non-professional ranks were doing 44% of the sterile and 22% of the unsterile treatments.

One of the monographs classified nurses as: the professionalizers (those who stand for knowledge and look on healing as the rational application of medical science); the traditionalizers (the dedicated type); the utilizers (to whom nursing is just a job). A group, which may also be found in any institution, is also described as the “home-guard”—the old faithfuls who stay on in the comfortable Scientific, where they have built up, giving the institution its special character, setting its tone, and becoming immensely powerful—for good or ill.

Nurses claimed that patient care was the outstandingly satisfying part of their work, but graduate nurses are increasingly occupied with supervisory and administrative duties without being given authority equivalent to that of doctors or administrators. The frontier of duty between the registered nurse and the doctor is very vulnerable to abuse. As nurses take over more of the procedures formerly done by doctors they may find themselves actually breaking the law. The legal position of the nurse varies in the 49 States, but it seems generally true that the nurses’ work is outgrowing the legal definition of it. The authors suggest that the time has come for something more than a reallocation of tasks and that psychiatry is to be thanked for reminding the medical profession, split as it is into specialties usually named for parts of the body, of the supreme importance of “the whole person.” If bedside tasks are to become the kingdom of the auxiliary, the professional nurses might turn to the cultivation of skills in human understanding and appreciation, with new emphasis on social psychology in their training. That such skills are lacking is shown by the comments of patients, particularly in a large maternity centre. “Not more care of the patient but a different kind of care is the crux of the matter.”

MARCIE L. WENGER.

TRANQUILIZERS IN SKIN DISORDERS

Psychotherapeutic Drugs. By Ashton L. Welsh, M.S., M.D. (Pp. 139+xiii. 36s.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1958. This book has a deceptive title, for it is written by an American assistant professor of dermatology and syphilology rather than by a psychiatrist or general physician. It lists all the various tranquilizers now in use, with their complications, particularly dermatological ones, and also reports some dermatological findings in the use of these various tranquilizing agents in skin conditions. The author reports that by the time skin patients were sent to him for consultation half of them were already on tranquilizers. This suggests that much greater importance is placed on the emotional causes of skin disorders in America than in this country.

Those who buy this book because they think they will get help from it in the use of drugs for psychotherapeutic purposes, as the title suggests, are going to be gravely disappointed. All that they will get are a few psychological platitudes and a sketchy summary of some of the psychiatric literature on the various drugs. A much better title would have been “The Use of Tranquilizers in Skin Disorders,” for this is what the book is really about, but probably under this title it would not have sold half so well.

WILLIAM SARGENT.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.


The Collected Statistics of Malignant Disease seen at University College Hospital, London, during the Period 1946-1950. Compiled by the Cancer Follow-up Department, University College Hospital, London. (Pp. 632+vi. £5.) Shrewsbury: Wilding and Son Limited. 1958.
exacting one. He was a careful practitioner and spent much time on each patient, never sparing himself. He was regarded with the deepest affection by friends and patients alike, and his presence in the community will long be missed.

Outside his practice and official duties he devoted much time to the affairs of the Wesleyan chapel, of which he was organist and choirmaster. He was a keen gardener, and in his last years had great pleasure in making a beautiful garden around his new home. To his widow and son, Dr. J. L. McConchie, who succeeds him in the practice, we extend our deep sympathy.—J. W. G.

N. A. A. HUGHES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dr. Norman Hughes, who was in general practice at Calverley, near Leeds, for 45 years, died at his home at Menston-in-Warkehdale, on August 2, aged 84.

Norman Alexander Aymer Hughes was born on July 18, 1875, and was educated at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, the forerunner of the University of Leeds, and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1900. Settling in practice at Calverley, he worked for himself and the love and devotion of the whole community, not only for his professional services, but also for his many interests in the life of the village, which included, in his early days, active participation in local amateur football. He became the true family doctor by excellence.

For many years he was medical officer of health for the district and he was keenly interested in the work of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. During the first world war he served in Malta and France, attaining the rank of major in the R.A.M.C. He was taken prisoner in France in 1918. In the second world war he served on medical boards and in civil defence. On his return from the first world war his enthusiasm for the war was keenly interested in the craft to the end, holding high office in his lodge. In the service of the B.M.A. he was chairman of the Bradford Division from 1948 to 1950. He had two other enthusiasms to which he was faithful all his life: he was a very active churchman and a great gardener, and from these two sources he derived great satisfaction and pleasure in the years of his retirement. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

LOUISE PEARCE, M.D., Sc.D., I.L.D.

Dr. Louise Pearce, formerly a member of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute, died in New York on August 9 of the age of 74. She was closely concerned with the development of trypanosomes as a cure for trypanosomiasis, and was the first to test this drug on human patients.

Louise Pearce was born at Winchester, Mass., on March 4, 1885, and graduated M.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1912. In the following year she joined the staff of the Rockefeller Institute, and remained there until she retired in 1951. At first she worked as Dr. Simon Flexner’s assistant, and with Dr. Wade Hampton Brown she investigated the action of arsenic-containing compounds on trypanosomes. Eventually, after successful animal experiments, she went alone to the Belgian Congo to test trypanosomes on human patients suffering from sleeping sickness. Preliminary results were published in the Journal of Experimental Medicine in 1921, and her monograph on the subject appeared in 1930.

For many years Dr. Pearce was a notable figure among medical research workers in the U.S.A. She was a member of the National Research Council for a time, and for two years was visiting professor at Peipin Union Medical College in China. In later years she was particularly interested in genetic, physical, and environmental factors in relation to disease. Honoured by the Belgian Government, and by many universities and medical organizations in the U.S.A., Dr. Pearce was a member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and an honorary member of the British Society for the Study of Veneral Diseases.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

The following candidates have been awarded the Diploma in Obstetrics:


Vital Statistics

Graphs of Infectious Diseases

The graphs below show the uncensored numbers of cases for each of the following diseases notified weekly in England and Wales. Highest and lowest figures in each week during the years 1950-8 are shown thus - - - - -, the figures for 1959 thus - - - - - - . Except for the curves showing notifications for 1959, the graphs were prepared at the Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

DIPHTHERIA

MEASLES

Medico-Legal

TATTOO REMOVER KIT

[FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

On May 11, in the Liverpool County Court, Miss Irene Hanneghan, aged 22, was awarded £60 damages against a television engineer who had sold her a tattoo remover kit for 25s. (News Chronicle, May 12). Miss Hanneghan, wishing to remove a tattoo mark from her arm, bought a kit which she said was advertised, and as directed made two applications of the fluid supplied. As a result her arm swelled, she went to hospital, she was away from work for some months, and she now has a permanent scar. Analysis showed that the fluid was almost pure (96.7%) glacial acetic acid.

Anyone selling such dangerous substances is liable in respect of any reasonably foreseeable damage, not only to the immediate purchaser but also to any subsequent person to whom the substance is transferred. However, this duty may be discharged if the vendor delivers the article to a person of full age and understanding who either knows of the danger already or is given an adequate warning about it.

Miss Hanneghan stated to reporters that before buying the tattoo remover kit she had been told at a hospital that she would have to wait two years to have the tattoo removed, owing to the demands of more important cases. If medical practitioners are compelled to postpone treatment in such cases, it would seem most advisable for them to impress on these patients the dangers of self-help, and certainly to urge them to take very seriously any warnings given by manufacturers or vendors.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Highest 1950-58

Lowest 1950-58

DIPHTHERIA

Highest 1950-58

Lowest 1950-58

MEASLES

Highest 1950-58

Lowest 1950-58
the Carlsberg—Wellcome Travelling fellowships. The successful candidates for 1959—60 are Mr. W. M. Benton (the Department of State Serum Institute, Copenhagen), who will work with Professor M. S. Bartlett at Manchester University on the application of modern statistical theory to biological problems; and Mr. J. A. Hunt (the Medical Research Council's Research Unit for Molecular Biology, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge). Mr. Hunt will study methods of protein chemistry with Professor M. Ottesen at the Carlsberg Laboratory, Copenhagen.

Telephone Answering Machine.—A machine which will answer a subscriber's telephone in his absence and tell the caller when or where he should call again is to be introduced by the Post Office, it is hoped in October. This was announced by the Postmaster General, Mr. Ernest Marples, in the House of Commons on July 30. The machine will be connected to the subscriber's telephone line and he will be able to record announcements of about 16 seconds' duration. When the machine is switched on it will play back the announcement to all callers. There will be an installation charge of £2 for the machine at a quarterly rental of £10.

Prize for Clinical Research in General Practice.—Through the generosity of the Sir Halley Stewart Trust, the Society for Psychosomatic Research is offering two prizes of £50 each for a paper reporting original research within general practice on some aspect of psychosomatic medicine. Details from the Secretary, 96, Portland Place, London, W.1.

Blood Transfusion Award.—The Oliver Memorial Fund Committee invites applications on behalf of candidates for the Fund's twelfth annual award of £50. The award is for notable original work or service by a British subject in the research, organizational, or donor fields of blood transfusion. Applications should be made by September 30 to the honorary secretary, Mrs. E. F. Beddborough, 105, New Park Avenue, London, N.13.

Army Appointments.—Brigadier R. A. Stephen, late Royal Army Medical Corps, is to become director of surgery and consulting surgeon to the Army in December; Brigadier W. R. M. Drew, late Royal Army Medical Corps, has been appointed director of medicine and consulting physician to the Army.

Ford Foundation—E.S.U. Travel Grant.—The grant for a doctor in general practice to travel in America has been awarded to Dr. Thomas Gardiner, of Carlisle.

Br.-r.—Dr. Hiram Baddeley, aged 45, of Uxbridge, his son, aged 21, and his daughter, aged 15, swam the 104 miles from Lakeside to Waterhead, Lake Windermere, on August 15 in just over 11 hours. Dr. Baddeley said afterwards that he had arranged the swim mainly to study the effects of cold on the human frame.

COMING EVENTS

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—Annual meeting, York, September 2-7. Details from the Secretary, 18, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

Cambridge University Postgraduate Medical School.—Symposium on "Depression." September 22-26. Details from the Secretary of the School, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge.


"Some Aspects of Adrenal Deficiency."—An open lecture by Professor A. Gorman Hills (University of Miami School of Medicine) in the Courtald Lecture Theatre, The Middlesex Hospital, London, W.1, on September 3, 5.15 p.m.

Stu&ents' International Clinical Conference.—A conference on "Recent Advances in British Medicine" will be held at the University of St. Andrews, Queen's College, Dundee, on September 6 to 19. It is sponsored by the British Medical Students' Association and the International Federation of Medical Students' Association. Details from Sydney Wain, B.M.S.A., Queen's College, Dundee, Scotland.

NEW ISSUES

SPECIALIST JOURNALS AND ABSTRACTS

The journals listed below are obtainable from the Publishing Manager, B.M.A., House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Thorax.—Issued quarterly (£3 annually). The new issue (Vol. 14, No. 2) includes:

Observations on the Electroencephalograph During Experimental and Clinical Cardio-Pulmonary By-Passes. F. Cliffe, Charles Drew, Gerald Keen, and D. B. Barraclough.


Patterns of Disturbed Lung Function in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Vascular Emphysema. Colin Ogg.


The Oesophageo-Gastric Spirometer after Cardiomyotomy. Michael Atkinson.

Further Observations on the Gastric-Eosophageal Junction. B. Creamer, G. Kent Hartopp, and J. W. Pierce.

The Connective Tissue Septa in the Atrophied Human Lung. Lynne Reid.

The Effects of Bronchodilators on Pulmonary Ventilation and Diffusion in Asthma and Emphysema. Gerard Lorihans.

Partitional Respirometry in Cardiac-Pulmonary Disease. Roy J. Shephard.


The Effect of Extension of the Head and Neck Upon the Infrharyndy Respiratory Passage and the Supraclavicular Portion of the Human Trachea. R. S. Harris.

Inflected Foreign Bodies in a Series of Sudanese Cases. W. A. M. Crowson.

Abstracts of World Medicine.—Issued in the first week of each month, this journal contains abstracts of important papers selected from the current medical literature of the world. Annual subscription £4 4s.

APPOINTMENTS

Ducat, E. F., M.B., Ch.B., Clinical Assistant in Paediatrics, Royal United Hospital, Bath.

Institute of Child Health.—J. A. Black, M.D., M.R.C.P., Senior Lecturer in Child Health, with Consultant Status (from October 1, 1959); J. P. Butler, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., Senior Lecturer in Paediatric Surgery, with Consultant Status (from January 1, 1960).


BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Leeson.—On August 7, 1959, in Toronto, to Mary (formerly Wilcomb), ward of Dr. T. S. Leeson, a sister for Paul and Cynthia.\[...\]

Peirison.—On July 27, 1959, at New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton.\[...\]

Pendle.—On June 21, 1959, at 33, Albyn Place, Aberdeen, William Flett Caw, M.D.

Darby.—On June 16, 1959, at North Rise, 1, Bredfield Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk, William Sydney Darby, M.B., B.Ch., formerly of Harrow, Middlesex.

Livingston.—On June 16, 1959, John Livingston, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.\[...\]


Shipp.—On June 16, 1959, at his home, 8, Catherine Street, Waterford, Eire, Maurice Shipp, L.R.C.P.A.S.T. and L.M., D.P.H.