

of the prostate, the fulguration and resection of bladder tumours, and the transurethral removal of prostatic calculi. Professor Rolnick is obviously a urologist who, when operating on an obstructing prostate, accommodates the surgical procedure to the patient rather than the patient to the procedure, as happens with some surgeons. He describes and makes use of perineal, suprapubic, and retropubic prostatectomy, and on occasions he is even prepared to fall back on that old-fashioned but safe method, a two-stage prostatectomy. All of these operations are well described. The arrangement of the paragraphs under suitable headings and the good index make this an excellent reference book. It is likely to take the place on our bookshelves formerly occupied by that well-known American work Young's *Practice of Urology*, now rapidly becoming out of date.

KENNETH WALKER.

ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY

Coagulation, Thrombosis, and Dicoumarol. By Shepard Shapiro, M.D., and Murray Weiner, M.S., M.D. Studies in Biochemistry, Volume 2. (Pp. 131. \$5.50.) New York: Brooklyn Medical Press (P.O. Box 99, Station H, New York, 22, N.Y.)

This monograph is largely concerned with the treatment of thrombosis by dicoumarol (3,3'-methylenebis (4-hydroxycoumarin)). The discussion of blood coagulation is carried to such a point that it enables readers to follow the methods advocated by the authors to control dicoumarol treatment. This has led to a somewhat one-sided approach, all other methods of control being rather summarily dismissed. In particular, this applies to the "two-stage" methods, which appear not to be fully understood by the authors. Nor would all workers agree that the 12.5% plasma dilution is as valuable as is here claimed.

The treatment of thromboses by dicoumarol is clearly described and the need for its careful control is emphasized. There is ample evidence that liaison between clinician and pathologist is essential to obviate error and confusion. Clinicians should note that dicoumarol is dangerous to patients with liver disease and during salicylate therapy. The interaction between vitamin K, liver function, and dicoumarol is well expressed.

The estimation of dicoumarol in blood and body fluids is described, and there is no doubt that this will lead to a better understanding of the drug. The introduction of the newer dicoumarol derivatives "tromexan" (Geigy) bis-3,3'-(4-oxycoumarinyl)-ethyl acetate and "P.I.D." 2-phenylindan-1-3 dione (Roussel) has brought new considerations into the subject, and some time must elapse before a clear understanding of the use of the three drugs in anticoagulant therapy can be evaluated. The essential features which govern the action of these drugs must be grasped by those workers who propose to use them, for, to quote Professor Link's Harvey Lecture in 1943, "When I hear that a clinician has induced a frank case of the haemorrhagic sweet clover disease of cattle in man, my usually buoyant spirits are bruised. I regard such blunderings as a direct assault on the integrity of our work."

J. G. HUMBLE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF INDIA

Happy Toil. By Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Indian Medical Service (ret.). With foreword by Major-General Sir John W. D. Megaw, K.C.I.E. (Pp. 271; illustrated. 18s.) London: Frederick Muller. 1950.

Here is a story of greatness achieved. The author was the fifth of ten sons of a Cornish naval officer; despite indifferent schooling, he lived laborious days till he qualified

from St. Mary's Hospital at the head of his year and gained the F.R.C.S. at the age of 25. His execrable handwriting nearly lost him a place in the competitive examination for the I.M.S. and later almost cost him the M.R.C.P. But a proficiency in shorthand, learned with Sir Ernest Gowers, stood him in good stead all his life, and accounts for the mass of interesting detail in this book.

His thoughts of being a medical missionary had to be put aside, mainly on account of his lack of ear for languages, but his life in India is a history of good deeds. With the enthusiasm of youth—and he is an octogenarian—he describes his attack on dysentery and kala-azar, his work on the control of cholera in India and Sicily, and his hopes of deliverance for the victims of leprosy. He tells how he helped to take the sting out of snake bite, most dramatically on one occasion, and of how he brought order into the confusion of fevers when five out of six were misdiagnosed. Even his leaves were spent in searching hospital records or writing books and papers, and the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta and B.E.L.R.A. are his children. Yet he is disappointed that he has not found a cure for tuberculosis. There is not a toilsome page in *Happy Toil*.

C. C. CHESTERMAN.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received

Committee Procedure. By K. Gilmour, F.R.G.S. (Pp. 121. 6s.) London: Methuen. 1950.

The Road to Love. By G. O. Roberts. Prefatory Note by W. Brown, M.D., F.R.C.P. Foreword by D. R. Mace, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Pp. 230. 9s. 6d.) London: George Allen and Unwin. 1950.

What Are You Doing Here? By C. G. Trew. (Pp. 128. 10s. 6d.) Edinburgh: International Publishing Company. 1950.

The Spiritual Physick of Rhazes. Translated from the Arabic by A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., F.B.A. (Pp. 107. 4s.) London: John Murray. 1950.

Probability and the Weighing of Evidence. By I. J. Good, M.A., Ph.D. (Pp. 119. 16s.) London: Charles Griffin. 1950.

British Medical Association. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting: 1949. (Pp. 468. 25s., postage 1s. 3d.) London: Butterworth. 1950.

Midwifery. By R. C. Brown, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., and others. 3rd ed. (Pp. 894. 18s.) London: Edward Arnold. 1950.

Theory of Hearing. By E. G. Wever. (Pp. 484. 48s.) New York: John Wiley. London: Chapman and Hall. 1949.

The Organization of Behavior. By D. O. Hebb. (Pp. 335. 32s.) New York: John Wiley. London: Chapman and Hall. 1949.

Mitchell-Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics. Edited by W. E. Nelson, M.D. 5th ed. (Pp. 1,658. 63s.) Philadelphia and London: Saunders. 1950.

Current Therapy 1950. Edited by H. F. Conn, M.D., and others. (Pp. 736. 50s.) Philadelphia and London: Saunders. 1950.

Kinesiology. By K. F. Wells, Ph.D. (Pp. 478. 24s.) Philadelphia and London: Saunders. 1950.

The Thymol and Hanger Reactions in the Etiological Diagnosis of Jaundice. By A. Tallroth. (Pp. 128. No price.) Uppsala: Appelbergs. 1949.

Some Experimental Studies on the Erythropoietic Effect of Yellow Bone Marrow Extracts and Batyl Alcohol. By O. E. Sandler. (Pp. 71. No price.) Uppsala: Almqvist and Wiksells. 1949.

Biting Force in Man. By F. Strenger, L.D.S., D.M.D. (Pp. 90. No price.) Stockholm: Aktiebolaget Fahlcrantz. 1949.

Medical Notes in Parliament

MIDWIVES BILL

The Midwives (Amendment) Bill was taken in Committee in the House of Lords on March 30 (April 15, p. 912).

The Bill passed through the Report stage on April 4 without debate and was read a third time without further discussion on April 5 after a minor amendment had been made.

THE BUDGET

In his Budget speech on Tuesday, April 18, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a reduction in the lower rates of income tax and an increase in the petrol tax of ninepence, together with a doubling of the standard petrol ration. The lower rate of income tax, now 3s. and 6s., will be reduced to 2s. 6d. and 5s.

In last year's expenditure the largest individual increase shown in the recent Supplementary Estimates was for the National Health Service—£123m. for England and Wales and £10m. for Scotland. The House would recall that the Minister of Health said in the Debate on the Supplementary Estimates that the period of their initiation was past, and there was no excuse for exceeding the Estimates in the coming twelve months. The Minister of Health had also stated that further measures of control must be exercised to make certain that the Annual Estimate for the Service as a whole was not exceeded.

Clearly it was not possible in the existing circumstances to permit any overall increase in the expenditure on the health services. Any expansion in one part of the Service must in future be made up by economies or, if necessary, by contraction in others. In exercising this essential control, however, in total expenditure regard would of course be paid to priorities of service. The Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland had, he believed, the necessary powers, but should these prove to be insufficient an Amending Act would be introduced.

It was not proposed to impose any charge immediately in connexion with prescriptions, since it was hoped that a more easily administered method of economizing in these branches of expenditure could be introduced shortly. The power to charge for prescriptions would of course remain, so that it could be used later if it was needed.

Aged and Infirm

Lord SALTOUN, in the House of Lords on April 5, drew attention to the alteration brought about in the situation of old or infirm persons by recent social changes. There was a gap between the social welfare services and the hospital services. The medical departments of the public institutions had been taken over by the hospital boards, which kept the beds for hospital patients, while hostels under the Social Welfare Committee could accommodate only those aged people who were physically fit. It was the responsibility of the hospital board to allocate beds to persons who were bedfast, but the pressure of surgical and maternity cases was so great that there was not room for those who were infirm. The Ministry of Health had admitted the public concern about the problem. In the "bad old days" things were different, and a relieving officer might well have had to face a charge of manslaughter for failure to look after the old. He suggested that local authorities should be empowered to pay two or three guineas a week for looking after old people. Welfare officers should have power to require a hospital to furnish a bed if necessary. Because that power was absent to-day, cases occurred such as that of the old lady who was sent to hospital with a broken femur, was given a couple of tablets, and was sent home, where she died.

Lord AMULREE spoke of the difficulty of getting admission to hospital for people who had passed the age of 60 or 65, no matter what was wrong with them. He felt there was a change of mind coming in the medical profession because it

had been found that people of whatever age could be rehabilitated. Then they could be discharged from expensive beds in hospital and put into some kind of home if they could not go to their own homes. He was pleased to see from the report published by the Minister of Health that there were 36 persons of consultant or specialist grade and 19 or 20 in the junior grade looking after people in chronic sick wards. When the National Health Services Bill had been debated by the Lords the number of such workers had been only two or three. Rochdale had managed to transfer to homes under Part III of the National Assistance Act patients who were in the wards of Rochdale Infirmary for purely social reasons.

Lord WEBB-JOHNSON spoke of pathetic cases of young people alone and desperately sick. The old people were not always so sick as they imagined. Many who went into homes for incurables would be found capable of rehabilitation if an enterprising medical staff were appointed. That the problem of old people had become greater in recent years was only an impression. The House wished to be informed whether it really was an increasing or a decreasing problem. The most successful experiment to solve this problem had been that of William Whiteley, who established homes in the country for aged people and had put into that colony a nursing service. To get an old patient into hospital had been a problem for the last century. The real solution was to help the younger generation to keep their old folks in their homes.

Lord KERSHAW said the services provided for aged and infirm people were infinitely better than they had been. Cases of elderly people dying alone must occur whatever system they had. Under the present system which entitled everyone to free medical service it was less likely that anyone would suffer in silence or alone. The idea of segregating old people in homes had to be considered with extreme caution. The possibility of old people suffering in loneliness would be diminished by the Health Services now available and by the general interest displayed in the welfare of the old. Mr. Bevan, he said, would give sympathetic consideration to all suggestions made in the debate.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Max Leonard Rosenheim, M.D., F.R.C.P., has been appointed to the University Chair of Medicine, tenable at University College Hospital Medical School, from April 1.

A course of three lectures on "The Cytology and Histochemistry of the Uterus and Placenta" will be delivered by Professor G. B. Wislocki, professor of anatomy at Harvard University, at University College (Anatomy Theatre), Gower Street, London, W.C., on May 12, 15, and 22, at 5.30 p.m.

Professor Perrin H. Long, professor of preventive medicine at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, will deliver a lecture on "The Use of Antibiotics in the Treatment of Infectious Diseases, with Special Reference to the Effects of Aureomycin and Chloramphenicol," at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School (Wright-Fleming Institute Lecture Theatre), Paddington, W., on May 23, at 5.30 p.m.

A lecture on "The Development of Normal and Abnormal Vision Observed in Animals with Transplanted Eyes" will be delivered by Professor L. S. Stone, professor of comparative anatomy at Yale University, at King's College, Strand, London, W.C., on June 8, at 5.30 p.m.

A lecture on "The General Pathology of Virus Infection" will be delivered by Professor F. M. Burnet, F.R.S., professor of experimental medicine in the University of Melbourne, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C., on May 9, at 5.30 p.m.

Professor F. Bremer, professor of general pathology in the University of Brussels, will deliver a course of three lectures on "The Physiology of the Central Nervous System" at University College (Physiology Theatre), Gower Street, W.C., on May 17, 19, and 23, at 5.15 p.m.

All the above lectures are addressed to students of the University and to others interested in the subjects. Admission is free, without ticket.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

The following lectures will be delivered at the college (Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.): May 3, 5 p.m., Robert Jones Lecture by Professor P. D. Wilson, "Experience with the Use of Refrigerated Bone in Surgical Procedure"; May 4, 5 p.m., Otolaryngology Lecture by Mr. V. E. Negus, "The Evolution and Treatment of Pharyngeal Diverticula"; May 11, 5 p.m., Hunterian Lecture by Professor H. F. Moseley, "Ruptures of the Rotator Cuff"; May 24, 3.45 p.m., Dr. Russell J. Reynolds, cineradiographic demonstration of orthopaedic subjects (joint movements, etc.); 5 p.m., Erasmus Wilson Demonstration by Mr. P. H. Mitchiner, "Diseased Joints"; May 26 and 30, 5 p.m., Arnott Demonstrations by Mr. F. S. Gorrill, "The Anatomy of the Bone" and "The Physiology of the Bone," respectively. The lectures are open to those attending courses at the college and to all other medical practitioners, dental surgeons, and advanced students.

At a meeting of the Council of the College held on April 13, with Sir Cecil Wakeley, President, in the chair, Jacksonian Prizes for 1949 were awarded to Messrs. F. Masina and F. G. Hollands for their essays on "Malignant Disease of the Urinary Bladder." The subject for essays in 1951 is "Neoplasm, Innocent and Malignant, of the Pancreas."

Dr. Walter Briggs, Dr. Leonard Colebrook, Dr. Cuthbert Dukes, and Dr. Arthur Beresford Beresford-Jones were elected to the Fellowship of the College without examination as being medical practitioners of at least 20 years' standing.

Dr. Arthur W. Allen, chairman of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons, was elected a Hunterian Professor for 1950.

A Leverhulme Scholarship was awarded to Mr. David Innes Williams for his research on congenital hydro-ureter in childhood. Dr. H. D. Ross was appointed Bland-Sutton Scholar.

The Begley Prize for Anatomy and Physiology was awarded to John Douglas Spouge (Sheffield).

Professor A. B. P. Amies, F.R.A.C.S., F.A.C.D., of Melbourne, was appointed Charles Tomes Lecturer on the recommendation of the Faculty of Dental Surgery.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND

The Fellowship of the College was conferred on March 13 upon D. F. V. Lane, C. C. D. Martin, and E. A. McVerry.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

The following candidates, having passed the final examination, were admitted L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P.&S.Glas., on March 16:

Audrey J. J. Abel, Maureen M. Aylmer, J. Bonner, R. F. Caddell, H. Coll, Maureen Coneghan, Phyllis Connor, J. H. A. Craig, B. K. A. Crawford, D. McD. Cruickshank, Margaret S. Curley, S. I. Davidson, G. S. Fiddler, J. A. Fleming, W. G. French, Emily A. Friel, R. A. Gelfer, Iona J. Godson, Philippa D. Harrison, D. M. Hesslegrave-Jackson, R. Hogg, L. Huddleston, R. A. Ingles, T. F. McC. Jackson, Mary W. A. Jamieson, R. G. Kibbey, A. W. Laing, C. Langman, C. Lipp, W. R. McKenzie, H. D. Malasky, Margaret McN. Montgomerie, D. G. Muldoon, Mary H. Murray, Wilma Nield-Faulkner, C. Randall, L. Robinson, H. L. Sandler, S. D. Sethi, E. Sopher F. C. Van-Coller, J. White, G. C. Wilson, Eileen M. Wolstenholme, H. Woolfson.

The Services

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* has announced the following awards:

"4 Clasp" to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Major-General Sir E. M. Cowell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D. (Honorary Colonel, R.A.M.C.).

"3 Clasp" to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Brigadier F. R. Sandford, C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (Honorary Colonel, R.A.M.C.), Colonels A. T. B. Dickson, O.B.E., T.D., and J. E. Rusby, M.C., T.D., R.A.M.C.

"2 Clasp" to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Galloway, T.D., Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) F. R. Langmaid, O.B.E., T.D., and Major R. S. Taylor, O.B.E., T.D., R.A.M.C.

"1st Clasp" to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Colonel H. F. Aphorpe-Webb, T.D., R.A.M.C.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration and 1st Clasp.—Lieutenant-Colonels J. D. Finlayson and T. N. Rudd, and Major E. C. Murphy, R.A.M.C.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Barber, M.B.E., R.A.M.C.

Air Commodore W. J. G. Walker, C.B.E., R.A.F., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King, in succession to Air Vice-Marshal D. McLaren, C.B.E., R.A.F., who has vacated the appointment on retirement from the R.A.F.

No. 13

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

We print below a summary of Infectious Diseases and Vital Statistics in the British Isles during the week ended April 1.

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	1950					1949 (Corresponding Week)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Meningococcal infection	36	5	10	2	1	39	4	15	3	3
Deaths	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria	67	5	17	4	2	117	13	40	6	5
Deaths	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	461	11	100	3	—	34	7	26	1	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis, acute	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	32	4	4	—	—	27	11	1
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	36	—
Deaths	12	—	4	4	—	35	—	4	3	6
Measles*	6,307	118	285	93	360	15,307	1,274	340	118	178
Deaths†	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	56	4	13	—	1	47	9	7	—	1
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, influenzal	941	45	9	—	7	1,547	65	19	12	8
Deaths (from influenza)‡	121	18	3	8	4	327	26	9	2	3
Pneumonia, primary	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	242	—	—
Deaths	245	39	—	14	8	444	62	—	9	16
Poliomyelitis, acute	20	—	1	3	2	17	2	3	1	—
Deaths§	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ..	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	82	8	8	1	1	99	9	6	2	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	1,749	116	220	80	105	1,357	105	173	100	44
Deaths†	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	—
Deaths	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	2,488	116	362	67	80	2,978	181	244	122	68
Deaths	3	—	2	1	2	9	1	7	2	—
Deaths (0-1 year)	250	31	44	28	9	359	48	51	22	21
Deaths (excluding stillbirths)	5,348	810	612	260	130	6,847	971	680	187	187
Annual death rate (per 1,000 persons living)	—	—	12.3	—	—	—	—	13.6	11.2	—
Live births	7,826	1290	1003	448	262	8,444	1336	974	415	256
Annual rate per 1,000 persons living	—	—	20.1	—	—	—	—	19.5	25.7	—
Stillbirths	181	18	25	—	—	206	32	32	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (including stillborn)	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	32	—	—

* Measles is 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 and Eire.

¶ Primary pneumonia no longer notifiable in Eire.

Newsholme Lectures

An annual series of three public lectures has been created under a trust by the late Sir Arthur Newsholme, who was Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board from 1908 to 1919, when it gave place to the Ministry of Health. The range of subjects to be covered by these lectures, as set out by Sir Arthur Newsholme, is as follows: (1) The application of anatomical and physiological teaching to the maintenance of health; (2) the application of clinical teaching to the prevention of illness as it affects the hospital patient; and (3) the effective curtailment of and recovery from illness. Sir Henry Cohen, President-Elect of the British Medical Association, has accepted the invitation of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to deliver the first series of lectures, and has chosen as his subject "The Clinical Contribution to Public Welfare." The lectures will be given at the school (Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.) on May 22, 23, and 24, at 6.15 p.m. Admission is free and no tickets are required.

Lectures on Medicine

A course entitled "Journées Médicales Annuelles" on new developments in medicine will be held on May 19-21 at the Broussais Hospital, Paris. The participants are limited to 150, and the registration fee is 2,000 francs. Further information may be obtained from Professor Jean Hamburger, 29, Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris, 8^e.

Gastroenterology

A refresher course in gastroenterology will be held on May 22-27 at L'Hôpital Tenon. Particulars may be obtained from Dr. Viguié, Laboratoire Marcel-Brulé, Hôpital Tenon, 4, Rue de la Chine, Paris, 20^e.

Heberden Oration

The Heberden Society has arranged for the Heberden Oration for 1950 to be given by Professor Hans Selye, of Montreal, at B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C., on Friday, June 2, at 5 p.m., and on Saturday, June 3, at 10 a.m. His subject is "The Rheumatic Diseases as Diseases of Adaptation." Members of the medical profession are invited to attend.

Cancer Congress

The Fifth International Cancer Congress will be held in Paris under the patronage of the President of the French Republic on July 15-22. It will coincide with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of radium by Pierre and Mme. Curie. The sessions will be held at the Sorbonne, and the congress will be in three main sections: (1) biology and experimental work; (2) pathological, clinical, and therapeutic aspects; and (3) social medicine. Those wishing to enrol as members of the congress must be members of a recognized society or be recommended by a society. Full information may be obtained from the secretary, 6, Avenue Marceau, Paris, 8^e.

SOCIETIES AND LECTURES**Friday**

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY.—At 32, Welbeck Street, London, W., April 21, 5 p.m., meeting of medical members; 6.30 p.m., "Interesting Features of American Diagnostic Radiology," by Dr. G. M. Ardran.

Monday

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—At Physiology Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, April 24, 5 p.m., "Primitive Magic and Present-day Belief," by Dr. Douglas Guthrie.
INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, 330, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.—April 24, 9.30 a.m., "Tumours of the Post-nasal Space," by Mr. F. C. W. Capps.
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.—April 24, 8.30 p.m., "Non-malignant Affections of the Oesophagus," discussion to be introduced by Mr. N. R. Barrett and Mr. R. H. Franklin.

Tuesday

DONCASTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Messrs. Parkinsons Café, High Street, Doncaster, April 25, 7.30 p.m., meeting in conjunction with Doncaster Division; dinner, followed by address: "Hare Lip and Cleft Palate," by Mr. Michael C. Oldfield. Illustrated by colour film.
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL (KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL GROUP), St. George's Circus, London, S.E.—April 25, 5 p.m., "Science and Art of Refraction," by Dr. T. H. Whittington.

Wednesday

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., April 26, 8.15 p.m., "The Dermatitis-Eczema Problem as a Guide to Future Trends in Medicine," by Dr. H. R. Vickers.
INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON), Judd Street, London, W.C.—April 26, 5.30 p.m., "Experimental Production of Cataract," by Dr. J. W. Waters.
INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON), Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.—April 26, 4.30 p.m., lecture-demonstration for postgraduates by Dr. E. Stengel.
PHYSICAL SOCIETY: COLOUR GROUP.—At Lecture Room, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, London, W.C., April 26, 3.30 p.m., 51st Science Meeting. "Recent Work on Chemistry in Relation to Vision," by Professor R. A. Morton, F.R.S.
SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: FOOD GROUP.—(1) At Pavilion, Winter Garden, Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, April 26, 10 a.m., joint meeting with the Royal Sanitary Institute, "Hygiene and Food Manufacture," address by Mr. A. L. Bacharach, followed by papers by Mr. J. B. M. Coppock, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., Professor E. L. Crossley, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., and Mr. F. R. Gerrard; (2) At Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., April 26, 6 p.m., annual general meeting of members of Nutrition Panel; (3) At Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., April 26, 6.15 p.m., meeting of Nutrition Panel, "The Nutritional Significance of Vegetarianism," by Dr. F. Wokes.

Thursday

HONYMAN GILLESPIE LECTURES.—At Anatomy Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, April 27, 5 p.m., "Comparative Anatomy of the Heart," by Professor R. Walmsley.
MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., April 27, 8.15 p.m., "Carbon Monoxide Poisoning—Suicide, Accident, and Murder," by Dr. F. E. Camps.
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL (KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL GROUP), St. George's Circus, London, S.E.—April 27, 5 p.m., "Affections of the Fundus," by Professor Arnold Sorsby.
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.—April 27, 4.30 p.m., "Neurology," lecture-demonstration by Dr. A. Feiling.
WREXHAM AND DISTRICT CLINICAL SOCIETY.—At Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, April 27, 7.30 p.m., "Cardiac Surgery," by Mr. Ronald Edwards.

Friday

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON), Judd Street, London, W.C.—April 28, 5.30 p.m., "Industrial Ophthalmology," by Mr. J. G. D. Currie.
KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL, Canterbury.—April 28, 5 p.m., clinical meeting.
MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF VENEREAL DISEASES, 11, Chandos Street, London, W.—April 28, 8 p.m., "Cardiovascular Syphilis," by Dr. Claude Nicol.
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL (KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL GROUP), St. George's Circus, London, S.E.—April 28, 4.15 p.m., "Pathology," by Miss M. Savory.

Saturday

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF THE MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION.—At Bethlehem Royal Hospital (Monks' Orchard), Eden Park, Beckenham, April 29, 3 p.m., meeting.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS**BIRTHS**

Cameron.—On March 30, 1950, at Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham, to Frances Maud (née Majury), wife of Dr. H. MacDonald Cameron, a son.
Dencer.—On March 19, 1950, at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, to Carmel (née Hillary), M.B., Ch.B., wife of Derrick Dencer, F.R.C.S., a son.
Hatcher.—On March 4, 1950, to Joan (née Tanner), M.B., B.S., wife of Edmund W. Hatcher, a daughter—Mary Clare.
Lewis.—On April 11, 1950, to Nancie (Faux), wife of Ivor Lewis, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., a son.
Middlemiss.—On April 14, 1950, to Maria, wife of Dr. J. L. Middlemiss, a son.
Orford Smith.—On April 11, 1950, at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, to Mary, wife of Dr. E. S. Orford Smith, late of Norwich, a daughter.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Easterbrook.—Forrester.—On April 18, 1900, at Morningside Parish Church, Edinburgh, Alexander Maitland Easterbrook, M.B., C.M., of Gorebridge, Midlothian, to Emily Kenyon Forrester, younger daughter of the late William Forrester, late of Arngibbon, Perthshire (now Stirlingshire), now of Gowanbrae, Eskbank, Midlothian.

DEATHS

Aldridge.—On April 8, 1950, at "Hurstlyn," Fourth Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, George Aldridge, L.M.S.S.A.
Carslaw.—On April 14, 1950, at 15, Campbell Drive, Bearsden, Glasgow, James Carslaw, M.B., C.M.
Diamond.—On April 12, 1950, at 150, Whitehall Road, Gateshead, William Campbell Elliott Diamond, M.B., B.S., late Malayan Medical Service, aged 52.
Duffus.—On April 13, 1950, at 2, Lyndewode Road, Cambridge, Henry Duffus, M.B., C.M., aged 80.
Feaver.—On April 6, 1950, at Hatherley, Dyke Road, Hove, Sussex, Lewis Feaver, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 79.
Gilmore.—On April 10, 1950, at King's College Hospital, Owen Gilmore, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., of 22c, Kensington Court, London, W., aged 87.