

calories per day caused a slow improvement; the oedema disappeared in from 6 to 10 weeks.

Some of the patients developed a pellagrous dermatitis, and diarrhoea was extremely common. Doses of nicotinamide cured most cases of diarrhoea but had no effect on the dermatitis. The amount of nicotinic acid in the diet (15.9 mg. per day) was not low; the appearance of signs of pellagra on such a diet is interesting in view of the new theories of the relation of pellagra to inadequacy of protein in the diet. The authors consider less fully the other manifestations of pellagra, the course of tuberculosis, and the terminal stage and morbid anatomy of malnutrition.

PRACTICAL ANAESTHETICS

A Short Handbook of Practical Anaesthetics. By Hoël Parry-Price, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A. (Pp. 127; illustrated. 12s. 6d.) Bristol: John Wright and Sons. 1946.

The author of this chatty little book is obviously an anaesthetist of experience. He writes not as an instructor but as a friend, telling the reader in a confidential manner such things as the secrets of successful technique and how to avoid the innocent-looking pitfalls which all too often cost a patient his life. The friendly communion between author and reader is effected by a pleasant, easy style of writing which will make the book acceptable for armchair reading after a busy day.

Rightly, in a small volume of this sort, Dr. Parry-Price has not confined himself to a formal framework of subject matter, but has rather let his thoughts wander; he includes topics not often found in books on anaesthesia. There is one chapter, perhaps a little ambitious for any but the keenest nurse, entitled "Instructions on Anaesthetics for the Nursing Staff"; another discusses the variations between Service and civilian anaesthetics. In such a small and inevitably dogmatic book there is bound to be much that will not meet with general approval, but the reader will be indulgent in face of the author's pleasant literary manner and the publisher's praiseworthy production.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY

Recreation and the Total Personality. By S. R. Slavson. (Pp. 205. \$3.00.) New York: Association Press, 347, Madison Avenue, N.Y. 17.

The trend of the machine age is to increase leisure. With the increase of scientific achievement less and less manpower is required to produce the consumer goods necessary or convenient to civilized man. Unless there is to be wholesale unemployment each man must work shorter hours—and how is he to fill his spare time? Leisure activities must fulfil a felt want or compulsion in the individual, but must also conform to the rules and dictates of society. By his recreation man must fulfil or find an outlet for instincts and impulses not otherwise satisfied, and he must so far as possible train himself in skills which will be useful to himself and to the community. Recreation to be effective must be fitted to the age, intelligence, and social status of the leisured person. To this end there should be some intelligent planning of recreation, not so much with the idea of forcing any individual to adopt this or that recreational activity as to provide facilities so that every individual may have the opportunity to choose the amusement, game, or hobby which appeals to him. Planning of this kind is a more serious matter in America than it is in this country, and the present volume is a textbook for the planners of recreation. Clubs, recreational centres, and kindred organizations take themselves very seriously in the United States, and those concerned will find in this book how they may apply the lessons of physiology and social democracy and especially of mental hygiene in their programmes. To some it may appear that a great business is being made of play, but the reader will find here many fruitful suggestions and much sound advice not only for those who arrange for others to play but for the players themselves.

The Church Missionary Society has issued from 6, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4, at the price of 1s. 6d., a pamphlet entitled *Dynamics of Mercy*. This is an interpretation of recent C.M.S. medical work by an anonymous author. There are reproductions of photographs and maps, and at the end a list of C.M.S. medical missions in different parts of the world.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

The 1946 Year Book of General Medicine. Edited by G. F. Dick, M.D., et al. (Pp. 772. 21s.) Chicago: The Year Book Publishers; London: H. K. Lewis. 1946.

A summary of recent advances in medical science, with many references to the literature.

Modern Clinical Psychology. By T. W. Richards, Ph.D. (Pp. 331. 17s. 6d.) New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Company. 1946.

An approach to psychological understanding of the personality from the point of view particularly of the psycho-analytic and derived schools. Intended for the intelligent layman as well as for psychologists.

Deep Analysis. By Charles Berg, M.D. (Pp. 261. 12s. 6d.) London: Allen and Unwin. 1946.

An account of the Freudian analysis of a single case. Intended for both doctors and laymen.

The Bacterial Cell. By Prof. René J. Dubos. (Pp. 460. 28s.) Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1946.

Describes the physiology and structure of the bacterial cell and interprets the phenomena of virulence, immunity, and chemotherapy in terms of cellular organization.

Adolescent Sterility. By M. F. Ashley Montagu. (Pp. 148. \$3.50.) Springfield (U.S.A.): Charles C. Thomas. 1946.

An investigation into the period of infertility that normally follows the onset of puberty in man and other mammals.

Principles in Roentgen Study of the Chest. By W. Snow, M.D. (Pp. 414. \$10.) Springfield (U.S.A.): Charles C. Thomas. 1946.

Correlates x-ray interpretation with the physical signs, symptoms, and course of the disease. Profusely illustrated.

Our Inner Conflicts. By Karen Horney, M.D. (Pp. 250. 10s. 6d.) London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co. 1946.

This book is intended for the non-specialist as well as for psychoanalysts. It is divided into two parts: (1) Neurotic conflicts and attempts at solution, and (2) Consequences of unresolved conflicts. The author develops a theory of neurosis whose basic conflict is between the attitudes of "moving toward," "moving against," and "moving away from" people.

An Approach to Social Medicine. By John D. Kershaw, M.D., D.P.H. (Pp. 329. 15s.) London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1946.

An examination of the structure of society and its bearings on human health and welfare, including wider issues such as the problems of genetics, sex, leisure, education, and food.

Clinical Hematology. By Maxwell M. Wintrobe, M.D., Ph.D. Second Edition. (Pp. 862. 55s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1946.

Covers the whole field of haematology. Recent work considered includes the use of folic acid in pernicious anaemia, the Rh factor, the nitrogen mustards in the treatment of Hodgkin's disease, and the role of various vitamins in haematopoiesis. Many diagrams and illustrations, some in colour.

Penicillin in the Treatment of Infections. By C. S. Keefer, B.S., M.S., M.D., and D. G. Anderson, A.B., M.D. (Pp. 50. 8s. 6d.) London: Oxford University Press (Geoffrey Cumberlege). 1945.

An outline of the uses of penicillin in medicine and surgery, with an account of its chemical characteristics and pharmacology.

Principles of Hematology. By Russell L. Haden, M.A., M.D. Third edition. (Pp. 366. 25s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1946.

Intended for the student and physician. Blood disorders are regarded as disturbances in the normal physiology of the constituents of the blood rather than as true diseases. Bone marrow and the study of bone marrow films are described.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation. By A. A. Fitzgerald Peel, M.A., D.M. (Pp. 398. 35s.) London: Oxford University Press (Geoffrey Cumberlege). 1947.

An introduction to the study of cardiovascular disease for students and practitioners. Many illustrations.

Dr. WILLIAM MILL died on Jan. 5 at St. Andrew's, Lyme Regis, in his ninetyeth year. He was the son of the late David Mill, of Tavistock, Devon. His medical studies were pursued at St. Mary's Hospital, London, where he qualified M.R.C.S. in 1882 and L.R.C.P. and L.M. in 1883. He was in general practice for many years at Wigan, but retired from this soon after the 1914-18 war and thereafter acted as locum tenens. This work he did regularly until 1942, in which year a fracture of the leg put an end to his physical capacity to continue. He was then 85, and his gallant struggle to earn a living excited the sympathy of both the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund and of Epsom College when he was obliged to apply to them for help, which was very liberally forthcoming from both organizations. Dr. Mill married Miss Etty Frederica Brooks in 1885. She died more than thirty years ago, leaving no family.

We announce with regret the death at the age of 75 of Dr. JOHN VINCENT SHAW of Hereford. Dr. Shaw was born in Golcar, near Huddersfield, in 1871, and he qualified M.B., Ch.B. at Leeds in 1895. He was in general practice in Yorkshire and later in Derbyshire before he settled in Hereford in 1922. Dr. Shaw was always keenly interested in local affairs and particularly in housing conditions. He served on the Hereford City Council for several years and was elected mayor in 1934. He became an alderman in 1941. It was also in 1934 that he won his seat on the Herefordshire County Council. He stood for Parliament as a Liberal candidate in 1929, and again in 1935 it was suggested that he should stand for the Torquay Division, but he withdrew his candidature in order to devote more time to his municipal activities in Hereford. Dr. Shaw had been a member of the British Medical Association for forty-eight years, and he was also an active honorary secretary of the Herefordshire Free Church Council. He retired in 1930, but during the war years he took up practice again at Chippenham. Friends and colleagues in Hereford will all regret the passing of an invigorating personality who made an outstanding contribution to the medical, public, social, and religious life of the county. Dr. Shaw continued his many duties as an alderman and as a county councillor up to three days before his death from acute pneumonia on Dec. 22. Almost to the end he retained the buoyant optimism and cheerful disposition which had endeared him to the people of Hereford.

CATHERINE MABEL EDGERLEY was one of the first few women to qualify in Scotland. She took the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. at Edinburgh and the L.R.F.P.S. of Glasgow in 1894. Educated at Edinburgh and in Germany, she was at one time assistant medical officer at the West Riding Mental Hospital at Sheffield. She was also surgeon-instructress of the Otley Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. She contributed an article to the *Journal of Mental Science* in 1900 on the glioma of the corpus callosum. Her medical work came to an end, however, with her marriage in 1907 to Dr. Samuel Edgerley, who survives her. From then onwards perhaps her main interest was in the Brontë Society, and in 1931 we published in this *Journal* a note of hers on the eyesight of the Brontës, and in the following year a discussion of the causes of death in this remarkable family. She was for seventeen years the secretary of the Brontë Society and a frequent contributor to its *Transactions*.

Dr. FREDERICK CRICHTON MATTHEW will be greatly missed in Cornwall by a small circle of doctors who knew him well and by a large number of the general public who knew him intimately, chiefly in his home town of St. Ives. Dr. Matthew qualified in Edinburgh in 1900, took the F.R.C.S.Ed. two years later, and proceeded M.D. in 1903. He was a resident surgeon at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for a brief period. He came to Cornwall in 1905, before the motor car had invaded the quiet, winding streets of this pleasant little Cornish town. From that time onward, with one break during the first world war, when he served as a captain in the R.A.M.C., he worked for the people of St. Ives with a devotion which can seldom have been surpassed. He rarely took a holiday, and when he did he was always impatient to get back to the job. He had few hobbies or interests outside his professional work, and in later years he had little interest in medical politics. Despite his academic distinctions, he remained a general practitioner and did not practise as a surgeon. Though he was shrewd in judgment and accurate as a diagnostician, his sense of devotion to duty and the affection he evoked in the warm-hearted Cornish people among whom he worked were what most impressed those of his colleagues who came to know him. The profession in Cornwall will mourn the loss of a loyal friend and great gentleman.

The Services

H.R.H. the Prince Regent of Belgium has conferred the Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II with Palm and Croix de Guerre, 1940, with Palm upon Capt. A. R. Turnbull and Lieut. A. N. Wright, R.C.A.M.C., in recognition of distinguished services in the cause of the Allies.

The Bronze Star Medal of the U.S.A. was presented to Major H. G. McQuade, R.A.M.C., at the U.S. Ambassador's residence in London on Jan. 3 by Major-Gen. Bissell (Military Attaché), for meritorious achievement in connexion with military operations against the enemy in Italy from April 9 to 29, 1945.

The Efficiency Medal (Territorial) has been awarded to Capt. (Hon. Major) G. W. Thomas, Lieut. (Hon. Capt.) C. J. Stokes, and Lieut. R. D. Sim, R.A.M.C., and Capt. (Temp. Major) Janet E. Leng, employed with the R.A.M.C.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Col. JOHN HEATLY-SPENCER, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., who died at Kew on Dec. 31, 1946, aged 68, was a distinguished member of the Royal Army Medical Corps. He was educated in New Zealand and at Charing Cross Hospital and qualified in 1906 at the London University. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1935, after passing the M.R.C.P. in 1921. He obtained a commission in the R.A.M.C. in 1906 and served in India and in various parts of Europe in the first world war. In 1923 he took the D.T.M.&H., Cambridge, and held the important post of professor of medicine at the Millbank R.A.M.C. College from 1929 to 1934. He then became professor of tropical medicine at the College and consulting physician to the British Army until 1937, when he retired. He established a reputation as a sound physician, which led to his election to the coveted fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians—a position which few Army Service officers have attained. He was appointed Hon. Physician to the King in 1935-7. For his long and meritorious service he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1927 and the C.B.E. in 1937. In 1928 he had changed his name from John Heatly Spencer to John Heatly-Spencer. After his retirement he found an outlet for his energies as Colonel R. A. R. of O. and as a member of the Ministry of Pensions tribunal in 1944. He was also a member of council of the British Medical Association in 1939-40. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss.

Col. LEWIS AUGUSTUS CLUTTERBUCK, A.S.C. (retired), died on Jan. 2 at Falmouth at the age of 92. He had an unusual career, for after being educated at Sydney College, Bath, he obtained a commission in the Army in 1872 and saw active military service in the Sudan in 1882, held various staff appointments, and retired from the Army after thirty years' service. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine as a hobby. He qualified at Edinburgh in 1899 and soon after in Glasgow and Dublin. In 1904 he obtained honours in the Durham M.B., B.S., and in the following year he passed the M.R.C.P. Yet he never practised medicine except for serving on recruiting and pension assessment boards during the 1914-18 war. He lived at Falmouth and was interested in special treatment clinics, orphanages, and similar institutions, up to very recently. He will be missed by his many friends.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In a Congregation held on Dec. 14, 1946, the following medical degrees were conferred:

B.M.—J. B. Loudon, H. D. Leggatt, M. G. D. Davys, Alison M. Miles.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND

An intensive postgraduate course in surgery will be conducted in Dublin from April 14 to June 12, and will consist of afternoon clinical sessions at the main teaching hospitals, with correlated demonstrations in the anatomy and pathology departments of the College. The fee for the course is £21 and, as numbers will be restricted, those intending to join should make early application to the Registrar of the College, Prof. W. N. Rae, D.Sc., St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, from whom detailed particulars can be obtained.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW

Mr. Philip H. Mitchiner will deliver a lecture on "Surgery in Two Wars" in the Hall of the Faculty, 242, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 4 p.m.