considered a classification of the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust likely to prove useful and have revised and amplified it into the provisional classification embodied in the report under review. In the following three sections, introduction and coding rules, classification of diseases and injuries, tabular lists arranged in the serial order of the International List of Causes of Death (fifth revision, 1938) are given with the applicable morbidity classification code numbers attached. The report also contains a section on therapeutic classification, in the preparation of which considerable use was made of the Standard Nomenclature of Operations prepared by a Committee of the National Conference on Nomenclature of Disease of the American Medical Association, and a section on classification of occupations, included for convenience of reference.

Correspondence

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS AND CATARRHAL JAUNDICE

Sr.—The article on 'Infective hepatitis' by Major N. D. Banerji in the November 1945 issue of your Gazette has raised certain points, and I shall be glad if you will ventilate the following views based on an