

plugging of the naso-pharynx. There is a detailed description of tracheotomy and intubation. In the section on the treatment of cocaine poisoning it is curious to be told that "windows should be opened wide" and injections of caffeine given intravenously. Following chapters give instruction on headaches, vertigo, nasal obstruction, dyspnoea, and hoarseness. Lists of causes are drawn up, but there is no distinction between acute and chronic symptoms, and the student runs the risk of choosing a rare cause instead of a common one.

Several of the author's statements call for criticism. Thus, "No tonsil and adenoid operation is complete unless the removal of all lateral and other hypertrophied lymphoid tissue is effected." Again, "Bilateral abductor paralysis is a rare disease"; and no mention is made of the urgent need for tracheotomy, but it is merely stated that "various operations have been devised for the relief of this condition." It is suggested that direct laryngoscopy is taking the place of indirect examination. Laryngeal paralyses are dealt with very sketchily, and an unfortunate substitution of abductor for adductor may lead the student to misunderstand the diagram. In the section on the ear the author is not enthusiastic about antibiotics. He states that their use is of definite value when administered in the early stage of the infection. He suggests "silent" in place of "masked" mastoiditis. The indications for surgery are clear, and the operation is described with pictures. Voice and tuning-fork tests for deafness are advised, though he holds the audiometer has advantages when litigation is at stake.

An excellent feature is a good bibliography at the end of each chapter. It is doubtful, however, if this work would appeal to the British teacher or student.

W. M. MOLLISON.

CHILD PSYCHIATRY

Psychiatry for the Pediatrician. By Hale F. Shirley, M.D. (Pp. 442. \$4.50 or 25s.) New York: The Commonwealth Fund. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege (Oxford University Press). 1948.

In this book the importance of correlating mental and bodily health is once more stressed. The author points out how often those who deal with children, even if adequately trained in paediatrics and child psychiatry, "wear a paediatric hat in the paediatric department and a psychiatric hat in the child-guidance clinic." He sets out, therefore, to survey the field of child psychiatry in simple, straightforward language which no paediatrician can fail to understand if he will take the trouble to study this admirable volume. The reader's only possible complaint will be that the work is so comprehensive and so well illustrated by descriptions of cases that it has become too large, and he will have difficulty in finding time to study its 435 pages with the attention they deserve. The ten chapters comprise a study of the basic concepts in child guidance in which the development of the child's personality is discussed; a practical and sane description of habit training; and a consideration of physical, intellectual, emotional, sexual, and environmental factors from the educational standpoint. The methods of investigation, diagnosis, and treatment are then explained, with a final summing-up under the title of "Mental Health in a Changing World." There is no attempt to categorize disease entities, which is always a mistake in child psychiatry, since the various tendencies and reactions have not had time to crystallize, but the emphasis throughout is on the child's adjustment to the various circumstances to which he is exposed from both inside and outside. After all, much the same attitude is desirable in the study of paediatrics, so this book is to be thoroughly recommended to all physicians dealing with the young. The production fully maintains the high standard we have come to expect of all Commonwealth Fund publications.

R. G. GORDON.

In the second edition of *Practical Public Health Problems*, by Sir William Savage, B.Sc., M.D. (pp. 197, 14s.; London: J. and A. Churchill, 1949), the author discusses mainly those subjects of which he is an acknowledged master—namely, water and milk supplies, their supervision, and the diseases spread by them; and the hygiene of the food industry, with particular reference to canned foods. Chapters on housing and disinfection are included, and there is a new section on the investigation of enteric outbreaks. These are all matters with medical implications in which the medical officer of health has to advise and control his sanitary staff. This authoritative volume will prove of interest to both.

BOOKS RECEIVED

[Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received]

Collected Papers: The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, 1946-48. (No price.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1949.

Textbook of Medical Treatment. Edited by D. M. Dunlop, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., and others. 5th ed. (Pp. 999. 35s.) Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone. 1949.

Atlas of Peripheral Nerve Injuries. By W. R. Lyons, Ph.D., and B. Woodhall, M.D. (Pp. 339. 80s.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1949.

Grow Up and Live. By E. Chesser. (Pp. 295. 1s. 6d.) Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. 1949.

Cardiovascular Disease in General Practice. By T. East, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P. 3rd ed. (Pp. 208. 15s.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1949.

Proceedings of the International Congress on Population and World Resources: August 1948. (Pp. 246. 10s. 6d.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1949.

Surgery, Orthodox and Heterodox. By Sir W. H. Ogilvie, K.B.E., D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 241. 12s. 6d.) Oxford: Blackwell Publications. 1948.

Medicine. By A. E. Clark-Kennedy, M.D., F.R.C.P. Vol. 2. (Pp. 894. 25s.) Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone. 1949.

Textbook of Medicine. Edited by Sir J. Conybeare, K.B.E., M.C., D.M., F.R.C.P. 9th ed. (Pp. 875. 30s.) Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone. 1949.

Cum Notitia. By D. A. Alexander, M.B., Ch.B. (Pp. 395. 12s. 6d.) Bristol: John Wright. 1949.

Marriage Crisis. By D. R. Mace. (Pp. 141. 5s.) London: Delisle. 1948.

Hindu Medicine. By H. R. Zimmer, Ph.D. (Pp. 201. \$4.) Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1948.

Electrocardiography and Clinical Disorders of the Heart Beat. By Sir T. Lewis, F.R.S., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 285. 25s.) London: Shaw. 1949.

Your Body and the Way it Works. By W. Cullis. (Pp. 32. Library edition 3s. 6d.; school edition 2s. 6d.) London: Allen and Unwin. 1949.

Diseases of Children. Edited by D. Paterson, M.D., F.R.C.P., and A. Moncrieff, M.D., F.R.C.P. Vol. 2. 4th ed. (Pp. 1,033. 40s.) London: Edward Arnold. 1949.

Child Psychiatry. By L. Kanner, M.D. 2nd ed. (Pp. 752. 45s.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1948.

New Biology. Edited by L. M. Johnson and M. Abercrombie. (Pp. 128. 1s. 6d.) Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. 1949.

Science News II. Edited by J. L. Crammer. (Pp. 159. 1s. 6d.) Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. 1949.

Understand Your Child. By D. B. Hudson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Pp. 101. 5s.) London: Research Books. 1949.

Medical Photography. By T. A. Longmore, Hon.F.S.R. 4th ed. (Pp. 1,008. 50s.) London: Focal Press. 1949.

Incompatibility in Prescriptions. By T. Stephenson, D.Sc., Ph.C., F.R.S.Ed. 5th ed. (Pp. 62. 10s.) Edinburgh: "The Prescriber." 1949.

The Young Student's Book of Child Care. By M. Lister. (Pp. 132. 4s. 6d.) London: The National Association for Maternity and Child Welfare. 1948.

Birth Control To-day. By M. C. Stopes, D.Sc. 9th ed. (Pp. 242. 6s.) London: Alex. Moring. 1948.

The British Journal Photographic Almanac 1949. (Pp. 576. 7s. 6d.) London: Henry Greenwood. 1949.

Athletic Injuries. By A. Thorndike, M.D. 3rd ed. (Pp. 243. No price.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1948.

Individual Sports for Women. By D. S. Ainsworth and others. 2nd ed. (Pp. 414. 21s.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1949.

The Social Problems of an Industrial Civilisation. By E. Mayo. (Pp. 148. 12s. 6d.) London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1949.

Obituary

JOHN HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.F.P.S.

Dr. John Henderson died in Glasgow on June 1 at the age of 72. Apart from the first world war, when he served in the R.A.M.C. at home, in Salonika, and in France, his whole medical life had been spent in Glasgow.

After studying at Glasgow University he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1898. He proceeded M.D., with commendation, in 1901 and became a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1910. Already on the junior staff of the Royal Infirmary, he was appointed four years later, at a very early age, physician in charge of wards. These two interests, the Faculty and the Royal Infirmary, were always to take first place in a life that as the years passed become more and more crowded with duties. It was fitting that his services to the Faculty should have been recognized by his election to the presidency in 1937, the year in which he retired from the staff of the Royal Infirmary.

In the wards of the Infirmary there was full scope for Henderson's abilities as a teacher, and there is little doubt that in the years between the wars there was no more popular "chief." He had a natural kindness which endeared him to students, who soon learnt that "Jock" Henderson had an interest in their careers which extended beyond his work as a clinical teacher. Student societies gained his ready support, and even after qualification a student would find himself remembered by some detailed recollection which gave him a sense of personal interest. Contacts with students became even closer when Henderson was appointed assistant to the Muirhead professor of medicine, and then later professor of medicine to St. Mungo's College. In this latter appointment he attracted large numbers to his class. Many American students who attended the Scottish Colleges during the late 'twenties could testify to the soundness of his teaching, and they found something essentially native and salty in this forthright bluff Scot. It was natural that a revision of the students' manual of that time, "Wheeler and Jack," should be placed in his hands. Even the more pedantic student who would affect to frown on this "potted" textbook and declare his preference for some more imposing work as examinations drew near turned to this concise and practical *vade mecum*, which, like its reviser, avoided the frills and stuck to the essentials.

In common with so many others of his generation, Dr. Henderson did not restrict himself to medical affairs. He took a lively interest in the life of the city, and was long connected with one of the ancient Incorporations—the Barbers—of which he was Deacon in 1933, an honour not often conferred on a member of the medical profession and a physician at that. His warm interest in all human activities secured for him an unusually large circle of friends, and his skill at golf and at the bridge table made him a congenial host. A keen churchman, he was, at the time of his death, the senior elder of Lansdowne Church. He was always an active member of the British Medical Association, serving on the Council from 1931 to 1937. He was honorary secretary of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch in 1929–32 and president of the Branch in 1934–6. He was also chairman of the Glasgow Division in 1935–6. He gave valuable service to the Medical Planning Commission in 1940, and earlier had been active on a number of central committees.

It no doubt comes naturally to some men to be "givers," and their generosity both in love and in service is well

repaid at life's twilight. John Henderson was one of these men, and his later years were made the happier by the great number of his fellow-citizens, patients, and students who regarded him with an affection often denied to the more austere. Unsparing of himself, it was quite in character that he should have continued teaching medicine to dental students up till almost a week before his death.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and a son who is a member of the profession.

Dr. NORMAN GRELLIER, who died at the age of 62 on May 27 after a brief illness, was one of the leading radiologists in Hastings. Born at Epsom in 1886, of Huguenot stock, he was educated at Epsom College and at Charing Cross and the Royal Dental Hospitals, qualifying in dentistry in 1910 and going on to take the conjoint diploma in 1915. He served in the R.A.M.C. in the 1914–18 war, being awarded the Military Cross at the Battle of Passchendaele. During the recent war Dr. Grellier again joined the R.A.M.C., and served as a radiologist from 1941 to the end of the war. On returning to England in 1918 he was appointed dental surgeon to the City of London Police, and was also a demonstrator in dental surgery and later assistant dental surgeon at the Royal Dental Hospital. At Guy's Hospital he later studied medical radiology and electrolgy, taking the Cambridge diploma in 1924. Then he and his twin brother gave up dentistry and in 1926 settled in St. Leonard's, where they had practised as radiologists ever since. Dr. Grellier was honorary radiologist to the Royal East Sussex Hospital, the Hastings Municipal Hospital, and the Eversfield Chest Hospital. Dr. Grellier was chairman of the Hastings Division of the British Medical Association in 1938–9. Up to the time of his death he was president of the East Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society, and he was a member of the British Institute of Radiology and of the Faculty of Radiology.

He had been master of the Worshipful Company of Tilers and Bricklayers, one of the ancient City companies, a director of the French Hospital, and a fellow of the Huguenot Society of London. He was a freemason and had passed through the chair of the Huguenot Lodge of London. Dr. Grellier's hobbies were model engineering and flying, and he had recently taken up gliding. He and his twin brother, Dr. Bernard Grellier, had never been parted except during war service. They practised together in dentistry and later in radiology, shared the same interests, and had the same outlook in life. Neither was married, and they had always lived together.

Dr. JOHN CURTIS WEBB, who was well known as a radiologist in Cheltenham, died at his home there on May 23 at the age of 80. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Clare College, Cambridge, and was later a student at King's College Hospital, London. He qualified in 1893 and graduated M.B., B.Ch. in 1896. He was house accoucheur at King's College Hospital and subsequently in practice for some years in South Kensington. During the 1914–18 war he served in the R.A.M.C. as a radiologist with the rank of major. He was in charge of the radiological department of No. 7 Stationary Hospital at Boulogne and for his services there he was mentioned in dispatches. He was also awarded the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Cruz Vermehla of Portugal. After the war Dr. Curtis Webb was appointed honorary radiologist to the Gloucester Royal Infirmary, and he served in the same capacity at the Children's Hospital and the General and Eye Hospitals at Cheltenham. While in practice in Cheltenham he made several contributions to the literature on electrotherapy, radiology, and radiotherapy. He retired in 1933 but continued to take an active part in the political life of Cheltenham, and during the recent war he did a great deal locally for the Red Cross.

The Services

Air Commodores Abraham B. Briscoe and Christopher Thomas O'Neill, O.B.E., R.A.F., have been appointed Honorary Physicians to the King in succession to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alan Filmer Rook, K.B.E., C.B., and Thomas McClurkin, R.A.F., respectively, who have vacated the appointments on retirement from the R.A.F.

Medico-Legal

SECRET ADMINISTRATION OF SEDATIVE

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

The Salisbury county court had recently to decide whether a patient has a remedy against a doctor who administers a drug without the patient's consent.¹ Dr. W. J. Drummond sued a woman patient for £17 6s. 6d., professional fees for attendance on her in a Salisbury nursing-home for four months. She counter-claimed for £500 general and £101 4s. special damages.

The patient complained that at the time she was admitted to the home the doctor had said that it would not be necessary to detain her there for more than a few days, but that he had prolonged her stay by causing to be administered to her in her soup and in meat extract secret doses of phenobarbitone, which she had refused to take in the ordinary way. She had found one day an undissolved pellet, and twice every day from then onwards she had hidden the soup and poured it away. She had been nervous and frightened that this would be discovered and the drug put into other food instead. She had lost confidence in doctors and nurses, and as a psychological and physical consequence of the secret administration of the drug her stay had been prolonged for sixteen weeks. She said on cross-examination that she had not packed up and left, because she had had nowhere to go.

Dr. Drummond said in evidence that before she had gone into the nursing-home she had taken phenobarbitone in half-grain (32-mg.) tablets on his prescription. She was a nervous and hysterical patient, and he had prescribed the drug because he had to do something to soothe her. After hearing a broadcast about stolen drugs and their dangers she had refused to take any more. She was beginning to behave in such a childish way and was getting into such a nervous state that he had considered that the simplest way was to ask the matron to give her the drug in her meat extract. In that dose it could not harm a child.

Judge A. H. Armstrong, in a reserved judgment, said the doctor had committed a breach of contract. Where a patient expressly refused to take a particular drug there could not possibly be any implied authority to give it. The doctor could accept the refusal or he could withdraw from the case. He was satisfied that the drug as administered could not have any physical ill effects, but the discovery of the secret administration would be very annoying and distressing to any person. The effect on this patient, who was to the doctor's knowledge unstable emotionally and psychologically, must have been greater than it would have been on a normal person. He gave judgment in favour of the doctor on his claim for fees with costs, but awarded the patient ten guineas on her counter-claim, also with costs.

Presumably to administer a drug without a person's knowledge is a common assault, but if no ill effects were caused the damages could not be more than nominal unless the court desired to make them exemplary. The assault might also constitute a trivial criminal offence. It would not come under the special provisions of the Offences against the Person Act against the administration of a noxious thing.

¹ *Southern Daily Echo*, March 3, 1949.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

A Professorship of Human Ecology in the University is to be established from Oct. 1, with Arthur Leslie Banks, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, as the first occupier of the Chair.

Dr. Banks is principal medical officer at the Ministry of Health for the East Anglian, N.W. Metropolitan, and N.E. Metropolitan Hospital Regions, and he has published work on the "National Health Service," "The Care of the Infirm and Long-stay Patient," and "Euthanasia." Qualifying at the Middlesex Hospital in 1926, he graduated with the London degree in 1927 and proceeded M.D. in 1931. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1948. He is a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn. Cambridge University conferred the honorary degree of M.A. on him in 1946.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

We print below a summary of Infectious Diseases and Vital Statistics in the British Isles during the week ended May 28.

Figures of Principal Notifiable Diseases for the week and those for the corresponding week last year, for: (a) England and Wales (London included), (b) London (administrative county), (c) Scotland, (d) Eire, (e) Northern Ireland. Figures of Births and Deaths, and of Deaths recorded under each infectious disease, are for: (a) The 126 great towns in England and Wales (including London), (b) London (administrative county), (c) The 16 principal towns in Scotland, (d) The 13 principal towns in Eire, (e) The 10 principal towns in Northern Ireland. A dash — denotes no cases; a blank space denotes disease not notifiable or no return available.

Disease	1949					1948 (Corresponding Week)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cerebrospinal fever ..	39	5	16	2	1	40	2	13	2	2
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria ..	100	14	23	3	3	151	24	35	14	7
Deaths ..	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	85	4	40	—	—	122	14	43	3	1
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica, acute ..	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	22	11	3	—	—	28	11	2
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years ..	19	4	2	43	—	45	3	13	26	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles* ..	9,583	953	597	239	180	13,468	1,134	210	139	73
Deaths† ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	50	7	7	—	—	56	4	12	—	1
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	8	—	1(B)	—	—	5	2	2(B)	1(B)	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, influenzal ..	485	30	5	4	6	579	37	3	7	—
Deaths (from influenza)‡ ..	10	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia, primary ..	156	28	165	37	8	163	26	184	41	8
Deaths ..	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—
Polio-encephalitis, acute ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, acute ..	19	1	1	—	1	20	2	2	5	—
Deaths§ ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ..	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	7	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	102	11	2	—	3	92	13	13	3	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ..	1,233	80	189	75	25	1,216	98	276	47	23
Deaths† ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever ..	4	—	—	3	—	9	—	—	6	—
Deaths ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough* ..	2,611	141	163	114	71	3,085	265	56	117	19
Deaths ..	9	—	1	3	—	13	—	—	—	—
Deaths (0-1 year) ..	268	28	40	22	12	315	37	47	29	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths (excluding still-births) ..	4,330	631	592	179	111	4,145	658	568	202	104
Annual death rate (per 1,000 persons living) ..	—	—	11.9	11.1	—	—	—	11.5	12.6	—
Live births ..	7,930	1269	1024	341	273	8,281	1383	972	449	254
Annual rate per 1,000 persons living ..	—	—	20.5	21.1	—	—	—	19.6	28.1	—
Stillbirths ..	220	23	32	—	—	224	33	38	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (including stillborn) ..	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	38	—	—

* Measles and whooping-cough are not notifiable in Scotland, and the returns are therefore an approximation only.

† Deaths from measles and scarlet fever for England and Wales, London (administrative county), will no longer be published.

‡ Includes primary form for England and Wales, London (administrative county), and Northern Ireland.

§ The number of deaths from poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis for England and Wales, London (administrative county), are combined.

|| Includes puerperal fever for England and Wales, Eire, and Northern Ireland.

Oxford Graduates' Medical Club

The summer dinner of the Oxford Graduates' Medical Club will be held in Brasenose College, Oxford, on Friday, July 15, when the chair will be taken by Professor A. D. Gardner. Lounge suits will be worn. The accommodation is restricted and no guests can be allowed. All Oxford graduates who are medically qualified are members of the club. Tickets will be issued in return for an application card with 30s., the cost of the dinner including wine, sent to Mr. E. G. Tuckwell, M.Ch., F.R.C.S., 73, Harley Street, London, W.1.

Lecture on Analgesia for Obstetrics

A combined meeting of the North of England Society of Anaesthetists and the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society will be held at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Friday, July 1, at 7.30 p.m., when Dr. Robert A. Hingson, of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture on "Analgesia for Obstetrics."

Cancer Course at Cambridge

A course for general practitioners on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer will be held at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, from Monday, July 11, to Friday, July 22. Eleven half-day sessions will consist of lectures and demonstrations. The number attending the course is limited to 30. Details may be obtained from the secretary, the Medical School, the Naval Hut, Downing College, Cambridge.

International Conference on Audiology

The second meeting of the International Conference on Audiology will be held in London immediately before the Fourth International Congress of Otolaryngology. Meetings will be held on Friday, July 15, and Saturday, July 16, at the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, at 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., under the presidency of Professor Gunnar Holmgren, of Stockholm, with Professor H. C. Huizinga, of Groningen, as secretary, and an international committee, which includes Drs. Norton Canfield and E. P. Fowler, jun. (U.S.A.), Professor E. Luscher (Switzerland), and Mr. C. S. Hallpike (England). The purpose of the conference is to further the investigation, prevention, and alleviation of deafness by means of modern instrumental, educational, and sociological methods. An important part of the programme will be the study of the problems connected with the provision and standardization, upon an international basis, of audiometers and hearing-aids. The provisional programme is: *Friday morning*: Committee meetings. *Friday afternoon*: Papers on various aspects of audiology. *Saturday all day*: A survey of the work in the field of audiology carried out in England during recent years. Papers will be read by otologists, physicists, and by representatives of the Ministries of Health and Education. There will also be a demonstration of instruments developed and sponsored by the Medical Research Council and Ministries of Health and Education, including hearing-aids, group hearing-aids for use in schools for the deaf, pure-tone and other audiometers. The conference is open to all otologists.

Westminster Medical School Centenary

The centenary celebrations of the Westminster Medical School will be held at Church House, Great Smith Street, London, S.W., on Wednesday, July 13, at 3 p.m., when the Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of the University of London, will open the proceedings. Academic dress will be worn.

Education of Maladjusted Children

The Second International Congress for the Education of Maladjusted Children will be held at Amsterdam on July 18-22. The following subjects will be discussed: (a) sensory defectiveness; (b) feeble-mindedness; (c) "difficult" children; (d) one-sided aptitudes. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat, Museum Flat, Weteringplantsoen 2 C., Amsterdam, Holland.

Exhibition of Medical Photography

The Medical Group of the Royal Photographic Society is holding an exhibition of medical photography at the society's house, 16, Princes Gate, London, S.W., from July 4 to 16. Sir Cecil Wakeley will formally open the exhibition at 6.30 p.m. on July 4. It will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and admission is free.

SOCIETIES AND LECTURES**Saturday**

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF THE MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION.—At Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey, June 18, 2.30 p.m., clinical meeting.

Monday

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—At Physiology Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, June 20, 5 p.m., "The Early Days of the Edinburgh Medical School," by Dr. Douglas Guthrie.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., June 20, 5 p.m., "Injuries of the Bladder, Foreign Bodies in the Bladder," by Mr. J. G. Sandrey.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY (ROCHDALE AND DISTRICT BRANCH).—At "The Carlton," Great George Street, Rochdale, June 20, 8 p.m., "The New Formulary," by Mr. A. G. Fishburn, Ph.C., F.R.I.C. Members of the Rochdale Division of the B.M.A. are invited to attend the meeting.

Tuesday

ALBERT HOWARD FOUNDATION OF ORGANIC HUSBANDRY.—At Royal Society of Arts, 6, John Adam Street, London, W.C., June 21, 5 p.m., "Minerals in Nutrition," Albert Howard Foundation Lecture by Dr. A. Guthrie Badenoch. A discussion will follow.

CHADWICK TRUST.—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., June 21, 2.30 p.m., "Evolution of Industrial Work for Women and Young Persons and its Effect on the National Health," Chadwick Public Lecture by Dr. Sibyl Horner.

EDINBURGH POSTGRADUATE BOARD FOR MEDICINE.—At Anatomy Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, June 21, 5 p.m., "Pneumoconiosis," by Dr. E. R. Boland.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, 5, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—June 21, 5 p.m., "Varicose Eczema, Ulceration, Etc.," by Mr. A. K. Monro.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., June 21, (1) 11 a.m., "Treatment of Gonorrhoea and its Complications," by Dr. A. H. Harkness; (2) 5 p.m., "Calculus Disease of the Bladder and Urethra," by Mr. F. R. Kilpatrick.

Wednesday

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., June 22, (1) 11 a.m., "Ocular Manifestations of V.D.," by Dr. A. H. Harkness; (2) 5 p.m., "Marion's Disease (Bladder Neck Obstruction) and Vesical Diverticula," by Mr. W. K. Irwin.

Thursday

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, London Bridge, S.E.—June 23, 5 p.m., "Thomas Addison—Pioneer of Endocrinology," Addison Lecture by Sir Henry Dale, O.M., F.R.S.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., June 23, (1) 11 a.m., "Chancroid," by Dr. W. N. Mascall; (2) 5 p.m., "The Aetiology, Pathology, and Symptoms of Benign Enlargement of the Prostate, with Indications for Treatment," by Mr. F. J. F. Barrington.

LONDON: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—At Physiology Theatre, Gower Street, W.C., June 23, 4.45 p.m., "Some Aspects of Nitrogen Metabolism in the Mammal," by Dr. J. S. Bach.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., June 23, 8 p.m., (1) annual general meeting; (2) "The Legal and Economic Status of Women," by Mrs. Florence Earengy, J.P., B.A.

NORTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.—At "The Harts" Sanatorium, Snakes Lane, Woodford Green, Essex, June 23, 2.30 p.m., "The Assessment of Collapse Therapy in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by Dr. Philip Ellman.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.—June 23, 4.30 p.m., "Psychiatry," lecture-demonstration by Dr. D. Curran.

Friday

CAMBRIDGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, June 24, 2.30 p.m., "Some Problems in Connexion with Injuries to the Knee," by Mr. T. J. Fairbank.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.—At Town Hall, West Hartlepool, June 24, 10 a.m. Discussions: "Post-war Legislation and its Effect on Local Health Authorities," to be opened by David T. Jones, M.P.; "Neighbourhood Planning," to be opened by J. Stanley Miles, A.M.I.C.E.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Meyerstein Lecture Theatre, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.—June 24, 5.30 p.m., clinico-pathological meeting, "Haemolytic Anaemia," by Drs. J. G. Humble and R. H. Trinick.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS**BIRTHS**

Farey.—On June 6, 1949, to Mary (née Maish, M.B., B.S.), wife of A. Leonard Farey, a daughter.

Fleming.—On May 22, 1949, at the General Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Margaret (née Primrose Walker), M.A., M.B., Ch.B., and John Mansell Fleming, 25, Roseworth Avenue, Gosforth, a son.

Rutter.—On June 7, 1949, to Norrie, wife of Timothy E. Rutter, F.R.C.S.Ed., of Penwithen, Gerrans, Portscatho, Cornwall, a brother for Timothy and Michael.

Uhna.—On June 5, 1949, at Hammersmith Hospital, London, W., to Halina (née Dabrowska), wife of Dr. C. Uhna, a daughter—Joanna.

DEATHS

Anderson.—On June 5, 1949, at 35, Richmond Hill Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Robert Anderson, M.D., late of Erdington, aged 82.

Cowan.—On June 9, 1949, at 15, West Parade, Lincoln, Alistair Forbes Cowan, F.R.C.S.Ed., formerly of Edinburgh, aged 62.

Easterbrook.—On June 5, 1949, at Murrayfield Private Hotel, Edinburgh, Charles Cromhall Easterbrook, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., in his 83rd year.

Ferrier.—On June 8, 1949, at 22, Moor Road, Swanage, Dorset, David Hynd Ferrier, M.D., late of Luton, Beds, aged 74.

Gibson.—On June 4, 1949, at "The Gables," New Brighton Road, Emsworth, Hants, Henry Wilkes Gibson, M.B., in his 82nd year.