This could work both ways—the Department of Agriculture was happy to employ female mycologists and plant pathologists in the 1920s, for example: these were crucial disciplines without many practitioners. On the other hand, the Fisheries Research Board and the Geological Survey hesitated for a long time to employ women in positions that required work under difficult and remote field conditions. The story of three sociologists offers a particularly chilling account of how a woman might feel that merely doing her job well and letting “accidental connections and friendly interventions determine the course of my life as a sociologist” (Helen Hughes) would in time be rewarded with a cumulative and coherent body of work—and be wrong.

BOOKS ALSO RECEIVED
(The inclusion of a title does not preclude the possibility of subsequent review. Items received, other than those assigned for review, are ultimately incorporated into the collection of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.)


HILDEGARD HUGENTOBLER-SCHWAGER, Der Anthropologe Rudolf Martin (1864–1925), Zürcher Medizingeschichtliche Abhandlungen 216, Zurich, Juris, 1990, 8vo, pp. 134, Sfr. 34.00 (paperback).

SYDNEY M. LAIRD, Roses in December: memories of the early antibiotic age, Braunton, Devon, Merlin Books, 1990, 8vo, pp. 391, illus., £13.95 (paperback).

ALFRED SCHETT, Vom Helmholtz-Augenspiegel zur Funduskamera: Ophthalmoskope und verwandte Instrumente des Medizinhistorischen Museums der Universität Zürich, Gesnerus Supplement 41, Aarau, Sauerländer, 1990, 8vo, pp. 82, illus., SFr. 42.00, DM 48.00, (paperback).


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