

(Continued from page 350)

Chinatown is situated, requested the Department of Health to make a survey of all the registrants preliminary to other examinations and about 4000 men were studied. While the details are not yet tabulated, a large number of cases were found (about 8.5 per cent in the first 1000 studied) and it justifies the opinion of Edwards that from the public health aspect an x-ray examination of all local draft board registrants would give a fairer sample of pathology discovered in this age group.

The Army Induction Center has initiated in New York within the past few months the method begun in Pennsylvania of calling in the Inductees thirty days prior to the induction for their general army induction physical examinations. In the case of rejected individuals, this obviates the necessity of their giving up civilian occupations and thereby prevents the working of economic hardships such as the loss of a job or the abandonment of an established business or profession.

Although not yet functioning, there is contemplated by the Army a mobile motorized induction center unit which will travel to the outlying rural areas and make easier the lot of these inductees. It is presumed that an x-ray set-up will be part of the unit.

Experience and knowledge are the best teachers in any method of x-ray examination

adopted. The 14 x 17 standard celluloid x-ray film study has longest stood the test of time for the best of detail and accuracy. However, as expressed previously by Robins and Ehrlich "In rapid examinations of large groups, the roll-paper method is the procedure of choice from the point of view of convenience, accuracy and economy." In my many years of intensive experience with the paper film medium, I have become adjusted to its use and am convinced it is optimum for the purpose.

The cost of the x-ray examination is important. Moreover, in governmental and public health agencies we are concerned with basic costs which should be all inclusive and not be written off in part under another heading. Edwards and Ehrlich include a detailed total and unit cost analysis of personnel, equipment, and material in which the unit cost for examining each person completely by roentgenogram was \$1.47. The cost of taking a roentgenogram and its interpretation without any further follow-up study was 58.8 per cent of the total or 0.867 cents per individual.

The unit cost to reject a man for military service on the basis of the total cost was \$106.02 for inductees and \$122.37 for Guardsmen, on the basis of a single roentgenogram and its interpretation \$63.93 for inductees and \$70.93 for Guardsmen.

Organization News

PRESIDENT OF COLLEGE GUEST

SPEAKER IN INDIANA

Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, Chicago, Illinois, President of the American College of Chest Physicians, addressed the County and State Tuberculosis Committees of the Indiana State Medical Society meeting in annual session at Indianapolis on September 24th. Dr. Goldberg spoke on "The Accomplishments of Organized Medicine in the Battle against Tuberculosis." Dr. Jas. H. Stygall, Indianapolis, Governor of the College for Indiana, and Chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee for the Indiana State Medical Society introduced Dr. Goldberg.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

Receipt of the following new books are acknowledged in this column. They will be reviewed in the future issues of this Journal.

Body Mechanics, by Joel E. Goldthwait, M.D., LL.D., and Staff; 3rd Edition, July 23, 1941. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price \$5.00.

Artificial Pneumothorax, by Drs. Packard, Hayes and Blanchet. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia. Price \$4.00.

Electrocardiography in Practice, by Ashton Grabel, M.D., Instructor in Medicine, Courses for Graduates, Harvard Medical School. Paul D. White, M.D., Lecturer in Medicine, Harvard Medical School. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1941. Pages 319; Illustrations 272.