

studies of caries incidence with computer evaluation of the multiple factors involved would provide a more reliable picture than cross-sectional studies. Most factors, such as plaque, food debris, and calculus, and the importance of trace elements in foodstuffs, are discussed in relation to resistance.

Finn's paper reviews heredity in relation to caries resistance in human and animal families, and the possible mechanism for genetic transmission. Caries resistance in relation to individual tooth surfaces is reported by Backer-Dirks, and König deals with resistance in experimental animals and the hypothesis of immune tolerance.

Brudevold, McCann, and Grøn relate the chemistry of enamel to caries resistance and conclude that the greater resistance of the surface layers of enamel is due to a high degree of mineralization, accumulation of trace elements especially fluoride, and a low concentration of carbonates and water.

The physical features of caries-resistant teeth are

discussed by Darling, and Frank follows this with a study of the ultrastructure, using electron microscopy.

Jenkins discusses the relation between saliva, plaque, and caries-resistant enamel, and Hardwick discusses the effects of trace elements in nutrients. The bacterial flora and negative association of lactobacilli in resistant mouths is presented by Snyder, and the possible role of saliva in enamel maturation, protection, and repair is reported by Wah Leung.

The effect of diet on plaque and the metabolism of nutrients in relation to caries is dealt with by Hartles.

In this excellent symposium modern concepts and knowledge regarding resistance to caries are discussed in a series of papers embracing the various aspects of the subject. The papers are well referenced and the ensuing discussions are faithfully reported.

This is an important book for all interested in the aetiology and prevention of dental caries; the literature is well reviewed, and the need for further studies is made apparent.

Paediatric Research Society

The 7th meeting of the Paediatric Research Society (Secretary, B. D. Bower) was held at Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool on March 12 and 13, 1965.

The following papers were read:—

'Recent work on the rubella virus.'

By Kevin McCarthy.

'Acid-base abnormalities in infants with congenital heart disease.'

By Richard Jones.

'The histological approach to nephritis.' Jean Bouton.

'The value of peritoneal dialysis in children.'

By Tom McKendrick.

'Changes in the plasma protein electrophoretic pattern occurring during diuresis in acute glomerulo-nephritis.'

By John MacLaurin.

'Some observations on plasma and urine electrolyte and urea levels in the newborn.' By Constance Forsyth.

On March 12 visits were made to the Neonatal Surgical Unit, the Cardiorespiratory Unit, and the Cleft Palate Unit at Alder Hey Hospital.

Errata: Vol. 40, December, 1965

'Electroencephalographic Studies in Infants and Children with Hypothyroidism' by R. Harris *et al.*

Page 616, beginning of second column, 6th line, the sentence should have read,

'In the present study, the patients were children in whom the maturation of the central nervous system was incomplete and, as shown by Bradley *et al.* (1960) in the rat, the effect of thyroid hormone deprivation is greater on the immature brain than the mature brain from both the EEG and the histological aspects.'

'Effect of Penicillamine on Serum Iron'

Page 651. It is regretted that an unfortunate error occurred with the name of the second author of the paper 'Effect of Penicillamine on Serum Iron'. This author's name should have been Valerie Clarke, not Valerie Patston.