

After studying this and other books on the history of medicine we may, like the authors, conclude in Goethe's words (as quoted by F. von Müller): "There is no past, which one should wish to have back again. There is only the eternal new, which is built up from enlarged elements of the past. The new longing must always be productive—to create a better new."

F. PARKES WEBER.

YOUNG DELINQUENTS

Wayward Youth. By August Aichhorn. Foreword by Sigmund Freud. Preface by K. R. Eissler, M.D. (Pp. 236. 9s.) London: Imago Publishing Company. 1951.

The study of delinquency, from both therapeutic and preventive aspects, is rapidly gathering impetus in this and other countries, and through the activities of various United Nations organizations it is about to be brought into international focus. It is hampered in the main by four circumstances: the persistence of ancient moral prejudices enshrined in criminal and penal codes; the fact that a number of disciplines, not all of equal scientific force, are involved in the investigation of the subject; the lack of sufficient trained workers; and the absence of precise aetiological information. This last factor in particular makes the publication of a second and very reasonably priced English edition of the late Dr. Aichhorn's classic work a timely event.

Aichhorn was not, as is often supposed, a psychoanalyst who made a hobby of studies in delinquency. He was in fact an educationist who, looking for scientific guidance in the treatment of antisocial youth, turned from academic psychology to psycho-analysis. The results of his early experiments in applying psycho-analytic principles to the re-education of delinquents were originally published in 1925 in the first edition of *Wayward Youth*. They comprise a somewhat limited, but at that time essential, psychiatric classification of delinquent disorders, an account of the main endopsychic factors responsible for antisocial conduct, and an outline of the principles and practice of the therapy of delinquents, in which last he emphasized the cardinal factor of "transference."

Although much of all this is now taken for granted by workers in the field, Aichhorn's book is still a mine of information, not to say a source of great encouragement, to those who approach this difficult specialty, whether they be psychiatrists, pedagogues, or sociologists. The story of his experiences in handling young, violent psychopaths is in its way an epic and should be taken to heart by those who are accustomed to regard psychopathic states with a jaundiced prognostic eye. On all counts, therefore, this is an indispensable book for all who struggle to teach "problem children," for all servants of the law, and for the forensic psychiatrist.

EDWARD GLOVER.

BACTERIAL CHEMISTRY

The Chemical Activities of Bacteria. By Ernest F. Gale, B.A., Ph.D., Sc.D. Third edition. (Pp. 213. 9s. 6d.) London: University Tutorial Press. 1951.

The author has attempted to produce an account of the chemical activities of bacteria which will be useful to students reading biochemistry, bacteriology, or chemistry and will provide an introduction to more advanced study. He has succeeded in doing so in a book which is both compact and clear. It includes

a section on the mode of action of enzymes, the changes that may result from mutation, the distinction between adaptive and constitutive enzymes, and the effects of physicochemical conditions. The section on growth and synthesis of bacterial protoplasm shows the advance in nutritional requirements from the autotrophic bacteria to organisms that need both amino-acids and growth factors, and the ways in which the more exacting mutants are used to study synthetic processes and measure the concentration of nutrients. In other sections he discusses the provision of energy by fermentation and oxidation, the breakdown of nitrogenous materials, and the nitrogen cycle. There is a short discussion of pathogenicity, the natural defences against bacteria, and chemotherapy.

Some minor criticisms can be made. Nothing is said about nucleic acids. In view of the importance of polysaccharides in relation to specificity, more might have been written about them. There seems little reason for specifying the bone marrow as the site of formation of antitoxins. Nothing is said about the chemistry of the classical exotoxins—diphtheria, tetanus, and botulinus—and no mention is made of endotoxins such as that of *Salm. typhi*. The prominence given to the toxic enzymes might lead to an exaggerated impression of their importance in disease.

The book contains much that should interest students of animal metabolism.

J. R. MARRACK.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received

Caelius Aurelianus on Acute Diseases and on Chronic Diseases. Edited and translated by I. E. Drabkin. (Pp. 1,019. 112s. 6d.) London: Cambridge University Press. 1951.

Surgical Nursing and After-Treatment. By H. C. R. Darling, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.F.P.S., and T. E. Wilson, M.D., M.S., M.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., F.R.A.C.S. 10th ed. (Pp. 630. 16s.) London: J. and A. Churchill. 1951.

Clinical Laboratory Methods. By W. E. Bray, B.A., M.D., 4th ed. (Pp. 614. 52s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1951.

Essays in Applied Psycho-Analysis. Vol. II. By Ernest Jones, M.D. (Pp. 383. 21s.) London: The Hogarth Press. 1951.

Demography. By P. R. Cox, F.I.A., F.S.S. (Pp. 326. 20s.) Cambridge: University Press. 1950.

Handbook of Gynaecology. By T. L. S. Baynes, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 163. 15s.) London: Sylvio Publications. 1951.

Bronchial Asthma. By R. J. Whiteman, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.A.C.S. (Pp. 184. 15s.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1951.

Exercises Before Childbirth. By K. Vaughan, M.B. (Pp. 48. 6s.) London: Faber and Faber. 1951.

A Guide to the Nomenclature used in Organic Chemistry. By E. H. Tinsley, B.Sc., Ph.C. (Pp. 16. 1s.) Leeds: Thomas Waide. 1951.

Prehistoric Man in Health and Sickness. Catalogue of an exhibition held at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum. (Pp. 56. 2s. 6d.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1951.

An Experiment in the Control of Tuberculosis Among Negroes. By J. Downes. (Pp. 67. No price.) New York: Milbank Memorial Fund. 1950.

Cystektomie beim Blasenkrebs. By Professor H. Boeminghaus. (Pp. 84. M. 11.50.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1951.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Professor E. C. Kendall, Head of the Division of Biochemistry, Mayo Foundation, and Professor of Physiological Chemistry, University of Minnesota, who was awarded the Cameron Prize of 1951 jointly with Professor Tadeus Reichstein, will deliver a lecture in the Anatomy Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, October 9, at 5 p.m. His subject is "Hormones of the Adrenal Cortex in Clinical Medicine." Students and graduates are invited to attend the lecture.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Professor Nicholson J. Eastman, Professor of Obstetrics and Director of the Department of Obstetrics, the Johns Hopkins University, will deliver two special university lectures in medicine. Lecture I on the "Premature Rupture of the Membranes: Its Bearing on Maternal Febrility and Infant Outcome" will be given at University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C., on Friday, October 12, at 5 p.m. Lecture II on "Some Aspects of Caesarean Section" will be given at Guy's Hospital Medical School (Physiology Lecture Theatre), London Bridge, S.E., on Monday, October 15, at 5 p.m. The lectures are addressed to students of the University and to others interested in the subject. Admission is free, without ticket.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Sir Francis R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., Director, British Postgraduate Medical Federation, University of London, and Consulting Physician, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, will deliver the opening sessional address of the Faculty of Medicine in the Fifth Hall of the University, on Thursday, October 11, at 5 p.m. His subject will be "Power and Responsibility."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

A course of postgraduate lectures in medicine will be given at the College (Pall Mall East, London, S.W.) on various dates between November 14 and December 18, at 5 p.m. each day. The inclusive fee for the course is £4 4s. and the total entry is limited to 200.* If accommodation permits, single lectures may be attended on payment of a fee of 10s. Fees are payable in advance and must be received at the College by November 1.

The Services

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* has announced the following awards:

First and Second Clasps to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) W. A. Ball, T.D., R.A.M.C.

First Clasp to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Manning, T.D., R.A.M.C.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration and First Clasp.—Major R. J. S. Doherty, R.A.M.C.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Major (Honorary Colonel) J. Bruce, Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) D. Jefferiss, and Captains (Honorary Majors) J. P. Heron and A. W. Raffan, R.A.M.C.

A statistical investigation of 15,000 poliomyelitis cases registered in Sweden in the period 1925-44 lends support to the theory that improved hygienic conditions increase the risk of the disease, according to a report by Professor G. Olin and Dr. N. O. Heinertz, of Stockholm, to the Congress on Infantile Paralysis recently held in Copenhagen. Children who live in crowded areas and are exposed to infection at an early age show increased resistance to the disease, the mortality being only 3.8% for infants up to 3 years, as compared with 23.7% for persons above 25 years of age. The statistics disclose that the majority of poliomyelitis cases in Sweden now occur at ages between 15 and 25, while the lowest rate is recorded for children under 5.

Medical News

The Heberden Oration

Dr. E. C. Kendall, professor of biochemistry in the University of Minnesota and one of the three recipients in 1950 of the Nobel Prize for Medicine, gave the Heberden Oration (which will be published later in this *Journal*) in the Old Library, B.M.A. House, on September 19. Sir Henry Cohen, the president of the Heberden Society, was in the chair. The Heberden Medal which he presented to Dr. Kendall is the first of a new design: it now bears on one side the figure of the great William Heberden, senior. Later on the same evening Sir Henry Cohen was the host at a dinner at which Dr. Kendall was the chief guest. The occasion was an informal one and the speeches were short. Sir Henry, proposing the health of Dr. Kendall, paid a sincere tribute to "the great biochemist from the continent beyond"; and Dr. Kendall, in a modest and humorous reply, alluded to some of the amusing results of the sudden blaze of publicity which he and his colleagues at the Mayo Clinic had to face after cortisone became headline news.

St. Dunstan's Physiotherapists

In his presidential address at the annual conference held at the beginning of September, Sir Neville Pearson revealed that there were now 125 practising war-blinded physiotherapists in Britain and there had been nine successful settlements in this country during the past year and three overseas.

Oliver Memorial Fund for Blood Transfusion

The fourth annual award of £50 from the Oliver Memorial Fund has been made to Mrs. Violet E. Smith, of Finsbury Park, London, who for many years has been associated with the organization of the Greater London Blood Transfusion Service and has herself a remarkable record as a donor. A special award of £25 has been made to Mr. Herbert Bruce, of Leyton, London, who has made repeated donations of blood for the preparation of testing serum, his being for several years the only known source in the world of Rh antibody anti-e. This service was rendered in spite of the fact that he was a sufferer from chronic anaemia.

Resettlement of the Disabled

The *Ministry of Labour and National Service Report, 1950*, contains an account of the work being done for the disabled. During the year two more industrial rehabilitation units were opened, and about 7,700 disabled persons were admitted for courses; the object of these courses is not to give direct vocational training but to restore the disabled to the highest degree of working fitness of which they are capable, and to test their suitability for various kinds of work. Under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act employers with 20 or more people on their pay-roll are required to take 3% disabled persons. Employers in general are co-operative, as is shown by statistical returns, and although the Act does not apply to Government departments they were employing over 5.6% disabled persons during the year. The disablement resettlement officers attached to the Labour Exchanges continued to advise and help disabled men and women; about three-quarters of the job placings turn out to be permanently satisfactory. There was a continuous downward trend in the numbers of unemployed disabled persons during the year; in December, 1950, the number was the lowest recorded for some time—57,418, compared with 64,000 in the previous year. About 93% of all registered disabled people were employed in ordinary work, and approximately 1% in sheltered employment. Remploy factories continued to do valuable work, and the total of 92 factories will shortly be able to employ more than 8,000 severely disabled workers.

- INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, London, W.C.—October 3, 4 p.m., inaugural lecture of new academic year by Sir Cecil Wakeley, P.R.C.S.; 7.30 for 8 p.m., at Rembrandt Rooms, 10, Thurloe Place, South Kensington, S.W., annual dinner (tickets 18s. 6d. each).
- INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London, W.C., October 3, 4.30 p.m., "Infections of the Urinary Tract Other than Tubercle," by Mr. A. Clifford Morson.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.—October 3, 5 p.m., "The Surgical Pathology of Rectal Cancer," by Dr. Cuthbert Dukes; 6.15 p.m., "The Indications for and the Drawbacks and Dangers of Spinal Analgesia," by Professor R. R. Macintosh.
- YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ANAESTHETISTS.—At the Leeds General Infirmary, October 3, 8 p.m., "Breathing Space," by Dr. M. H. Armstrong Davison.

Thursday

- INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—October 4, 5.30 p.m., "Histology of the Normal Skin," by Dr. H. Haber.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.—October 4, 5 p.m., "Carcinoma of Lung. A Clinico-pathological Study of 200 Resections," Hunterian Lecture by Professor J. Borrie; 6.15 p.m., "Some Points in the Surgical Treatment of Goitre," by Mr. Vaughan Hudson.

Friday

- INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.—October 5, 5.30 p.m., "Eczema and Dermatitis," clinical demonstration by Dr. J. E. M. Wigley.
- KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.—October 5, 4.30 p.m., "Legg and King's," Thomas Percy Legg Memorial Lecture by Sir Charlton Briscoe.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.—October 5, 5 p.m., "Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis," by Professor Charles Wells; 6.15 p.m., "Trigeminal Pain," by Dr. S. P. Meadows.
- ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.—At Hastings Town Hall, October 5, 10.30 a.m., "A Prospect of Public Health in a Cinque Port, with Particular Reference to Food Hygiene," by Mr. W. G. McDonald.
- WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—At South Kensington Hotel, 41, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, S.W., October 5, 7.15 for 7.30 p.m., dinner meeting. Presentation of Triennial Gold Medal to Dr. C. H. Slocumb (Mayo Clinic).
- WHIPPS CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, Whipps Cross Hospital, London, E.—October 5, 8.30 p.m., "What to Do with a Dead Body," by Dr. C. Keith Simpson.

APPOINTMENTS

- NEIL, J. F., M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., D.L.O., Consultant Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon to Nottingham General Hospital, Mansfield General Hospital, and Newark Hospital.
- REYNARD, A. L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A., Consultant Anaesthetist at United Norwich Hospitals, East Anglian Regional Hospital Board.
- STEWART, R. H. M., M.D., Deputy Senior Administrative Medical Officer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Board.
- WHITTLES, J. H., M.D., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, City of Exeter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS**BIRTHS**

- Dossetor.—On September 3, 1951, at the South London Hospital, S.W., to Dr. Jill (formerly Acton Davis), wife of Dr. Andrew E. Dossetor, a son.
- Smith.—On September 13, 1951, to Betty (formerly Gilbert), wife of Dr. B. J. Douglas Smith, of Quantock Lodge, Over Stowey, Somerset, a daughter—Rachel.

DEATHS

- Allfrey.—On September 20, 1951, at Babbacombe, Torquay, Frederic Henry Allfrey, M.B., B.Ch.
- Barlow.—On September 20, 1951, at 13, Egerton Road, Lincoln, Herbert Cecil Barlow, M.B., formerly of Minster Yard, Lincoln, aged 77.
- Gilbertson.—On September 19, 1951, Albert James Gilbertson, M.B., B.S., of South Cliff, Roker, Sunderland, Co. Durham, aged 70.
- Hodkinson.—On September 19, 1951, at a nursing-home, Samuel Hodkinson, M.B., Ch.B., of 36, Kent Road, Harrogate, Yorks, formerly of Ryhill, near Wakefield.
- Isaac.—On September 15, 1951, Richard James Isaac, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S., of Derlwyn, Pontardulais, Glam, aged 77.
- Jackson.—On September 13, 1951, at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Edward Siddall Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., of Robin Hill, Carnforth, Lancs, aged 59.
- Kay.—On September 14, 1951, in hospital, Richard Kay, M.B., of 21, Manor Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, aged 81.
- Knobel.—On September 17, 1951, at his home, Spear Hill, Ashington, Pulborough, Sussex, William Bernard Knobel, M.D., M.R.C.P.
- Manfield.—On September 20, 1951, at White Court, Afriston, Sussex, Alwyne Harold Manfield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 69.
- Windsor.—On September 12, 1951, at 2, St. Paul's Road, Cambridge, Frank Needham Windsor, M.B., B.Chir., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S., retired, aged 83.

Any Questions ?

Correspondents should give their names and addresses (not for publication) and include all relevant details in their questions, which should be typed. We publish here a selection of those questions and answers which seem to be of general interest.

Multiple Papillomata of the Bladder

Q.—I have a patient who has many recurrent seedling papillomata of the bladder, and he has been advised to have a transplantation of the ureters and cystectomy. He is a fit man in his early sixties. What is the risk of the operation and of the post-operative period? What is his probable future as regards continence by day and night? What sort of life will he be able to lead if all goes well?

A.—Total cystectomy is the best surgical treatment for multiple papillomatosis too extensive for cystodiathermy. At this patient's age the tumours are probably already malignant even if of only a low grade of malignancy, but non-infiltrating growths will often respond to some of the newer methods of radiotherapy. The mortality of the operation of transplantation of the ureters and cystectomy is in the region of 10%, but this figure is diminishing under the influence of modern pre- and post-operative treatment and increasing surgical experience. The main post-operative risk in the early stages is of wound disruption and in the later stages of recurrent renal infection. This is usually controllable, and, provided there is no renal damage already, the function of the kidneys should remain satisfactory. Incontinence is very rare, although there is at first difficulty in distinguishing wind from water. Many patients can sleep through the night without disturbance, and most can lead a normal life. The risks must be weighed against the certainty of death from cancer of the bladder if the condition is left.

Roundworms in the Lungs

Q.—What pulmonary symptoms, if any, does ascariasis cause in children or adults? Is there any abnormality in an x-ray picture of the chest?

A.—In heavy infestations, especially in children, migration of ascaris larvae through the lungs about the second week after infestation may cause cough, even dyspnoea, blood-flecked sputum, or a frank bronchopneumonia, but ordinarily gross pulmonary symptoms and signs are uncommon with ascari infection. Transient pulmonary infiltrations, with radiological changes and with eosinophilia, of the nature of Löfller's syndrome, have been suggested as sometimes due to ascaris infections.

Stinging by Jelly-fish

Q.—What are the different jelly-fish likely to injure bathers round British coasts? Is anything known about the nature of their toxins?

A.—The majority of jelly-fish in British seas are quite innocuous. This applies particularly to all the colourless ones (*Aurelia* and others), the stinging cells of which are much too small to penetrate the skin. Those slightly coloured brown (*Pelagia*, *Chrysaora*) can sting through the thin skin of a young child, but not through that of an adult. Their stings are in no way serious. The brown or dark-blue species of *Cyanea* are more powerful stingers and are about as bad as stinging-nettles, but they can be really uncomfortable only when they touch one's lips. It is very much a question of how thick the cuticle is which must be penetrated by the stinging cells. The only really dangerous form is the Portuguese man-of-war (*Physalia*), which occasionally drifts to the Cornish coast with the Gulf Stream. Extensive stinging by the tentacles of this may necessitate admission to hospital. Various toxic agents have been described from