

Although he mentions penicillin it is usually in conjunction with sulphonamides—probably because the book was written during the war, and before penicillin was available. Its use may cause him to alter his views considerably about the best time to operate. Discussing whether trauma causes diabetes mellitus, he quotes the evidence of de Laet, Labbe, and Joslin, who believe that it does not, and sets it against that of Rathery; he concludes that, though it can be only an exceptional occurrence, it does. The arguments are not very convincing. The rest of the book contains a short description of most of the other surgical diseases in so far as they are modified by diabetes. There is a good index.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

REMINISCENCES

János. The Story of a Doctor. By John Plesch. Translated by Edward Fitzgerald. (Pp. 579: illustrated. 18s.) London: Victor Gollancz. 1947.

John Plesch has enjoyed a life of unusual variety. Born in Budapest in 1878, he was for more than twenty years a leading physician in Berlin, but when the Nazis took over he was one of the first fugitives to arrive in England to begin a new career. His practice in a second alien capital was rapidly and remarkably successful; indeed it was, as he writes, "something of an event." His christian name gives his book its title, and this is characteristic of his expansive personality. The eminent in art, science, and politics crowd into his book as they might jostle one another at an ambassador's cocktail party. All these diverse characters have enjoyed his friendship, for János, with disarming catholicity, is moved by the simple and massive integrity of such men as Einstein and yet is not unaware of the "fabulous leg" of Marlene Dietrich, "in a wonderful silk stocking visible well above the knee." The two chapters on Einstein are the most important in the book, and, for medical readers, his reminiscences of such scientific figures as Wassermann, Schaudinn, and Ehrlich are of great interest.

He is obviously a physician who brings to his patients a genuine humanity, and the only criticism of his English colleagues which he allows himself is that they incline towards a harsh and dogmatic prognosis. His advice is, "think pessimistically and act optimistically." He caricatures his own counsel, however, in an incident he relates on another page, when, having been called to St. Petersburg to the death-bed of a beautiful Russian actress, he "fought that day as I have rarely had to fight. As soon as a medicine failed to produce a response from the sinking organism, stronger methods had to be tried. Everything possible was done, and everything depended on the two finger-tips that controlled the failing pulse. Death was delayed for twelve hours, and at the end of that time I broke down myself and wept, the relaxation of tension was so violent."

János concludes with advice on such subjects as food, fatigue, slimming, exercise, surgery, constipation, homosexuality, and the natural position in coitus. These dialogues will be more nourishing to the layman than to the medical man, but they disclose an attitude to such problems which is characteristically European—realistic, intelligent, and humane. In short this book, while by no means another *San Michele*, is, as the Sunday reviewers say, worthy of the library list.

D. V. HUBBLE.

Pharmaco-Therapeutic Notebook, by H. W. Tomski (London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox; 15s.), is intended for the pharmacists "who served in the Forces and have lost contact during the war with professional pharmacy," and also for the general practitioner. It gives concise information on drugs used in modern practice. These appear under alphabetical headings such as anaesthetics, analgesics and antipyretics, circulatory and respiratory stimulants, diuretics, hypnotics and sedatives, purgatives, etc. The book consists of comprehensive lecture notes, and does not replace but supplements textbooks and pharmacopoeias. It includes commonly used prescriptions for some drugs and a chapter on substitution therapeutics. There is a good index.

M. A. Kamath's *Ophthalmic Surgery and Sight-Testing*, a first edition of which appeared in 1926, is an elementary exposition of the common ophthalmic conditions; in spite of its name the author does not unduly stress surgery and sight-testing. The features that he emphasizes, based on Indian experience, are rather different from those generally observed in European textbooks. Copies may be obtained from the author at Planter's Lane, Mangalore, South Kanara, South India.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

Mothercraft in Pictures. Compiled by M. Maslem Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.S. (7s. 6d.) London: Faber and Faber. 1947.

A series of photographs illustrating care of the baby.

Radium Dosage. The Manchester System. Edited by W. J. Meredith, M.Sc., F.Inst.P. (Pp. 124. 15s.) Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone, Limited. 1947.

A collection of papers on mould, intra-cavitary, and interstitial gamma-ray therapy.

The Social and Legal Aspects of Sexual Abnormality. By Edward Glover, M.D. (Pp. 16. 1s.) London: The Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency. 1947.

A brief account of sexual perversion in relation to the law and society.

Personal Mental Hygiene. Dom Thomas Verner Moore, O.S.B., M.D., Ph.D. (Pp. 331. 21s.) London: William Heinemann. 1947.

The author presents "various attitudes of mind, ideals, and principles which may be of value to the individual confronted with the difficulties of life."

The Head, Neck, and Trunk. By Daniel P. Quiring, Ph.D. (Pp. 115. 14s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1947.

Diagrammatically illustrates the muscles of the head, neck, and trunk, with their chief arterial and nerve supplies.

Radical Surgery in Advanced Abdominal Cancer. By Alexander Brunschwig, M.D. (Pp. 324. 42s.) Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press. Great Britain and Ireland: Cambridge University Press. 1947.

An account of the author's operations on 100 cases of advanced malignant disease.

Kompendium der Parasitischen Würmer im Menschen. By Dr. Hans A. Kreis. (Pp. 136. 10 Swiss francs.) Basle: Benno Schwabe and Co. 1947.

A brief account of worms parasitic in man.

Vegetative Funktionen und Zwischenhirn. By Dr. W. R. Hess (Pp. 65. 12 Swiss francs.) Basle: Benno Schwabe and Co.

A monograph, based on the author's experiments, on the vegetative functions of the mid-brain.

Das Auge als Subjekt des Wahrnehmungsbild und Seine Prüfung. By Dr. Fritz Rössler. (Pp. 190. 60 Swiss francs.) Vienna: Verlag Wilhelm Maudrich. 1947.

Examination of the eye by subjective methods, with particular reference to the cobalt lamp.

Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine Convened by the Royal Society of Medicine 1942-1945. Edited by Major-General Sir Henry Letheby Tidy, K.B.E., M.D., and J. M. Browne Kutschbach, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Pp. 531. 50s.) London: Staples Press, Limited. 1947.

Communications delivered at conferences held by the Medical Services of the Allies.

Electronics and their Application in Industry and Research. Edited by Bernard Lovell, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D. (Pp. 660. 42s.) London: The Pilot Press, Ltd. 1947.

Includes accounts of radar, the use of electronics in medicine and physiology, and electron-microscopy.

The Art is Long. By William Edwards, M.D. (Pp. 159. 10s. 6d.) London: Andrew Melrose, Ltd.

Describes for the layman the activities of medical men in general and specialist practice.

Nursing. By L. K. Wolf, R.N., B.S., M.P.H. (Pp. 534. \$3.50.) London and New York: D. Appleton-Century Company. 1947.

An account of the principles of nursing, with many diagrams

Biology for Medical Students. By C. C. Hentschel, M.Sc., and W. R. Ivimey Cook, B.Sc., Ph.D. 4th ed. (Pp. 752. 25s.) London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1947.

The authors have largely rewritten this textbook emphasizing physiological aspects of botany and zoology.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—J. H. Blaskey, J. A. Chisholm, Elinor Dubas, D. Hobson, A. H. Morris, J. B. Parkin, D. Rider.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—E. C. Armstrong, P. D. Bedford, M. Braithwaite, M. H. Calverley, J. Dawson, O. G. Jones, J. McKennell, I. G. W. Pickering, E. E. Rawlings, P. A. H. Rivett, D. E. H. Robertson, W. S. Suffern, R. Varley.

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—Part I (*Pathology and Bacteriology, Pharmacology*): C. Brierley, E. M. Chippindale, J. W. Daggett, P. H. Daley, N. J. Dowdall, R. England, E. E. Green, C. M. Inebnit, W. K. Shanks, O. J. Sharp, M. C. Simpson. Part III (*Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Therapeutics*): 12J. A. Holgate, V. A. Bell, M. Benard, R. M. Bowker, K. A. Exley, J. A. Gawthorpe, M. J. Glover, A. E. W. Gregson, J. K. Hardy, B. Jennings, G. A. Kitching, B. G. Peet, J. H. Rust, J. Samuel, B. K. Scott, J. D. Thornton, G. C. Turner, J. M. Vella, J. K. Walker, N. M. Whalley.

¹ With distinction. ² With first-class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

The title of Emeritus Professor of Surgery has been conferred on John Hamilton Barclay, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., who retired from the Chair in January.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Prof. N. Hamilton Fairley, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Director of Special Research, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London, will deliver the Cameron Prize Lecture for 1947 in the Anatomy Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, Oct. 24, at 5 p.m. His subject is: "Chemotherapy in Malaria." All students and graduates are invited to attend the lecture.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

In view of the Government's decision about dinners, it has been reluctantly decided to cancel dinners of Fellows on the nights before comitias. The October dinner, therefore, is cancelled; the possibility of holding dinners will be reconsidered later in the year.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

The following lectures will be delivered at the College (Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.): Thursday, Oct. 16, 3.45 p.m., Surgery Lecture by Prof. John H. Garlock, Surgical Treatment of Carcinoma of the Oesophagus and Upper Stomach; Friday, Oct. 17, 5 p.m., Hunterian Lecture by Prof. Murray A. Faconer, A Study of Principles and Results of Lumbar Intervertebral Disk Surgery; Wednesday, Oct. 22, 5 p.m., Arris and Gale Lecture by Mr. H. F. Lunn, A Contribution to the Anatomy of Inguinal Hernia; Friday, Oct. 24, 5 p.m., Arnott Demonstration by Mr. Lunn, The Pelvis and the Erect Posture; Monday, Oct. 27, 5 p.m., Arnott Demonstration by Mr. Lunn, The Applied Anatomy of Testicular Descent; Tuesday, Oct. 28, 5 p.m., Arnott Demonstration by Mr. Lunn, The Cerebral Cortex and the Status of Man; Wednesday, Oct. 29, 5 p.m., Moynihan Lecture by Mr. W. R. Douglas, Surgical Treatment of Metastatic Carcinoma of the Cervical Glands; Thursday, Oct. 30, 5 p.m., Imperial Cancer Research Fund Lecture by Dr. James Craigie, Viruses, Self-producing Substances and Tumours. The lectures are open to those attending courses in the College and to all other medical practitioners, dentists, and advanced students.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Council of the College, held on Sept. 22, with Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, Bt., President, in the chair, the Hallett Prize was awarded to Dr. Nanalal Jivan Shah (Guy's Hospital).

It was decided that the additional six months' period of surgical training of candidates for the Final Fellowship examination should take effect as from Jan. 1, 1949.

It was resolved not to hold the Buckston Browne Dinner in 1947 on account of the food crisis.

A Diploma of Fellowship was granted to F. J. A. H. Blackwood (St. Thomas's Hospital).

A Diploma of Membership was granted to J. B. Binks (Birmingham).

A Diploma in Public Health was granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, to A. McFarlane (Glasgow).

Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and in Physical Medicine were granted,

jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, to the following successful candidates:

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—G. T. Allen, J. H. C. Clarke, P.-L. Lim, H. J. A. Richards, W. P. Stamm, and to the candidates whose names were printed in the *Journal* of Aug. 23 (p. 313).

DIPLOMA IN OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—S. Adler, L. P. Agarwal, R. M. Archer, N. K. Barber, J. Bienkowski, M. W. Bird, W. G. Bridges, K. B. Brown, R. A. Burn, Helena B. A. Casey, D. Christison, C. A. G. Cook, E. H. L. Cook, B. C. Curwood, L. W. Davies, E. A. Donegan, G. F. Ensor, K. B. Forsyth, D. P. Greaves, T. S. S. Gregory, F. B. Halliday, H. J. Hamelberg, J. M. Heller, C. R. S. Jackson, N. S. Jain, Sarah J. Jenkins, T. S.-B. Kelly, P. J. M. Kent, D. A. Langley, Marion McArthur, P. H. N. Matthews, W. S. Milne, D. G. Mody, E. S. Perkins, J. S. Phillpotts, F. C. Rodger, Maeve Rusk, M. H. M. Ryan, Q. R. Schindler, D. T. Shortridge, F. N. Shuttleworth, D. G. Simpson, C. S. Smalley, J. L. S. Smith, C. H. H. B. Sparrow, G. Sutherland, W. M. Walker, Nina S. S. S. Warwick, S. E. White, Eunice M. Wilson.

DIPLOMA IN PHYSICAL MEDICINE.—A. C. Boyle, M. C. Woodhouse, A. Zinovieff.

The Services

Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander R. E. C. Copithorne, R.N.V.R., has been awarded the R.N.V.R. Officers' Decoration.

Captain W. F. Smith, R.A.M.C., has been awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, without gratuity.

Major J. P. Parkinson and Captain (Honorary Major) W. A. Bellamy, R.A.M.C., have been awarded the Efficiency Medal (Territorial).

The following appointments and mentions in dispatches have been announced in recognition of gallant and distinguished services while prisoners of war in the Far East:

M.B.E. (*Military Division*).—Major G. A. Graham, Major (temporary) B. M. Wheeler, Captains J. J. Woodward and J. P. Zachariah, and Lieutenants R. K. Saksena and T. A. J. Wickham, I.M.S.

Mentioned in Dispatches.—Major T. F. O'Donnel, Captains B. B. Choksi, R. S. Gupta, and P. M. Kirkwood, Jemadars I. S. Bedi and R. Ullah, I.A.M.C.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Flying-Officer CHARLES JOHNSON was killed in a flying accident on Sept. 17. A student of Durham University he graduated M.B., B.S. in December, 1945, at the age of 22. After a period as junior resident at the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, he was granted a commission in the Medical Branch of the R.A.F. almost exactly a year ago. At the time of his death he was serving as medical officer at a Royal Air Force station in England.

Col. GEORGE KEITH FULTON, C.B.E., graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Glasgow in 1917 and before joining the R.A.M.C. was a house-surgeon at the Glasgow Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.

Lieut.-Gen. Treffy O. Thompson writes: The sudden death of Col. George Fulton was a great shock and loss to those who had worked with him or known him well and a great loss to the Corps to which his life's work had been given. He had proved himself to be a great hygienist, both in peace and war. His knowledge of hygiene and preventive medicine was profound and wide, more particularly of course in its application to the armed Forces of the Crown and of India. But apart from mere knowledge he had that inestimable gift of common sense in the application which led to success in his contacts with every type of man and woman, and in his achievement of raising the hygiene of the Forces to a level second to none. Before his death he had the satisfaction of completing, among many other activities, two works typical of his determined energy and enthusiasm: the co-ordination of the multiple complicated documents which afflicted the medical services of the three armed Forces in India, and the 1946 Annual Hygiene Report, the last of the reports for the Army in India. The latter places on record the work of the hygiene branch and the preventive medicine of the medical services of India which, as deputy director of hygiene and pathology at General Headquarters, India, he so ably led to the end, and, in fact, shows that "records" in preventive medicine have been achieved. The sick rates and particularly the malarial rates for the Army in India constitute low records which have never before been achieved. George Fulton had the satisfaction of knowing that he himself had been very largely instrumental in producing those records and that excellent standard of health. He did a grand job and died peacefully in full harness.

The Minister of Health recently met at his personal invitation the members of the Regional Hospital Boards and discussed with them some of the problems that may occur. Mr. Bevan said that it was best to bring the members together at the start so that they might see themselves as part of a great health service—an integrated service in which they would not live in separate compartments.

POSTGRADUATE DIARY

EDINBURGH POSTGRADUATE BOARD FOR MEDICINE.—At West Medical Lecture Theatre, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 5 p.m. Dr. R. McWhirter: Living Crystals.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Thursday, Oct. 16, 4.30 p.m. Honyman Gillespie Lecture by Dr. A. S. Paterson: Electro-shock and Electrocution in the Treatment of Mental Disorders.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.—Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 p.m. Prof. A. J. Ballantyne: Some Problems in Ophthalmoscopic Diagnosis.

LONDON CHEST HOSPITAL, Victoria Park, E.—Friday, Oct. 17, 5 p.m. Mr. T. Holmes Sellers: Surgery of the Heart and Pericardium.

LONDON SCHOOL OF DERMATOLOGY, 5, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W.C.—Tuesday, Oct. 14, 5 p.m. Dr. I. Muende, Pathological Demonstrations.

The Edinburgh Postgraduate Board for Medicine has arranged, in connexion with the postgraduate courses in medicine and surgery, a series of open lectures on subjects of wide biological interest to be given in the West Medical Lecture Theatre of the Royal Infirmary on alternate Tuesdays from Oct. 14 to Dec. 9, at 5 p.m. All graduates and students are invited to attend the lectures, details of which will appear in the diary column of the *Journal* for the appropriate weeks.

The Fellowship of Medicine announces the following courses: (1) Obstetrics and gynaecology, at Nuffield Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, all day from Oct. 21 to 31. (2) Week-end course in rheumatic diseases, at Rheumatic Unit, St. Stephen's Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W., all day Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 25 and 26. (3) Week-end course in general medicine and surgery, all day Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 18 and 19. (4) Course in proctology, at St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, E.C., all day, Oct. 27 to Nov. 1. Full particulars can be obtained from the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, London, W.

An additional clinico-pathological meeting will be held on Monday, Oct. 20, at 5 p.m., in the Meyerstein Lecture Theatre, Westminster Hospital School of Medicine, Horseferry Road, S.W., when a sound film on the detection of unsuspected tuberculosis in hospital out-patients (running time 20 minutes) will be shown and generalized amyloidosis in pulmonary tuberculosis discussed.

A concentrated week-end course on the chronic rheumatic diseases for general practitioners and demobilized officers will be inaugurated by Lord Moran, P.R.C.P., at the L.C.C. Rheumatism Unit, St. Stephen's Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W., on Saturday, Oct. 25. Full details of the course can be obtained on application to the Fellowship of Postgraduate Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS

Kenneth Cowan, M.D., D.P.H., has been appointed Senior Administrative Medical Officer to the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Dr. Cowan has been medical officer of health and school medical officer for Gloucestershire for the past ten years and was formerly deputy medical officer of health for Leicestershire.

KENT AND SUSSEX HOSPITAL.—Honorary Assistant Physician: P. T. Cooper, M.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P. Honorary Anaesthetist: G. P. Goodwin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A.

MACPHERSON, IAN, M.D., M.R.C.P., Honorary Physician, Leeds Public Dispensary and Hospital.

MILLER, C. M., M.D., M.R.C.P., Assistant Physician, Smithdown Road Hospital, Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

The charge for an insertion under this head is 10s. 6d. for 18 words or less. Extra words 3s. 6d. for each six or less. Payment should be forwarded with the notice, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, and should reach the Advertisement Manager not later than first post Monday morning.

BIRTHS

ADAM.—On Sept. 18, 1947, to Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Adam, 71, Busby Road, Clarkston, Renfrewshire, a daughter.

CHADWICK.—On Aug. 31, 1947, at Manchester, to Sybil (née Kinsey Williams), wife of Lieut. D. A. Chadwick, R.A.M.C., a daughter—Jacqueline Anne.

FERREIRA.—On Oct. 3, 1947, at the Wimbleton Nursing Home, to Joan (née Hilditch), wife of Dr. Harold Ferreira of 22A, Arterberry Road, Wimbleton, a son.

HEAP.—On Oct. 1, 1947, at Scarborough, to Berry (née Heather), wife of Dr. K. I. Heap, "One Oak," Pickering, Yorks, a daughter.

NEAL SMITH.—On Oct. 1, 1947, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Joan, wife of D. J. Neal Smith, M.D., M.R.C.O.G., a daughter—Susan.

SUMNER.—On Sept. 22, 1947, at Newcastle General Hospital, to Audrey (née Hutchison), wife of Dr. John Sumner, M.C., M.D., a son—Jeremy Hutchison.

WOODS.—On Sept. 19, 1947, in Dublin, to Valerie, wife of Dr. F. B. B. Woods, a son.

MARRIAGE

HARVEY—WOODWARD.—On Sept. 27, 1947, at St. Peter's, Littleover, Norman William Allan Harvey, M.B., B.S., to Betty Woodward.

DEATHS

DICKSON.—On Sept. 17, 1947, at 95, Rose Hill, Oxford, Francis Henry Dickson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), aged 67.

STROVER.—On Sept. 27, 1947, at 90, Redland Road, Bristol, Henry William Martyn, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., aged 71.

Any Questions?

Correspondents should give their names and addresses (not for publication) and include all relevant details in their questions, which should be typed. We publish here a selection of those questions and answers which seem to be of general interest.

Abdominal Actinomycosis

Q.—A patient with caecal and hepatic actinomycosis has had intensive treatment with penicillin, sulphonamides, and iodides for three months; her sinuses have now healed and she is afebrile, but there is still induration in the right loin. How long should treatment be continued? What is the probability of relapse? Is the condition still considered invariably fatal when the above remedies are used?

A.—The advent of penicillin has entirely altered the outlook and prognosis in abdominal actinomycosis: the condition is now much more amenable to treatment and cure. It is, however, necessary to give large doses of penicillin for long periods without intermission—half a million units daily until all evidence of the disease has disappeared. The induration in the loin should serve as a warning that recurrence will take place unless the penicillin treatment is continued. The drug need not be given in frequent small doses; one daily dose of half a million units will serve. It can be given in small bulk, and will not cause discomfort if a few drops of local anaesthetic are added to it. In this case skiagrams of the hepatic region should be taken to see if there is any enlargement of the liver upwards: rupture of a hepatic abscess into the lung sometimes occurs, and this would modify the prognosis.

Syphilitic Aortitis

Q.—Is it correct that in syphilitic aortitis good results have been obtained with penicillin preceded by a course of bismuth? If so, would you give me details of dosage, duration, etc. I believe there is a danger of a Herxheimer reaction in these cases. What precautions should be taken to prevent this, and, should it occur, what would be the immediate treatment?

A.—Yes, bismuth and penicillin are indicated, but too much must not be expected in the way of results. First a course of intramuscular injections of an insoluble bismuth preparation should be given, starting with 0.05 g. of bismuth metal and increasing gradually to 0.2 g.; injections should be given every five to seven days; at the same time large doses of potassium iodide should be prescribed up to the limit of tolerance. At the end of three months penicillin may be employed, in small doses at first; for example, 5,000 units three-hourly, increasing gradually to 20,000 units; the total dosage should be 4 mega units if no untoward reactions occur. A severe Herxheimer reaction might be very dangerous; it can be prevented by using mild therapeutic measures at first. Should such a reaction occur symptomatic treatment is indicated.

Correction of Presbyopia

Q.—In the treatment of presbyopia where it may be necessary to incorporate prisms in the lenses to relieve the internal recti—as in instances where the near point has to be brought closer than is ordinarily desirable—it is said that the prisms should be of a strength to bring the near point of convergence to that of accommodation, and that the strength of the prisms normally corresponds to that of the sphere required. By "sphere required" I presume is meant the presbyopic correction. Is this so? Also, should the strength of the prism before each eye be that of the sphere, or should a prism the strength of the sphere be divided between the two eyes?

A.—In tasks performed closer to the eyes than that of reading, the use of prisms together with spheres stronger than those required for reading is of definite advantage. In such cases the prism should be equally divided between the two eyes. Tables have been compiled and were printed before the war showing the sphere and prism to be added to the distance correction for varying distances at the ages of 40, 45, 55, and 65