

United States. It includes also a full consideration of the pathology, symptomatology, and classification of hypertensive disease. The language is crystal clear; the beauty of its diction makes it a joy to read and is a striking reminder of the suitability of the French language as a vehicle for scientific communication.

The authors' approach to the problem of hypertension affords a valuable comparison between medical science in France and in the U.S.A. They tacitly assume original inspiration and critical analysis to be the attributes of the French medical scientist, while agreeing that large-scale assessment of a long series of cases is more typically an American than a European exercise. American and English readers, while admiring the shrewdness and logic of the arguments set forth and the presentation of anatomical and physiological detail and diagram, might suggest that too large a body of theory had been built up, albeit logically, on a rather slender basis of observation; they might miss the record of a personal clinical experience as manifest in statistical analysis of a long series of clinical cases. Statistical analyses are provided, but are in nearly all cases reproduced from American sources.

The chief virtue of the work lies in its full historical account of the attack on hypertension from its European beginnings to its American fruition. It is notable that at the head of the introduction is the typically dramatic statement of Professor Leriche: "To reduce the number of hemiplegias, what a fine surgical adventure!" It is also to be recommended for the detailed anatomical description of the various operative procedures available and the excellent diagrams of M. Wagner.

The investigation of the patient before operation is undertaken in very fully considered; the ophthalmoscopic signs are presented in unusual detail. The book is a most valuable collection of data on the clinical aspects of hypertension not readily accessible elsewhere, and the French in which it is written is easy to read.

IAN AIRD.

MANAGEMENT OF OBESITY

Obesity. By Edward H. Rynearson, M.D., F.A.C.P., and Clifford F. Gastineau, M.D. (Pp. 134. 17s. 6d.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications.

This excellent little book follows conventional lines in its review of the cause and treatment of obesity. The authors draw attention to the hazards which beset the adipose, stress the simple physiological basis of the condition, and discuss the possible aetiological factors. In conformity with current American views, psychological aspects of overeating are given pride of place.

A full account of dietetic management follows. It must be admitted that the details will be of more value to the American reader than to the English, whose table is seldom adorned by lean sliced ham, water-packed peaches, summer squash, rutabagas, and cooked hominy. Nevertheless, the principles hold good on both sides of the Atlantic. The book closes with some remarks on psychotherapy and the use of drugs. An aggressive approach is recommended; the patient should be shown tables to illustrate the effect of obesity on mortality, and told that he is "digging his own grave with his teeth." Indiscriminate thyroid medication is rightly condemned, but no final decision is reached on D-amphetamine. This is a useful straightforward account of a condition which is perhaps taken more seriously in the United States than in the United Kingdom.

R. BODLEY SCOTT.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received

The Principles and Practices of Rehabilitation. By H. H. Kessler, M.D., Ph.D., and others. (Pp. 448. 63s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1950.

Clinical Radiation Therapy. Edited by E. A. Pohle, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.R. (Pp. 902. 105s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1950.

The Atlantic Civilization: Eighteenth-Century Origins. By M. Kraus. (Pp. 334. 30s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1949.

Combined Textbook of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Edited by D. Baird, D.P.H., F.R.C.O.G. 5th ed. (Pp. 1,411. 70s., plus 1s. 3d.) Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone. 1950.

Sexual Behaviour in Society. By A. Comfort, M.B. (Pp. 158. 8s. 6d.) London: Gerald Duckworth. 1950.

Some Relations between Chemistry and Biology. By Sir C. N. Hinshelwood, F.R.S. (Pp. 14. 2s.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1950.

Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, Bath. Reports. Vol. 3. 1948-1949. (Pp. 284. No price.) Bath: Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases. 1950.

Practical Procedures in Clinical Medicine. By R. I. S. Bayliss, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Pp. 445. 25s.) London: Churchill. 1950.

A Short Textbook of Radiotherapy. By J. Walter, M.R.C.P., D.M.R.E., and H. Miller, M.A., Ph.D. Foreword by J. L. A. Grout, M.C., F.R.C.S.Ed., D.M.R.E. (Pp. 444. 28s.) London: Churchill. 1950.

Medical Entomology. By R. Matheson. 2nd ed. (Pp. 612. 54s.) London: Constable. 1950.

A New Approach to the Treatment of Burns and Scalds. By L. Colebrook, F.R.S., F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 174. 12s. 6d.) London: Fine Technical Publications. 1950.

Digitalis and other Cardiotonic Drugs. By E. R. Movitt, M.D. 2nd ed. (Pp. 245. 45s.) New York: Oxford University Press. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1949.

Some Contemporary Thinking about the Exceptional Child. (Pp. 64. No price.) Langhorne, Pa.: The Woods Schools. 1949.

Physicians' and Nurses' Concise Medical Encyclopaedia. By W. H. Kupper, M.D. (Pp. 450. \$7.50.) Los Angeles, Cal.: Biblion Press. 1950.

Handbook of Obstetrics and Diagnostic Gynecology. By L. Doyle, M.S., M.D. (Pp. 240. \$2.) Palo Alto, Cal.: University Medical Publishers. 1950.

Autosuggestieve Psychotherapie. By B. Stokvis. (Pp. 137. 8.95 francs.) Lochem: De Tijdstroom. 1950.

Aspetti Medico-Sociali della Mortalità Infantile. By G. B. Allaria. (Pp. 115. No price.) Rome: Istituto di Medicina Sociale. 1950.

Saggi Diagnostico-Terapeutici di Medicina Interna. By D. Campanacci. (Pp. 294. 1,500 lire.) Turin: Minerva Medica. 1949.

Die Einteilung des Nervensystems nach seinen Leistungen. By L. R. Müller. 2nd ed. (Pp. 74. M. 8.70.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1950.

Klinische Pathologie der Blutkrankheiten. By R. Schoen and W. Tischendorf. (Pp. 521. M. 57.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1950.

Spezielle Therapie der Herz- und Gefäßerkrankheiten. By I. Zárday. (Pp. 188. No price.) Dresden and Leipzig: Theodor Steinkopff. 1948.

Die Liquordiagnostik in Klinik und Praxis. By H. Demme. (Pp. 212. M. 16.) Second edition. Berlin: Urban and Schwarzenberg. 1950.

Mr. BLENKINSOP said there was difficulty in trying to meet the desire that there should be a national uniform. Was it to be worn by those midwives in the armed Forces? Was it intended that the provision should apply to those serving in hospitals as well as to those in local authorities' domiciliary services? He suggested the best thing the House could do was to defer the matter and consider it further before the Report Stage. The Government was anxious that there should be agreement on the point. It desired something which local authorities as well as midwives would be able to accept. Mr. Ross then withdrew his amendment, and the Clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Mr. BLENKINSOP then moved a new Clause which he explained would entitle the Central Midwives Board to vary the fees for examinations, which at present had an upper limit of one guinea in each case. The same power had been provided in an earlier Act in relation to nurses.

The House accepted the Clause and it was added to the Bill. Mr. Blenkinsop then moved another new Clause giving power to local supervising authorities to provide residential accommodation for pupil midwives. He said the Clause restored to the Bill a proposal which for technical reasons had to be withdrawn in the House of Lords. The Clause was added to the Bill.

The House accepted new Clauses on expenses, and another Clause providing that Members of Parliament were not to be remunerated for sitting on either of the Boards. Mr. Blenkinsop said it was desirable that a Member of Parliament should not be prevented from being a member of the Board by the rule which prevented Members from holding an office of profit under the Crown. The Clause provided that a Member of Parliament should not receive from the Board anything beyond his bare expenses for travelling and subsistence. The Committee Stage then concluded.

DENTAL SERVICES

On May 15 Mr. BAIRD moved the annulment of the National Health Service (General Dental Services) Fees (Amendment) Regulations, 1950. He said all sides of the House would agree that the cost of the general dental services was out of proportion to the cost of the health services as a whole and that there should be some reduction in dentists' remuneration. The cost of the dental services was running as high as the cost of the general medical services, although there were only 9,000 dentists on the register against 19,000 general practitioners. He did not object to a cut, but he thought that Mr. Bevan's method of cutting the remuneration of dentists was wrong. About twelve months ago dentists' remuneration had been cut by some 20%. The Minister now arbitrarily imposed a further cut of 10% in all dentists' remuneration, and the dentist who was slow and a good worker would suffer as much as the dentist who was working as fast as he could to get a large turnover.

If the dental staff of the Ministry of Health were at full strength much better control could be ensured over expenditure. The establishment was of 44 dental officers, but there were only 22. Dentists employed by the Ministry of Health were paid a much smaller income than the Spens Committee had suggested: the Ministry, by expenditure of a few thousand pounds in increasing the salary of the inspectorate, could save millions. He asked if any Government inquiry had been made to see whether this could be done.

Sir HUGH LUCAS-TOOTH said the country spent £48 million on the dental section of the National Health Service last year, which worked out at a gross payment of about £4,800 a dentist, compared with £2,600 a year paid to the doctors within the National Health Service. There was something fundamentally wrong when the average dentist was paid about twice as much as the average doctor. The enormous pressure of work on dentists who were making large incomes was telling on the dentists themselves and on the quality of their work. That was why he thought some limit should be set. If they reduced the fees payable to the dentists to ensure that some of them re-entered the School Dental Service they would find queues grow longer and dentists would tend to go back to private practice.

Mr. BLENKINSOP said both sides of the House had agreed that there ought to be a reduction in the cost of the dental services and that the figures now earned by dentists were higher on the average than the country could reasonably be expected to pay. Even assuming that the proportion of expenses was at the rate of 52%, that left dentists an average income of £2,250 against the figure of approximately £1,800 a year which the Spens report had recommended. There was no doubt the figures now being paid must be further reviewed. It was clear from the Penman Report that 33 chair-side hours were not being worked. There was no question of an arbitrary cut. There had been discussions with the dentists on this matter, but it could not be left for an indefinite time while alternative proposals were being worked out. A letter to the British Dental Association had made it clear that the Government did not put forward this scheme as a final proposal and was most anxious to consider alternative ones. The door was still open for negotiations and discussions should the dentists come forward with further proposals. The Government was not satisfied that the proportion of 52% for dentists' expenses was accurate to-day. A review was being carried out into the actual amount of these expenses. He asked that the Prayer moved by Mr. Baird should be nullified on the ground that the cut which the Government had imposed was an interim one and that it was willing at all times to consider alternative proposals.

Dr. CHARLES HILL said the House had discussed how an economy could best be made, bearing in mind that the mode of effecting it could have an effect on the working of the service. There were too few dentists to provide a comprehensive service. The dental profession had to work longer and quicker than was reasonable, with a lowering in the quality of the service in some instances. Did the Government want an attempt to be made to provide the promised comprehensive service for the whole of the community? If not, and if the Government sought to maintain good quality of dental work, a decision had to be made on which group was not to have the service which had been promised. There had been no attempt to answer that question. It might not be impossible to exempt remuneration received from local health authorities for school dental work, or work done for priority groups like school-children and nursing and expectant mothers, from the maximum limitation scheme. The Government would sooner or later have to face the fact that if there were too few dentists to provide this service then the Government must itself decide who had to come first. He hoped the Government would not continue to put off the main issue.

Dr. H. B. MORGAN asked whether Dr. Hill was moving towards a proposal that priority work should be paid at a higher rate than ordinary treatment for ordinary people.

Dr. HILL said that if there were to be rates of remuneration which differed above and below a given line it would be reasonable to exempt work done for defined priority classes from the operation of that maximum.

Mr. BAIRD, replying to the debate, said he thought the problem would not be solved until the country had a fully salaried dental profession. He spoke of the shortage of dentists.

Dr. HILL remarked that, before the war, in the dental profession alone among all professions there had been fewer entrants than people who left the profession.

Mr. BAIRD said the reason for the shortage was that to-day there was a bigger demand for dental treatment. He believed that if the Ministry made a gesture the dental profession would welcome the opportunity of entering again into negotiations. The deadlock would not be broken simply by imposing arbitrary cuts. He then withdrew his motion.

The Services

Colonel (temporary) (Local Brigadier) C. M. Marsden and Captains M. H. F. Coigley and A. K. Thomas, R.A.M.C., have been mentioned in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya during the period July 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949.

Medico-Legal

NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENT

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

The police of Stalybridge recently prosecuted Mr. William P. Quinn, a shopkeeper in the High Street there, for unlawfully exhibiting indecent printed matter in his shop window.¹ They proceeded under the Indecent Advertisements Act, 1889, which prohibits the affixing of indecent advertisements to premises, and sought to show that the title of a book displayed in the window, *Veneral Disease: Its Prevention and Conquest*, was an advertisement, and that to exhibit such an advertisement in the window was equivalent to affixing it to the house. They did not claim that the contents of the book were indecent.

The solicitor acting for the shopkeeper said that he had never heard a more fantastic suggestion. The clerk to the magistrates declared that he was not disposed to advise them that the display of the book was an advertisement, and that he would advise them that the word "affixed" meant precisely what it said. The solicitor, applying for dismissal of the summons with costs against the police, maintained that the shopkeeper should not suffer financial loss owing to the "crass stupidity" of the police in bringing the summons. The bench, however, in dismissing the summons refused to make an order for costs.

The law on indecent publication is very obscure and confused, but there seems little justification for an attempt to stretch it as far as this. The remark of the solicitor for the defence, that if it is illegal to place books of this nature in shop windows there is not a bookseller from London to Manchester who does not commit an offence practically every day, is irrefutable. The time has long gone by when any useful purpose could be served by attacking in this way even really obscene publications, let alone innocent ones on such subjects as venereal disease.

¹ *Manchester Guardian*, January 24, 1950.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following appointments to the Senate for the period 1950-4 have been made: *Convocation—Medicine*, Sir Alexander Fleming, F.R.S. *Faculty of Medicine*, Dr. E. R. Boland and Mr. J. B. Hunter. *General Medical Schools*, Sir Harold A. Boldero. Dr. C. F. Harris has been appointed a member of the Senate as one of the representatives of the General Medical Schools for the period 1950-2.

John Bernard Kinmonth, M.S., F.R.C.S., has been appointed to the University Readership in Surgery tenable at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, from June 1.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

The following appointments are announced: Deryk Darlington, M.B., Ch.B., to be Lecturer in Anatomy from April 1; B. S. B. Wood, B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., to be Lecturer in Paediatrics and Child Health from March 1; A. Lasnitzki, M.Sc., M.D., to be Senior Research Fellow in Biochemistry (Cancer Research) from October 1, 1949.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

At a Congregation held on May 19 the honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred on William Norman Pickles, M.D., M.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health for Aysgarth Rural District Council.

Rupert Allan Willis, D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., Director of the Pathology Department of the Royal Cancer Hospital, London, has been appointed Professor of Pathology in the University from October 1.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

The following appointments are announced: *Demonstrators in Anatomy*, J. B. Parkin, M.B., Ch.B., and B. A. E. Johns, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. *Research Assistant in Medicine*, Margaret M.

Platts, M.B., Ch.B. *Junior Graves Research Fellow*, G. Ansell, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Honorary Demonstrator (part-time) in Bacteriology*, J. C. Burne, M.B., Ch.B.

Dr. J. A. Kilpatrick has resigned from the post of lecturer in medicine, on returning to New Zealand, and Dr. R. O'Rahilly as lecturer in anatomy, on taking up a travelling scholarship to the U.S.A.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

The following lectures will be delivered at the College (Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.) at 5 p.m. each day: Tuesday, June 6, Arnott Demonstration by Mr. F. S. Gorrill, "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Spleen"; Wednesday, June 14, Ophthalmology Lecture by Professor Leon Stone, "Development of Normal and Reversed Vision in Transplanted Eyes"; Thursday, June 15, Hunterian Lecture by Professor S. A. Henry, "Cutaneous Cancer in Relation to Occupation"; Monday, June 19, Moynihan Lecture by Professor F. M. Burnet, F.R.S., "The Natural History of Surgical Infection"; Thursday, June 22, Erasmus Wilson Demonstration by Mr. P. H. Mitchiner, "Dry Bones"; Tuesday, June 27, Hunterian Lecture by Dr. Arthur W. Allen, "Modern Trends in Colonic Surgery." The lectures are open to all those attending courses in the College and to all other medical practitioners, dental surgeons, and advanced students.

At a meeting of the Council of the College, held on May 11, with Sir Cecil Wakeley, President, in the chair, Dr. David Slome was appointed Professor of Applied Physiology in the College.

The Cecil Joll Prize for 1950 was awarded to Sir Thomas Dunhill for his outstanding work on surgery of the thyroid.

The following hospitals were recognized under paragraph 23 of the Fellowship regulations: Aberystwyth-Cardiganshire General Hospital, senior house-surgeon (for six months only); Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, ear, nose and throat registrar (additional post); Salford Royal Hospital, two senior surgical registrars, two surgical registrars, three junior surgical registrars, one registrar, ear, nose and throat; Morrision Hospital, Swansea, three registrars and (for six months only) house-surgeon for general surgery, house-surgeon for neurosurgery, and house-surgeon for orthopaedics.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to the 204 successful candidates whose names were printed in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the *Journal* of May 13 (p. 1150).

Diplomas of Fellowship in Dental Surgery were granted to the following successful candidates: P. F. B. Gillett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D. C. Smith, G. E. Ray, E. H. Cooper, A. Karim, A. D. McIntyre, A. W. D. Cowan, H. D. Penney.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh held on May 17, with Mr. W. Quarry Wood, President, in the chair, the following candidates, having passed the requisite examinations, were admitted Fellows: K. S. Alam, A. D. R. Batchelor, B. B. Bhattacharyya, A. L. De P. Carnegie, H. V. Corbett, A. S. Davidson, I. B. Faris, F. M. Fattouh, C. F. G. Fourie, E. F. B. Hamilton, A. P. Hayward, N. L. Kalle, J. Lister, R. S. McCrear, A. G. O'Malley, R. G. Parker, I. R. Ross, L. M. Satchwell.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

Through the generosity of the Leverhulme Trust the Council of the College is in a position to award scholarships for the purposes of research into problems connected with obstetrics and/or gynaecology. The scholarships may be held simultaneously with another appointment if, in the opinion of the Council, sufficient time is available for research. Regulations and forms of application can be obtained from the secretary of the College, 58, Queen Anne Street, London, W.1. The last day for receiving applications on the prescribed form is July 1.

The National Corporation for the Care of Old People supports three "Darby and Joan" clubs at Croydon, Lewisham, and Streatham. The clubs are open six days a week, and each has 1,000 members or more on its books. They provide a sitting-room and recreation space, and meals at reasonable prices. In the second National Report of the Corporation the governors state that they cannot support similar ventures without discovering if it is possible for voluntary organizations to find the heavy annual maintenance costs. They feel that these clubs can do much towards helping to solve, at least temporarily, the difficulties arising from lack of housing accommodation, but a higher proportion of voluntary assistance is called for.

SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

A fee is charged for attending lectures marked ●. Application should be made first to the institution concerned.

Friday

CAMBRIDGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, May 26, 2.30 p.m., "The Body-image," by Dr. Macdonald Critchley.

Saturday

NUTRITION SOCIETY.—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C., May 27, 10.30 a.m., annual general meeting and open scientific meeting.

Monday

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—At Physiology Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, May 29, 5 p.m., "The Way of the Investigator," by Dr. Douglas Guthrie.

Tuesday

EDINBURGH POSTGRADUATE BOARD FOR MEDICINE.—At Anatomy Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, Edinburgh, May 30, 5 p.m., "Staphylococcal Infection in Childhood with Special Reference to Osteomyelitis," by Professor J. C. Spence.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—May 30, 5 p.m., "Erythematous-squamous Eruptions," by Dr. H. J. Wallace.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON), Judd Street, London, W.C.—May 30, 5.30 p.m., "Surgical Treatment of Squint," by Mr. T. K. Lyle.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.—May 30, 5 p.m., "The Physiology of the Bone," Arnott Demonstration by Mr. F. S. Gorriil.

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL (KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL GROUP), St. George's Circus, London, S.E.—May 30, 5 p.m., "Surgery of the Iris," by Mr. T. M. Tyrrell.

WRIGHT-FLEMING INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, W.—May 30, 5 p.m., "Factors that Determine the Initial Stages of Infection," by Dr. A. A. Miles.

Wednesday

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—May 31, 5 p.m., "Histology," by Dr. H. Haber.

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL (KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL GROUP), St. George's Circus, London, S.E.—May 31, 5.30 p.m., "Ophthalmic Neurology," by Mr. L. H. Savin.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Anatomy Theatre), Gower Street, London, W.C.—May 31, 5.30 p.m., "The Biochemical Approach to Biological Organization," by Professor Ernest Baldwin.

Thursday

FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY.—At Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C., June 1, 5 p.m., "The Mysterium of Prescribing," by Dr. Karl Konig.

HONYMAN GILLESPIE LECTURES.—At Anatomy Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, June 1, 5 p.m., "The Acid Secretion of the Stomach," by Professor C. F. W. Illingworth.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY: NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, London, W.C.—June 1, 5 p.m., "Specular Hallucinations ('Heautoscopia')," by Professor J. Lhermitte (Paris).

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON), Judd Street, London, W.C.—June 1, 5.30 p.m., "The Corneal Dystrophies," by Professor A. Sorsby.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Middlesex Hospital (Library), London, W., June 1, 8.30 p.m., annual special meeting and address by Sir James Paterson Ross; exhibition, the Middlesex Hospital, 1745-1950.

LONDON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Highwood Hospital, Brentwood, Essex, June 1, 3 p.m., clinical meeting.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—At St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, London, W., June 1, 5 p.m., "Hormones of the Anterior Hypophysis," by Professor H. M. Evans (University of California).

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL (KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL GROUP), St. George's Circus, London, S.E.—June 1, (1) 4.15 p.m., "Methods of Examination," by Mr. C. M. Shafto; (2) 5 p.m., "Ocular Palsy," by Dr. S. Nevin.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.—June 1, 4.30 p.m., "Psychiatry," lecture-demonstration by Dr. D. Curran.

Friday

HEBERDEN SOCIETY.—At B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C., June 2, 10 a.m., "The Rheumatic Diseases as Diseases of Adaptation," Heberden Oration by Professor Hans Selye (Montreal). (See Saturday also.)

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—At St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, London, W., June 2, 5 p.m., "Hormones of the Anterior Hypophysis," by Professor H. M. Evans (University of California).

MAIDA VALE HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES MEDICAL SCHOOL, Maida Vale, London, W.—June 2, 5 p.m., clinical neurological demonstration, by Dr. Redvers Ironside.

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL (KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL GROUP), St. George's Circus, London, S.E.—June 2, 4.15 p.m., "Artificial Eyes," by Mr. G. C. Pritchard.

● WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—At Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., June 2, 7.30 for 8 p.m., annual banquet.

WHIPPS CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, Whipps Cross Hospital, London, E.—June 2, 8.30 p.m., "Chemotherapy," by Dr. F. C. O. Valentine.

Saturday

HEBERDEN SOCIETY.—At B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C., June 3, 10 a.m., "The Rheumatic Diseases as Diseases of Adaptation," Heberden Oration by Professor Hans Selye (Montreal). (See Friday also.)

APPOINTMENTS

David Slome, Ph.D., M.B., Ch.B., has been appointed to the Chair of Applied Physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England from October 1.

Dr. Slome graduated from the University of Capetown in 1931. He obtained his M.A. in 1927 and Ph.D. in 1930, subsequently winning the Hallett Prize. Dr. Slome has been a demonstrator in physiology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College and a lecturer in physiology at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. He is at present reader in physiology in the University of London. He has also been a Leverhulme Research Scholar and a Mackenzie Mackinnon Research Scholar of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and has delivered an Arris and Gale Lecture.

EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—Consultant Venereologist in Stamford, Peterborough, and King's Lynn Area, N. A. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Assistant Chest Physician (Senior Registrar) in East Suffolk and Ipswich Area, A. H. C. Couch, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

HAY, ARTHUR WILLIAM, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Middlesbrough.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.—House-physician (Junior Registrar Grade), P. J. N. Cox, B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., D.C.H. House-surgeon (Junior Registrar Grade), J. V. Coyle, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Registrars (Registrar Grade), J. C. Macaulay, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., Joan P. D'Arcy, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., Resident Aural Registrar (Registrar Grade), I. Crawford Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Registrar and Pathologist (Senior Registrar Grade), D. N. Lawson, M.D., M.R.C.P.

LIVERPOOL REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—Visiting Consultant Assistant General Surgeon to hospitals in Ormskirk Group, C. T. A. Burgess, F.R.C.S. Whole-time Tuberculosis Medical Officers, R. M. White, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (for Warrington area) and J. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (for Wallasey area).

ODDIE, J. A., M.B., B.S., Assistant Medical Officer, East Anglian Regional Hospital Board.

VER HEYDEN DE LANCEY, CORNELIUS, M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A., B.D.Sc., L.D.S. R.C.S.Ed., Advocate of the Royal Court, Jersey, Channel Islands.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Devlin.—On April 23, 1950, to Dr. Audrey (formerly Conyngham), wife of Dr. Henry R. T. Devlin, Clovergates, Tresahar Road, Falmouth, Cornwall, a daughter—Melissa.

Mack.—On May 20, 1950, at the Avenue Hospital, Bridlington, to Maureen (formerly Twidle), M.B., Ch.B., wife of Edward W. Forsyth Mack, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., a son.

Ritchie.—On May 14, 1950, at Ashleigh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Molly (formerly Hudson), M.B., Ch.B., wife of Lewis W. Ritchie, M.B., Ch.B., D.A., a daughter.

DEATHS

Duffin.—On April 22, 1950, John Duffin, M.B., Ch.B., of 15, Teignmouth Gardens, Perivale, Middlesex, aged 59.

Gordon.—On May 17, 1950, at Threeways, Tranwell Wood, Morpeth, Northumberland, William Ingram Gordon, M.B., Ch.B.

Greig.—On May 18, 1950, at 3, Lansdowne Road, Croydon, Surrey, David Low Greig, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E., aged 55.

Salt.—On May 17, 1950, at St. Modwen's Nursing Home, Burton-upon-Trent, Edmund Cecil Salt, M.B., Ch.B., aged 78.

Thomson.—On May 19, 1950, Charles Thomson, M.B., C.M., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S., retired, of 36, Oakcroft Road, London, S.E., aged 80.

Wall.—On May 19, 1950, at a Bournemouth nursing-home, Frank Wall, C.M.G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Colonel, I.M.S., retired, of 30, Milton Road, Bournemouth, aged 82.

During a British Council lecture tour in Cyprus between April 12 and 24 Dr. J. L. Lovibond, assistant physician to the Westminster Hospital, visited hospitals and gave demonstrations on the use of the cardiograph in various parts of the island. His tour was arranged in co-operation with the Director of Medical Services, Cyprus, and he lectured on special diagnostic tests in cardiovascular disease, the modern treatment of cardiac disease, the interpretation of electrocardiograms, and hypertension.