

Book Reviews

search for new or more effective remedies led him to attach considerable importance to tropical drug plants, many of which were then being introduced by physicians having contact with the Indies. It would be interesting to determine whether his advocacy of some of these drugs hastened their introduction into the then still-provincial official preparations. The frequency of medical extracts drops off sharply during the years 1689–98 when Locke was engaged in a variety of literary projects. His own practice almost ceased yet he continued his interest in medical matters, as witness the last entry dated 17 October 1698, entitled 'Rectified oyle of Danzick'.

The medical entries, especially when read alongside Lough's recent edition of selections from Lock's travels,* portray the physician-philosopher as studious, intensely interested in things and ideas, and at once critical and naive. Only when all of his literary remains have been edited will scholars be able to evaluate properly the most pressing problem of Lockean scholarship: To what extent did his philosophic empiricism depend upon his medical practice and the empirical methods he inherited from Sydenham, Boyle, Lower, etc.? Quite properly, the present editor avoids any dogmatic answers. Yet it seems safe to predict that this book will be required reading for all those who wish to pursue the question further.

This well-printed book, enhanced by some fine plates, will prove useful to all students of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century medicine. Almost all of the many persons mentioned by Locke are briefly identified in the footnotes, and a full, but not exhaustive, index greatly adds to its usefulness. In view of the source-material included in the notes, and in the expository chapters, it seems a pity that more care was not given to the identity of the drugs and drug plants. Consultation with an historian of pharmacology and botany would have prevented such an odd reference as that on p. 149, n. 3, where Lucian is cited as evidence for the identity of tansy.

JERRY STANNARD

Galen in Hippocratis de Officina Medici Commentariorum, trans. by M. LYONS, Berlin Academy of Sciences, 1963, pp. 172, DM. 48.00.

Much work and experience have been put into the edition and translation into English of Galen's *Commentary on Hippocrates: KAT' 'IHTPEION*. It is not an easy task to edit an Arabic text from a unique manuscript, not to mention the difficulties of translating from medieval Arabic into English.

Very few Arabic books of Galen and other Greek physicians have been edited and translated. Mr. Malcolm Lyons' diligent work is needed, and many other publications in this particular field are required, if scholars are to establish how Greek medicine was transmitted to Arab physicians. The short introduction with which this publication begins sums up a valuable study of references and previous research connected with this particular work of Galen.

It would have been appropriate to reproduce some folios, especially those of the introduction and the colophon. Punctuation marks, which are very helpful in reading correctly and understanding an Arabic text, have been entirely neglected. Also marks denoting the beginning and end of the sides of each Arabic folio should have appeared in the text. Further, a detailed description of the manuscript used would have been welcome. The Greek–Arabic and Arabic–Greek glossaries given are useful guides to check the ability of the translator, *Hubaish*. An alphabetical arrangement of Arabic terms as they appear in the text is much easier than an arrangement based on reducing terms to their three-letter roots.

* John Lough, ed., *Locke's Travels in France, 1675–1679*, Cambridge, University Press, 1953.

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In editing a unique manuscript, some scholars prefer to publish the text literally, and to give the suggested readings for nonsensical words in the margin.

A. Z. ISKANDAR

The Evolution of Clinical Methods in Medicine, by KENNETH D. KEELE, London, Pitman Medical Publishing Co., 1963, illus., pp. 115, 35s.

In this attractive little volume Dr. Keele shows that the practising doctor is inevitably the child of his time, for throughout the centuries, from that period when Hippocrates first gave medicine method, this has been formed and governed by the spirit and knowledge of his lay contemporaries as much as by what passes as clinical science.

He sketches the origins and follows the changing shape of clinical methods from the earliest times, showing how they have reached their present form, illustrating his book (which was compiled from the FitzPatrick Lectures given in the Royal College of Physicians in 1961 and 1962) profusely from many sources, some of them rather unusual.

The contents are divided into four parts, logically—'The origins of clinical examination' takes us up to Laennec's invention of the stethoscope. We then come to 'The Impact of Science on clinical methods; the basic sciences enter clinical medicine'—which introduces those advances which resulted from the increasing knowledge of physics, chemistry and the other basic sciences which were later pressed into the service of medicine. In the final chapter he traces the progress of the clinical scientists' ideal of quantitative investigation and its logarithmic acceleration as the result of the advances which have been made during the past century; particularly along the paths of vision and touch which to Galileo as to the modern clinical scientist remained the only human senses which adequately and objectively contacted reality.

W. S. C. COPEMAN

The Evolution of Psychiatry in Scotland, by SIR DAVID KENNEDY HENDERSON, Edinburgh and London, E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., 1964, pp. viii, 300, 32s. 6d.

Sir David has done an invaluable service in writing this record of psychiatry in Scotland. Half of the book is concerned with the period before Sir David came on the scene, the rest is an account of his own experiences and of the development of modern psychiatry both in Scotland and in England. The influence of the Edinburgh School on medicine in general, and on psychiatry in particular, was very considerable during the late eighteenth century. The traditional link between France and Scotland must also have had its effect, for as Sir David shows, there was a close relationship between Scottish and French psychiatrists. His chapter on the Royal Mental Hospitals of Scotland is a useful addition to our knowledge. But perhaps the most valuable part of the book is that dealing with Sir David's own life and career. Qualifying in 1907, he trained in the United States and in Germany, working with Meyer, Kraepelin and Alzheimer, saw military service in the First World War, and steadily advanced until in 1932 he was appointed to the Chair of Psychiatry in the University of Edinburgh. Sir David's book is the story of a wise, forward-looking man, and of the orderly progress of his subject founded on the work of sound and sensible men such as himself.

DENIS LEIGH

Janus in the Doorway, by DOUGLAS GUTHRIE, illus., pp. xi, 316, London, Pitman Medical Publishing Co., 1963, pp. 316, 50s.

Dr. Douglas Guthrie, formerly lecturer on Medical History in the University of