

what is shown in such films. This is followed by a description of various techniques now used by the malariologist in the making and examination of blood films, information on the various Romanowsky stains, the making of films for routine or special usage, methods of counting, practical details of Giemsa staining for different purposes, labelling of slides, and other useful practical hints. The value of the work lies not only in the very full detail given, but in the extent to which the author's own intimate experience is incorporated. The reviewer knows of no work quite comparable and has no hesitation in saying that it will be a useful work of reference and guidance not only to the beginner but to all engaged in work of the kind which the author discusses.

RICKARD CHRISTOPHERS.

ADLER'S PSYCHOLOGY

Adler's Place in Psychology. By Lewis Way. (Pp. 334. 18s.) London: George Allen and Unwin. 1950.

Alfred Adler's name is often mentioned. To the majority he is one of three—Freud, Jung, and Adler. With him are associated a few catchwords that have become part of our daily language, among them inferiority complex, will-to-power, masculine protest. The extent to which the principles of his "individual psychology" have been absorbed into current psychiatric thought is indicated only by the frequency with which they are rediscovered, with and without acknowledgment.

Mind is an abstraction, and those who would reduce its manifestations to terms of planes of space, of levels and depths, must guard against semantic confusion lest their psychogram become all symbol and no mind. It is for this reason that Adler's work has often attracted the physician who doubts the validity of the Freudian blueprint of mental life. The original works have lost a good deal in translation, and, since they have never been presented as more than sober advances in medical science, they have been read mainly by specialists. Infallibility has not been claimed for the author. Certainly Adler's principles are relevant to the present preoccupation with psychosomatic medicine and social psychiatry. Mr. Way has achieved more than a restatement of them, though he has done this faithfully. He has attempted the difficult task of finding their sources and relationships and of tracing the development of Adler's theories through the life of the man himself. As a personal friend of Adler's, and no mean student of philosophy, he is well qualified to do this. His description of the uneasy collaboration between Adler and Freud in the early days of the psycho-analytic movement, and how the attitude of each, admirable in his own way, was moulded by his own personality, makes fascinating reading. In his hands the historical approach to the tangled web of present-day theory in psychopathology brings some order into the situation. This book is no Adler Without Tears, nor is it a synopsis. It is not all easy reading, but it is a reasoned and scholarly presentation of the implications of "individual psychology" in many fields, including that of medicine, and there is here little to which the physician could take exception.

This is an important book which challenges much that is accepted by many psychiatrists. Not only will it be a valuable companion to Adler's work, but it is an admirable book for the mature physician whose experience has taught him that to know the natural history of illness he must study not only disease but man.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY.

CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY

Grundriss der chemischen Physiologie. By Dr. Fr. N. Schulz. Second edition. (Pp. 234. M. 7.50.) Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1950.

The author of this book on the outlines of chemical physiology treats the subject from the physiological aspect rather than the chemical. Thus he gives only an elementary account of the chemistry of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins under the heading digestion. He gives more details under intermediary metabolism, where the reader may find described (1) the scheme of the phosphorylation of glucose and its conversion to lactic acid in muscle and to alcohol and carbon dioxide by yeast, (2) the β -oxidation of fats, and (3) at some length the older knowledge of the conversion of amino-acids to amines and of tryptophan to indican. The dehydrogenation processes with various co-ferments is scantily described. Only Warburg's respiration ferment is considered. Cytochrome is not mentioned, nor is secretin under digestion, but some of Pavlov's work is discussed. The account of total metabolism is that of Voit and Pettenkofer; there is nothing about the work of Atwater and Benedict, nor the simpler ways of studying oxygen intake and carbon dioxide output. The work of physiologists outside Germany is omitted.

The best chapter is that on blood. The author regards haemophilia as due to a disturbance of thrombin and antithrombin formation. He often describes the comparative physiology in other animals, which adds some interest. The last page is devoted to a very short account of the use of radio-active isotopes. The book is disappointing, yet may be of value to German students. Our English books on biochemistry and physiology are preferable.

R. H. A. PLIMMER.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received

Problem Families in Bristol. By R. C. Wofinden, M.D., D.P.H. (Pp. 60. 2s. 6d.) London: Cassell. 1950.

The National Health Service Acts, 1946 and 1949. By J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., and others. (Pp. 1,192. 55s.) London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 1950.

The Biochemistry of B Vitamins. By R. J. Williams and others. (Pp. 741. 80s.) London: Chapman and Hall. 1950.

Therapeutic Radiology. By G. Winslow Holmes, M.D., and M. D. Schulz, M.D. (Pp. 347. 52s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1950.

Medical Treatment. By G. Evans, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 1,398. 105s.) London: Butterworth. 1951.

Die Funktionellen Sexualstörungen. By W. Kemper. (Pp. 102. M. 5.70 or \$1.35.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1950.

Leitfaden für den Geburtshilflichen Operationskurs. By the late Professor A. Döderlein; revised by Professor G. Döderlein. (Pp. 272. M. 7.50 or \$1.80.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1950.

Praktikum der Wichtigsten Infektionskrankheiten. By the late Professor C. Hegler; revised by Professor H. E. Bock. (Pp. 277. M. 14.70 or \$3.50.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1950.

Amputierte und Prothesen. By Dr. R. Elle. (Pp. 38. M. 3.40.) Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1950.

Grundlagen der Gynäkologie. By Professor H. Martius. (Pp. 144. M. 23.40 or \$5.55.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1950.

Atlas der Normalen Histologie und Mikroskopischen Anatomie des Menschen. By Professor E. Von Herrath and Professor S. Abramow. (Pp. 139. M. 48.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1950.

capacity for work had reached fabulous proportions, and he had come to the stage of success when not only doctors but also laymen would ask for his help. He was a strict observer of etiquette in relation to professional work and never allowed the patient to consult him without the knowledge of the general practitioner.

With a characteristically dramatic gesture he retired at the age of 55, sold his house and everything in it, even to his stethoscope, and retreated to Newdigate in Surrey. Here he was able to enjoy the delights of country life and holidays on his yacht. He had taken his master's certificate, and grasped with his usual clarity of mind the intricacies of navigation. His health and strength seemed imperishable. The death of his wife a few years ago was a great blow to him, but he faced this with the same indomitable courage which he showed in his final illness. His happiness was restored when he married again some two years ago, but a painful and fatal illness struck him last autumn, and he ended his days in the hospital he loved and served so well.

GEORGE C. CATHCART, M.D.

Dr. George Clark Cathcart, who died in a nursing-home at Broadstairs on January 4 in his 91st year, practised as an ear, nose, and throat specialist for many years in Upper Wimpole Street and in his day had one of the best consulting practices in the West End of London.

Cathcart belonged to an old Edinburgh family, his elder brother Charles being a well-known teacher of surgery at Edinburgh, and he went to school at Edinburgh Academy and Loretto. He graduated M.A. at Edinburgh in 1883, and thereafter went to Australia and back in a sailing ship and was a pupil at Naples of Scàrfati, one of the last teachers of the old Italian *bel canto*, in order to cure a stammer. He returned to Edinburgh to study medicine, graduating M.B., C.M. in 1891 and proceeding to M.D. in 1908. He came to London as a resident at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, as did many Edinburgh graduates of those days, and then became resident house-surgeon at the old London Throat Hospital (later amalgamated with the Throat Hospital, Golden Square), to which he was later appointed honorary surgeon. After the amalgamation he became consulting surgeon to the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, and he was also consulting laryngologist to Mount Vernon Hospital, in the days when it was still a hospital for tuberculosis. During and after the first world war he was a member of the Special Aural Board of the Ministry of Pensions.

In his earlier days Dr. Cathcart was greatly interested in problems of the voice, and at that time his contributions to medical literature were mainly on such subjects as voice production, stammering, and tonsillectomy. It was directly because of this interest that in 1894 he founded the famous Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall, London. He insisted that in order to prevent vocal strain the orchestral instruments should be tuned to French pitch and not to the higher concert pitch, as was then usual; and he also insisted that his young friend and "discovery," Henry Wood, should be the conductor of the series of concerts. Then a young bachelor of independent means, Cathcart was quite content, in order to prove his thesis, to lose several thousand pounds in starting the concerts, and when they began to pay their way he gave place to others. In his later days he became more and more interested in deafness and its prevention. He revised and largely re-wrote his

friend Hunter Tod's *Diseases of the Ear* in 1926, and in 1931 published a small book, *The Treatment of Chronic Deafness*, which went into a second edition. Not infrequently the victim of his own kind heart, he was also ever sympathetic towards the unorthodox in medicine—homoeopathy, osteopathy, the electrophonoide method of Zünd-Burguet. He had always a current favourite among such methods and their practitioners. He was an ardent freemason, having been a Past Master of the University of Edinburgh Lodge and a member of Grand Lodge.

Dr. Cathcart never married, but he had many nieces and other relatives to whom he was devoted, and there can have been few men more beloved by more friends in every walk of life.—R. S. S.

Dr. ALMA PERCY FORD, who from 1919 devoted his life to the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis in the county of Hertford, died suddenly on December 18, 1950, at the age of 60. Born at Spalding, Lincolnshire, he was the son of Alderman A. Ford, J.P. After leaving the Mercers' School, he studied medicine at the London Hospital, where he qualified in 1914. On the outbreak of the first world war he volunteered for service in the R.A.M.C. and was sent to France in August, 1914, where he served until he was demobilized early in 1919. He took the D.P.H. in 1920, and after a short period as assistant school medical officer in Huddersfield he was appointed tuberculosis officer in Hertfordshire and also deputy county medical officer. He became the driving force behind the great development of the tuberculosis service in the county, and his work was recognized in his appointment as one of the two representatives of the British Medical Association on the Joint Tuberculosis Council. At the time of his death he was honorary treasurer of the Council, a position which he had held for many years. At the inception of the National Health Service Ford was chief clinical tuberculosis officer in Hertfordshire and medical superintendent of Ware Park Sanatorium. After July, 1948, he became a consultant chest physician and physician-superintendent of Ware Park Sanatorium. Always a keen member of the British Medical Association, he was honorary secretary of the East Herts Division from 1931 until 1938, and was chairman of the Division from 1939 until 1944, guiding the members through the difficult war years with outstanding clarity of judgment and tact. None of his friends and colleagues in the Joint Tuberculosis Council and British Medical Association will forget his forthright personality radiating from his powerful, well-built figure. His interests were wide—at one time he was captain of the London Hospital association football team; he held a lifelong passion for cricket; he was a keen golfer, holding the Ledward Cup for several years; and he was an active supporter of the Amateur Dramatic Society of Hertford. Ford contributed a number of papers to medical journals on various aspects of the treatment of tuberculosis and was joint author, with the late Dr. Hyslop Thomson, of *Tuberculosis of the Lungs*, published in 1927. His loss will be widely felt not only by his medical and nursing colleagues and his many friends, but by innumerable patients all over the country who have known his sympathy and dynamic energy. In 1915 he married Lilla Robeson, who with their two daughters survives him.—C. P. C.

The Services

The *London Gazette* has announced the following awards:
Bar to Air Force Cross.—Wing Commander H. P. R. Smith, A.F.C., R.A.F.
Air Force Cross.—Squadron Leader J. S. Howitt, R.A.F.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In Convocation on January 16 it will be proposed to confer the honorary degree of D.C.L. on the Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

The Council of the University has decided that the new Hall of Residence for Men which is being erected in Oakholme Road shall be named Stephenson Hall in honour of members of that family who have served the University and its forerunners in successive generations.

Dr. D. E. Price has been appointed Honorary Lecturer in Pathology.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES

Smallpox at Brighton

Up to noon on January 9 there were 17 patients believed to be suffering from smallpox in Brighton county borough, or in the immediate vicinity of these cases. Two have died, and the diagnosis in three was still in doubt. During the previous week the infection had been confined to the two original foci—the laundry, to which the clothing of the initial case, an R.A.F. officer, was sent, and the hospital, in which the second case was not diagnosed for 10 days.

Among the laundry employees there have been six cases. Two of these worked at a receiving branch and the remainder in the main establishment. The laundry has now stopped work. The hospital is in quarantine, and members of its staff admitted to the smallpox hospital consist of five nurses and one domestic. All these persons were employed on the ward to which the second case was admitted and nursed in a cubicle.

The vaccinal state of the nursing and domestic staff at the infectious disease hospital was unsatisfactory, 27 out of 113 never having been vaccinated. On investigation among nurses and domestics attached to the ward concerned, it was found that seven were unvaccinated. Of these, three had very little contact with the patient and did not get the disease. All the remainder had intimate contact, and one died and three are in a serious condition. The other two nurses now in the smallpox hospital have a good vaccinal history, and in their cases there is still some doubt about the diagnosis.

Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis notifications in the concluding week of 1950 were: paralytic, 36 (38); non-paralytic, 17 (15); total, 53 (53). The figures for the previous week are in parentheses. The total uncorrected notifications for 1950 are 8,696, compared with 9,195 in 1947, 2,379 in 1948, and 6,857 in 1949.

There were no notifications in the week under review from 35 county areas, and in the remainder notifications were more or less evenly distributed, no county notifying more than four.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in 1950, after correction of notifications, is hardly likely to be much less than that in 1947, when it was 4½ times greater than in any previous year since compulsory notifications began in 1912.

Influenza

The statistics given below for England and Wales and the Great Towns do not indicate any serious epidemic of influenza up to the end of the year. Any increases in pneumonia cases and deaths and influenza deaths are not much more than normal for the time of year. A mild form of influenza, but of a very infectious type, has been epidemic in the north-east of the country, including

Newcastle-upon-Tyne and elsewhere, in parts of Lancashire, including Liverpool, and in Birkenhead (Cheshire). But in these districts the epidemic has probably passed its peak. Serological investigations have shown that the epidemic in Tyneside is due to virus A; it may be identical with that in the Scandinavian outbreaks—virus A prime. The results of further laboratory investigations are awaited.

There is at present no evidence of spread of the epidemic to the Midlands and South. But in many areas there are local outbreaks of a mild disease with symptoms not unlike those of influenza; they have not yet been shown to be due to an influenza virus.

There is serological evidence that in Sardinia cases of influenza have been due to virus B.

The following cases of and deaths from pneumonia and influenza have been reported in the Great Towns:

	28/10	4/11	11/11	18/11	25/11	2/12	9/12	16/12	23/12	30/12
Pneumonia:										
Cases ..	236	253	261	313	302	282	347	374	364	502
Deaths ..	141	198	177	188	207	198	236	289	351	383
Influenza:										
Deaths ..	17	19	20	16	24	28	34	33	54	102

Totals from the first week of the year in the Great Towns compared with the preceding two years are as follows:

	1948	1949	1950
Pneumonia:			
Cases ..	17,416	19,043	16,452
Deaths ..	10,337	11,786	10,461
Influenza:			
Deaths ..	608	3,090	1,859

The following Table shows notifications of pneumonia—primary and influenzal—in England and Wales:

	28/10	4/11	11/11	18/11	25/11	2/12	9/12	16/12	23/12	30/12
Pneumonia ..	435	433	465	558	490	497	573	684	647	962
Corresponding week, 1949	303	419	534	667	710	715	734	676	634	842

The following cities and large towns had the largest numbers of pneumonia notifications in the week ending December 30, 1950: London 64, Birmingham 38, Sunderland 32, Sheffield 24, Manchester 23, Liverpool 18, Gateshead 15, Salford 14, Newcastle 14.

The following weekly claims have been made on the Ministry of National Insurance: Week ending October 28, 1950, 127,245; November 4, 144,446; November 11, 148,497; November 18, 147,415; November 25, 145,783; December 2, 142,011; December 9, 141,403; December 16, 128,842; December 23, 87,277 (four days only).

Regional totals of influenza deaths in the Great Towns in the week ending December 30, 1950, were: Greater London (included in London and South-east) 22, Northern 34, East and West Ridings 4, North-western 30, North Midland 1, Midland 6, Eastern 1, London and South-east 24, Southern 2, South-western 3, Wales 1; total 106.

Infectious Diseases

A large fall occurred in the number of notifications of most infectious diseases in England and Wales during the week ending December 23, 1950. The falls included whooping-cough 768, scarlet fever 242, dysentery 190, and acute poliomyelitis 54. The only large exception to the general decline was a rise of 105 in the notifications of measles. The notifications of acute poliomyelitis were 7 fewer than in the corresponding week of 1947 and 18 fewer than in 1949. One-third of the cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified in London and the adjacent counties during the week.

Tuesday

- BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION.**—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C., January 16, 5.30 p.m., "*Observations on the Circulation in the Human Limbs*," by Professor H. Barcroft.
- EUGENICS SOCIETY.**—At Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., January 16, 5.30 p.m., "*Congenital Malformations*," by Dr. C. O. Carter.
- **INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY**, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—January 16, 5 p.m., "*Zoonoses (Parasitic Infections)*," by Dr. M. S. Thomson.
- INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.**—(1) At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., January 16, 10 a.m., "*Injuries, Benign Growths, and Foreign Bodies in the Bladder*," by Mr. Harland Rees; 11.30 a.m., "*New Growths of the Bladder (1)*," by Mr. J. G. Sandrey; 2 p.m., "*New Growths of the Bladder (2)*," by Mr. J. G. Sandrey. (2) At St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street, London, W.C., 3.30 p.m., ward round by Mr. Harland Rees; 5 p.m., "*Histology of Bladder Growths*," by Dr. C. E. Dukes.
- ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL**, St. George's Circus, Southwark, London, S.E.—January 16, 5 p.m., "*Surgery of the Iris*," by Mr. T. M. Tyrrell.
- SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ADDICTION.**—At Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., January 16, 4 p.m., "*Clinical Experiences in the Treatment of Alcoholism*," by Dr. J. A. Hobson. A discussion will follow.

Wednesday

- HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON**, 11, Chandos Street, London, W.—January 17, 7.45 p.m., annual general meeting; 8.45 p.m., "*The Continuing Problem of Phthisis*," presidential address by Dr. R. R. Trail.
- **INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY**, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—January 17, 5 p.m., "*Medical Mycology*," lecture-demonstration by Dr. R. W. Riddell.
- INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.**—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., January 17, 11.30 a.m., "*A Survey of the Methods of Treatment in Benign Prostatic Enlargement*," by Mr. A. C. Morson; 2 p.m., "*Hydronephrosis*," by Mr. H. P. Winsbury-White; 3.30 p.m., "*X-rays*," by Mr. H. K. Vernon; 5 p.m., *Museum Demonstration*, by Mr. D. I. Williams.
- ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL**, St. George's Circus, Southwark, London, S.E.—January 17, 5.30 p.m., "*Retinoblastoma*," by Mr. R. P. Crick.
- ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY**, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.—January 17, 5.30 p.m., annual general meeting; 6 p.m., "*The Virus and the Cell*," presidential address by Dr. G. M. Findlay.

Thursday

- BRITISH INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY**, 32, Welbeck Street, London, W.—January 18, 8.15 p.m., joint meeting with Radiological Section, Royal Society of Medicine, and Faculty of Radiologists. Symposium: "*The Reticuloses*," speakers, Drs. W. St. C. Symmers, R. Bodley Scott, and F. Campbell Golding.
- BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION.**—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C., January 18, 5.30 p.m., "*Cerebral Responses to Peripheral Stimuli in Man*," by Dr. G. D. Dawson.
- EDINBURGH CLINICAL CLUB.**—At B.M.A. Rooms, 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, January 18, 8 p.m., "*Sinusitis and Nasal Catarrh*," by Dr. J. F. Birrell.
- INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.**—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., January 18, 10 a.m., "*Retropubic Operations on the Prostate*," by Mr. A. W. Badenoch; 11.30 a.m., "*Endoscopic Operations on the Prostate*," by Mr. A. W. Badenoch; 2 p.m., "*Transvesical Operations on the Prostate*," by Mr. A. R. C. Higham; 3.30 p.m., ward round by Mr. D. I. Williams; 5 p.m., "*Radiotherapy and Radium*," by Dr. S. B. Osborn.
- LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION**, 114, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.—January 18, 8 p.m., "*Inguinal Hernia*," by Mr. John A. Shepherd.
- ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL**, St. George's Circus, Southwark, London, S.E.—January 18, 5 p.m., "*Ocular Palsy*," by Dr. S. Nevin.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.**—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., January 18, 7.30 p.m., "*Foreami (Fonds Reine Elisabeth pour l'Assistance Médicale aux Indigènes) in the Belgian Congo*," by Professor René Mouchet.
- ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL**, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.—January 18, 4.30 p.m., lecture-demonstration on neurology.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (PHYSIOLOGY THEATRE)**, Gower Street, London, W.C.—January 18, 5.15 p.m., "*Physico-chemical Properties and Pharmacological Activity of Drugs*," by Mr. F. Bergel, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Friday

- BRITISH INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY.**—January 19, joint meeting with Radiological Section, Royal Society of Medicine, and Faculty of Radiologists continued. (1) At Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, London, W., 10.30 a.m., symposium: "*The Reticuloses*," speakers, Dr. Brian Russell, Professor R. McWhirter, Drs. D. G. Galton, J. D. N. Nabarro, and John Boland; (2) At Royal College of Surgeons of

- England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., 2.15 p.m., symposium: "*The Reticuloses*," speakers, Drs. W. M. Levitt, Gwen Hilton, and Geoffrey Boden; (3) At Dorchester Hotel, London, W., 7.30 p.m., dinner.
- BRITISH INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY**, 32, Welbeck Street, London, W.—January 19, 5 p.m., meeting of medical members.
- INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.**—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., January 19, 10 a.m., "*Malignant Disease of the Prostate*," by Mr. J. D. Fergusson; 11.30 a.m., "*Stricture of the Urethra*," by Mr. J. E. Semple; 2 p.m., "*Infertility of the Male*," by Mr. A. R. C. Higham; 3.30 p.m., *Museum Demonstration*, by Mr. J. E. Semple.
- LONDON ASSOCIATION OF THE MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION.**—At Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, London, W.C., January 19, 8.30 p.m., "*Recent Developments in Cardiac Surgery at Guy's Hospital*," by Mr. Lawrence Whytehead.
- **ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL**, St. George's Circus, Southwark, London, S.E.—January 19, 5.30 p.m., "*Physiology of the Eye*."
- ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY**, 7, Melbourn Place, Edinburgh.—January 19, 8 p.m., "*The Curious Effects of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning*," address by Dr. J. K. Slater.

Saturday

- NUTRITION SOCIETY.**—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C., January 20, 10.30 a.m., "*The Comparative Merits of Animal and Vegetable Foods in Nutrition*," Discussion, speakers, Dr. Tristram (St. Andrews), Dr. Carpenter (Rowett Institute), Dr. Blaxter (Hannah Dairy Research Institute), Dr. Yates (Rothamsted Institute), Dr. Lucy Wills (Royal Free Hospital), Dr. Harriette Chick (Cambridge), and Dr. Deane (Cambridge).
- SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.**—At Chest Clinic, Health Department, Town Hall, Walworth Road, London, S.E., January 20, 10.30 for 11 a.m., general meeting. Clinical programme as follows: "*Tuberculous Conditions of the Skin*," by Dr. W. G. Tillman; "*Oral Conditions in Pulmonary Tuberculosis*," by Dr. G. E. Kin-Turner; discussion: "*Domiciliary Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis*," by Dr. E. K. Pritchard. At Brunswick Tavern, Old Kent Road, London, S.E., 1.30 p.m., luncheon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

- Bulstrode.**—On January 5, 1951, at Hartwell House, Hartfield, Sussex, to Jacqueline (formerly Kent), wife of Dr. J. C. Bulstrode, a son.
- Habibis.**—On December 23, 1950, to Stella Murray, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., wife of Dr. H. S. Habibis, a son.
- Hughes.**—On January 1, 1951, at Torbay Hospital, Torquay, to Joy (formerly Laxton), wife of Dr. D. R. Hughes, a second son—Richard John.
- Murphy.**—On December 30, 1950, to Inez, wife of Dr. E. F. Murphy, Northwram Hall, Halifax, a daughter.
- Sears.**—On December 31, 1950, at Hammersmith Hospital, to Dr. Janet Sears (formerly Conn), wife of Dr. H. T. N. Sears, a daughter.
- Thurston.**—On January 3, 1951, in Trinidad, to Gay, wife of Dr. John V. Thurston, a sister for Graham—Sheila.
- Wells.**—On January 1, 1951, at Cardiff, to Barbara (formerly Sharratt), wife of Albert L. Wells, M.B., D.C.P., Llandough House, Penarth, Glam, a son.

MARRIAGES

- Goodson—Taylor.**—On December 26, 1950, at the Parish Church, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A., Michael Piers Goodson, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., to Leonora Taylor, S.R.N., both of London.

DEATHS

- Bertram.**—On December 16, 1950, at his home, "Masons," Ilton, Ilminster, Somerset, Drummond Rewcastle Forbes Bertram, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., D.M.R., Surgeon Commander, R.N., retired, aged 47.
- Cathcart.**—On January 4, 1951, at South Court Nursing Home, Broadstairs, George Clark Cathcart, M.D., of 11, Upper Wimpole Street, London, W., aged 90.
- Cooper.**—On December 21, 1950, William Francis Cooper, M.B., B.Ch., late of Hertcombe, Coombe Warren, Kingston, Surrey.
- Coutts.**—On December 19, 1950, at 47, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I., Duncan Coutts, M.D., F.R.C.O.G., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S., retired, aged 68.
- Fraser.**—On December 22, 1950, at Pitlochry, Donald Alexander Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- Fraser.**—On January 2, 1951, at 16, Albion Place, Aberdeen, Thomas Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., aged 78.
- French.**—On January 1, 1951, at Guy's Hospital, London, S.E., Herbert Stanley French, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., of Cudworth Manor, Newdigate, Surrey, aged 76.
- Girdlestone.**—On December 30, 1950, Gathorne Robert Girdlestone, D.M., F.R.C.S., of Frilford Heath, Berks, aged 69.
- Gully.**—On December 28, 1950, at Du Cane Court, London, S.W., Robert Cullum Gully, M.D., formerly of St. George's Road, Southwark, London, S.E.
- Harris.**—On December 26, 1950, at 105, Whipps Cross Road, Leytonstone, London, E., Sampson George Victor Harris, M.D., D.P.H., aged 85.
- Heath.**—On December 23, 1950, at Barmouth, Merioneth, John Rippling Heath, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 63.
- Linton.**—On December 22, 1950, at a nursing-home, Glasgow, Robert Fenwick Linton, M.B., Ch.B., Lunan Lodge, Renfrew.
- Macmillan.**—On December 24, 1950, Hugh Agnew Macmillan, M.C., M.D., of The Carnons, Methil, Fife.
- Martin.**—On December 27, 1950, at Elford, Douglas Avenue, Exmouth, Claude Buist Martin, C.M.G., M.B., C.M., Colonel, A.M.S., retired, aged 81.