

Programmes for the Session 1929-1930 have been sent by three of the Societies, as follows :—

Leicester Medical Society.

- January 8.—R. H. Paramore, M.D., F.R.C.S., "Eclampsia," at Medical Club, 8.45 p.m.
 January 22.—Clinical Evening at the Royal Infirmary, 8.45 p.m.
 January 29.—Clinical Afternoon at the Royal Infirmary, Mr. W. I. Cumberlidge, 4.45 p.m.

Torquay and District Medical Society.

- January 16.—Dr. Morley Fletcher, "Pneumonia: its Prognosis and Treatment," Torbay Hospital, 8.30 p.m. Coffee at 8.15 p.m.
 January 2.—Clinical Meeting at Torbay Hospital, at 4.30 p.m. Tea 4 p.m.

The Society of Medical Officers of Health.

- January 17, 2 p.m.—Council Meeting.
 5 p.m.—General Meeting.
 "Modern Methods of Refuse Disposal."
 Speakers : J. C. Dawes, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector.
 Charles Porter, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone.
 A. E. Kennedy, M.R.San.I., Superintendent of Cleansing, Kensington.

REVIEWS.

MEDICAL AND D.P.H. EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1926-1929. Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone, Teviot Place. Pp. 183. Price 3s. 6d.

This is a new edition which covers nearly four years, and includes papers set by the University of Edinburgh, Conjoint Board and the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, for the years 1926 to July, 1929. The volume will be found useful by the student who wishes to know the type of question asked in the various examinations, especially if read in conjunction with the Catechism Series published by the same firm.

DISEASE AND THE MAN. By George Draper, M.D. Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, Columbia University, London: Kegan Paul, Trübner and Co., Ltd. 1930. Pp. 270. Price 12s. 6d.

In this book the author describes disease as the reaction of environment. He suggests that too much study is given to the disease and too little to the soil. He says it is not the disease, but defect of a tissue or system that is inherited. An inherited predisposition may lie dormant until it meets the appropriate disease.

Detailed descriptions of various types and measurements are given. For example, he states that the rheumatic type has a short neck and the tuberculous type a long one, and it certainly has frequently been observed that tuberculosis is not common in rheumatic subjects.

The book is clearly written, very readable and gives plenty of food for thought. It would no doubt be unwise to pay less attention to morbid changes as such, but the author makes out a good case for the importance of studying the types of mankind or, in other words, the soil in which the disease grows.