

The section proceedings, with the special lectures, the discussions, and an account of the exhibition, will make four substantial volumes, about 2,000 pages.

There are two classes of members: Active members pay a fee of five dollars, and they receive, besides the ordinary privileges of membership, the full set of published transactions without extra charge. Associate members pay a fee of two dollars. They do not receive the published transactions, or vote in the Congress. They receive the official badge, the printed matter distributed during the Congress and at the exhibition; they share in the entertainments, attend the meetings, clinics, demonstrations, etc., and have the benefit of special transportation and hotel rates.

The sections beginning work on September 28th, are seven in number: Section I, Chairman, Dr. William H. Welch, Pathology and Bacteriology; Section II, Chairman, Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, Clinical Study and Therapy of Tuberculosis; Section III, Chairman, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Surgery and Orthopedics; Section IV, Chairman, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Tuberculosis in Children; Section V, Chairman, Mr. Edward T. Devine, Hygienic, Social, Industrial and Economic Aspects of Tuberculosis; Section VI, Chairman, Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, State and Municipal control of Tuberculosis; Section VII, Chairman, Dr. Leonard Pearson, Tuberculosis in Animals, and its relation to Man.

President Roosevelt has accepted the Presidency of the Congress, and a thoroughly international, as well as national response will undoubtedly be the outcome of the untiring efforts of the committees in charge.

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## Reviews and Notices of Books.

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**THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CANCER**, with special reference to its causation and prevention, by W. Roger Williams, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, New York. William Wood and Company, 1908. Price \$5.00 net.

Mr. Williams has long been known as having a mission regarding the debated questions of cancer, and his numerous writings are well known; he favours the view that cancer is the outcome of over-nutrition,—perhaps the expression “gross-feeding” is even more applicable, and that the meat-eating nations, and the most luxuriously fed parts of those nations are most liable. To write fairly upon cancer, when one has a decided leaning to one theory rather than to another, at a time when the apparent facts are chaotic, is a difficult task; but one must not for