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there to be killed by a surfeit of cream cakes. Above the baying of the hounds rise the conciliatory tones of Osler.

Dr. Kaufman has clearly had to sift through an immense amount of material: just how much is indicated by his bibliography in which are listed two pages of manuscript items, one of official records, over a dozen newspapers and a string of printed pieces. All this he has boiled down into an outline history. The emphases in it are rightly placed on a few *causes célèbres* such as the 'Ann Arbor imbroglio' and on the pugilistic attitude of the American Medical Association, whilst attention is drawn to the repeal of the medical licensing laws during the 1840s and to the effects that naturally flowed from that sequence of events. An introductory chapter on Thomsonianism points up to the popular appetite for novel unorthodox therapies in the pre-repeal period.

Most of the early homeopaths, unlike the Thomsonians, came from the ranks of allopathy. Perhaps they were reacting negatively to the many excesses of orthodox therapeutics; but perhaps also they were attracted by the intellectual basis of Hahnemann's novel and revolutionary ideas. If the latter, this might help to explain why homeopathy was so popular among educated laymen. Even Holmes and Hooker, two of the system's most vociferous enemies, gave it credit for having forced them to rely more on the healing powers of nature and less on potions.

Looking back one is inclined to smile at the spectacle of doctors, themselves groping around in the dark but not prepared to admit it, ready and anxious to accuse others of lacking in science, and it is hard not to look upon their postures and expostulations as a sign of their professional anxieties, jealousies and feelings of insecurity. What makes their behaviour the more discreditable is that the chief loser thereby was often the innocent patient, as was once the case at Chicago when a quarrel between allopaths and homeopaths led effectively to the exclusion of the sick poor from a new local hospital. In the end, of course, Flexner's new broom swept away much of the litter from the stage of American medicine, since which time the fortunes of homeopathy in that country have steadily declined.

There are one or two surprising omissions and mistakes in this competent but not very well written book. First of all the bibliography fails to mention Bradford's *Homeopathic bibliography*, 1892, and Cleave's *Biographical cyclopaedia*, 1873; secondly, Gram (the founder of American homeopathy) is described as a 'Danish immigrant' whereas he was actually born in Boston of Danish parents; and thirdly, there is no reference at all to the Hahnemann monument in Washington which was built in 1900 with the explicit approval of Congress and President McKinley (a homeopathist sympathiser), and paid for by a public subscription of \$75,000. It is also a pity that the author consistently misquotes the famous 'similia' motto.

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Hunter's Lectures of Anatomy, facsimile of MS notes (c. 1752), with a foreword by SIR CHARLES ILLINGWORTH, Amsterdam, London and New York, Elsevier, 1972, pp. iv, 299, Dfl. 35.00 (\$10.25).

The manuscript from which this facsimile was prepared is of particular interest, not only in its content but also for the chance events that brought it to notice in Australia

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after remaining undiscovered for almost two centuries. Miss Nell Dowd is to be congratulated, therefore, for realizing its value and making it available to medical historians and for tracing its probable history with such persistence. The evidence associating it with Charles White (1728–1813) of Manchester is sound and, if the estimated date (1752) is correct, these notes form apparently the earliest set that has survived from William Hunter's courses of lectures on anatomy delivered annually (with one exception) from 1746 until his death in 1783. In that year in Manchester a College of Science, Literature and Art was founded where Charles White and his son, Thomas, gave regular courses of anatomical lectures, the first on this subject in the district. Miss Dowd mentions in her introductory remarks the difficulty presented by the various references to 'Mr. Hunter' and 'Hunter'. William Hunter obtained his M.D. of Glasgow University in the year 1750 and thereafter seems to have been known always as 'Dr. Hunter' or, by his students, as 'the Doctor' (see p. 47). It may be reasonable to assume that John Hunter, a fellow-student with White at the Covent Garden School, is indicated as being 'Mr. Hunter'. Of the many sets of student's notes of William Hunter's lectures extant, this is one of the clearest and most detailed and reveals the outstanding quality of this course.

A Decade of Progress: the U.S. Army Medical Department, 1959–1969, ed. by ROSE C. ENGELMAN, Washington, D.C., Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1971, pp. xvii, 214, illus., \$2.25.

It is always a pleasure to review any volume which comes from the Historical Unit of the U.S. Army Medical Department, and the volume under review is no exception. The book deals with the progress made by the Department during the decade when Lt.-General Heaton was Surgeon General, and covers all the Department's branches and fields.

Although the volume is small, the achievements which it records are not, and each page is packed with information of interest and value. It is impracticable here to deal with the achievements individually, but I must mention one—the splendid attainment of a 97 per cent survival rate of all wounded who reached a medical unit alive. This superb achievement was only made possible by the almost 100 per cent helicopter lift of casualties from the combat areas. The provision of helicopters on a scale sufficient to make such evacuation possible is merely one indication of the U.S. government's policy that the sick or wounded soldier merited the best possible, be that skilled attention or the provision of the latest equipment.

It is to be hoped that this book will be read by all those responsible for our army's medical services, and in particular by those who control the funds to purchase its equipment.

Journal of a Neurosurgeon, by EDGAR A. KAHN, Springfield, Ill, C. C. Thomas, 1972, pp. ix, 172, [no price stated].

Dr. Kahn is Emeritus Professor of Surgery at the University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, Mich. He began his career in neurosurgery in 1926 and was therefore one of the second generation of brain surgeons, the first being represented by pioneers like Harvey Cushing, Sir Victor Horsley, and Fedor Krause. His book is a

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chatty, readable autobiography, which necessarily provides an account of the evolution of neurosurgery during his professional lifetime. It is lightweight, but is a revealing and interesting social document as well as a useful addition to the history of surgery of the nervous system.

De Lactibus sive Lacteis Venis, by GASPAR ASELLI, facsimile, with introduction by Pietro Franceschini, Milan, Episteme, 1972, pp. xxvi + facsimile (unpaginated), ftdg. plates, [no price stated].

Aselli's book, *De lactibus* of 1627, is noteworthy for two reasons: it provided the first description of the lacteal vessels and it contained the first coloured anatomical plates. This excellent reprint is therefore doubly welcome. Moreover it is everything a good reproduction should be. There is a scholarly introduction in Italian, in which the author recounts the history of the lymphatic system and rectifies certain errors that have been perpetuated by other writers. The facsimile copy of Aselli's book is as good as can be expected from a poor original type and the plates are reproduced faithfully.

There is need for many more high quality reprints such as this one of classical treatises.

Beiträge zu Geschichte der Lepra, by H. M. KOELBING *et al.*, (Zürcher Medizin-geschichtliche Abhandlungen, Nr. 93), Zurich, Juris Druck Verlag, 1972, pp. 105, illus., S.fr.24.

Professor Huldrych M. Koelbing, the recently-appointed Director of the world-famous Medizinhistorisches Institut der Universität Zürich, has together with three other experts assembled five important papers on leprosy: the disease in Ancient India; in Ancient Egypt, and in Classical Antiquity; in the Arabic Empire, the Western Middle Ages, and in early modern times; in Medieval Society; and its disappearance from Europe. A brief and informative essay by Dr. Koelbing introduces them.

In each instance the author has made a scholarly addition to the leprosy literature, well written, well documented and well illustrated. Material already available elsewhere is included but the surveys of it are precise and clear. Each section has a brief summary in English. This monograph can be warmly recommended to all those who wish to know more of the fascinating history of leprosy.

Dr. W. C. Röntgen, by OTTO GLASSER, 2nd ed., Springfield, Ill., C. C. Thomas, 1972, pp. vi, 169, illus., \$7.50.

In 1945 Otto Glasser, the distinguished American radiologist, published the first edition of this book, which commemorated both the birth of Professor W. C. Röntgen (1845–1923) and his discovery of X-rays on 8 November 1895. It was based on an earlier biography in German (1931), later translated into English (London, 1933: Springfield, Ill., 1934).

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The present version differs from that of 1945 only in having a list of seven books published since then, all in German and mainly popularizations. In addition to Dr. Glasser's excellent and sympathetic biography, there are also translations of Röntgen's three classic papers, a bibliography of his other scientific papers, a chronology of his life, and a list of sources (1933–1945) used by the author.

Reviewers of the first edition (1945) were consistent in their praise for both the content and the format of this book (e.g. *J. Amer. med. Assoc.*, 1946, 131, 1252; *Bull. Hist. Med.*, 1946, 19, 465–66; *J. Hist. Med.*, 1946, 1, 497). It is good that it is again available, for Dr. Glasser depicts Röntgen as he really was, a dedicated, shy, scientist who shunned many of the material perquisites that were showered upon him and whose discovery was by no means a chance event, as is often thought, but the outcome of planned, meticulous research. His life provides a salutary lesson at a time when personal gain often motivates scientific endeavour. Moreover this account of it will counter the more popular and dramatic versions of the man and his discovery.

William Osler's 'The Master-Word in Medicine': a Study in Rhetoric, by C. G. ROLAND, Springfield, Illinois, C. C. Thomas, 1972, \$5.75

The Master-Word in Medicine, reprinted from *Aequanimitas*, is the curious title given by Osler to an address delivered by him in 1903 to the students on the opening-day of the new anatomy and physiology laboratories at Toronto University. In his short introduction to this slender volume Professor Roland quotes Cushing who claimed that *The Master-Word* was one of Osler's more 'finished' addresses, full of the latter's florid oratory, sound common sense, and abounding with literary allusion.

Osler's brilliant oration is divided into three parts. In the first he praises Professor Ramsay Wright and Dr. A. B. McCullum, eminent scientists who supplied much of the inspiration which made possible these fine laboratories. His greatest compliments, however, are reserved for Dr. James Bovell, Prof. R. P. Howard, and the Rev. W. A. Johnson, the three teachers to whom he dedicated his famous medical textbook.

In part two Osler directs his remarks to the students, hoping that the majority of them will become 'vigorous, whole-souled, intelligent general practitioners'. It would appear that the Professor held the family doctor in high esteem. In a grandiloquent outburst the speaker at last reveals the true nature of the Master-Word which is Work. He urges the young disciples present to cultivate systematic working habits, give due attention to leisure, exercise, and avoid worry.

In the concluding section Osler lists about a dozen literary classics which should serve as essential bedtime reading for all medical students. In order to become trusted family counsellors he strongly advises them to 'spend the last half-hour of the day in communion with the saints of humanity'.

Professor Roland and his publisher are to be congratulated on producing an excellent reprint which should appeal strongly to Oslerophiles and medical students everywhere. The leaves of the book are set out in double columns, the right half of each page being exclusively reserved for Roland's illuminating and well-researched glosses.

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Bibliografía española de historia de la farmacia, vol. 1, by JOSÉ LUÍS VALVERDE, Universidad de Granada, 1971, pp. xiii, pp. 120, no price stated.

This first volume of a bibliography designed to cover the history of Spanish pharmacy is produced as a tribute to Professor José María Suñé Arbussá who was until his recent move to another university the holder of the chair of the history of pharmacy and medical jurisprudence in the University of Granada.

As the preface states, there have clearly been many difficulties to overcome in its preparation, not least the scarcity of material, the difficulty of assembling a complete set of some of the rare Spanish periodicals from which the material is drawn, and the need to draw on a wide variety of Spanish libraries, both national, institutional and academic to make the undertaking as complete as possible. Happily this venture has enjoyed co-operation from all parties, and it is agreeable to hail it as a fruit of Professor Suñé's labours in creating a centre for the study of the history of pharmacy, as well as a tribute to the enthusiasm he has obviously instilled into his assistants and pupils.

Completion however is not claimed by the compiler, and the second volume containing references to books and monographs and any additions that the present volume may need will be awaited with pleasure by historians of Spanish pharmacy. The present volume containing 1,500 references has drawn diligently on some fifty Spanish periodicals of historical and pharmaceutical interest, and this width of approach has produced the minor but pleasing anomaly that a few references of hispano-american interest have also been included. It is provided with copious and reliable indexes of authors, subjects, biographies, persons mentioned, and topographical references to Spain and foreign countries; and an examination shows that the author has indeed read the articles in question and indexed them according to substance rather than to title. It is perhaps worth noting for the second volume that there are a few additional references in German and English in *Current Work in the History of Medicine* published by the Wellcome Institute.

This and the succeeding volume will be a useful addition to any specialist library.

Smallpox Inoculation: An Eighteenth-Century Mathematical Controversy, by L. BRADLEY, Nottingham, Adult Education Department of the University of Nottingham, 1972, pp 72, illus , £0.75.

The popular view that improvements in medicine contributed nothing or indeed negatively to the doubling of population in Britain during the eighteenth century has recently been subject to critical re-appraisal. Part of the new literature has reviewed the techniques and scope of inoculation against smallpox and it has been suggested that this procedure ' . . . could theoretically explain the whole of the increase in population . . . '. Two contemporary documents have been edited and translated by Mr. Bradley to provide a background to the present debate—the analyses of Daniel Bernoulli and Jean Le Rond D'Alembert were part of a wealth of mathematical literature published in the middle of the eighteenth century on this subject. Bernoulli concluded that, despite its risks, inoculation could increase the average life span by three years; while D'Alembert, though not criticizing this conclusion, did not accept the method of analysis and felt that there was the danger that mathematicians would reduce all such medical advances to a set of equations. The introduction to these

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documents, though useful, is not totally satisfactory in that it fails to give a complete background to the documents, for example, the influence of La Condamine on Bernoulli in suggesting that the calculus of probability could be used in such an analysis is not mentioned. Although a general textbook is referred to the current controversy concerning eighteenth-century population growth is not given a sufficient discussion. Certainly, the papers of Bernoulli and of D'Alembert are important in the development of mathematical analysis, but to the economic and social historian they are of little interest, and to the medical historian the papers are not of sufficient rarity to warrant a reprinting. An opportunity has been lost to use these analyses as the basis of an adequate discussion of the new literature available on advances in medicine during the eighteenth century.

Achilles Pirmin Gasser (1505–1577), by KARL HEINZ BURMEISTER, Wiesbaden, G. Pressler Verlag, 1970, Vol. I: *Biographie*, pp. xi, 221, illus., DM 88; Vol. II: *Bibliographie*, pp. viii, 84, DM.68.

The first volume is an extensive biography of this Lutheran polyhistor who wrote on pharmacy, medicine, astronomy, astrology and history. In his *Apothekerordnung* of 1564 Gasser demanded that apothecaries should have a scientific education. To make out correct prescriptions their Latin should be perfect. They should be well acquainted with the substances of which materia medica consists and be good cooks who know how to distil. They should be reliable, particularly when prescribing poisonous substances, and should be at people's disposal day and night. When in doubt they should never hesitate to ask the doctor.

Gasser was born in Lindau in Upper Swabia, moved as a physician to Feldkirch and from there to Augsburg where he wrote his largest work, a history of Augsburg. In his person the practical man who courageously stayed in town through several plague epidemics and the book collector and voracious reader were united. Gasser possessed two thousand and nine hundred books including about two hundred manuscripts. Eighty of the books have been preserved with his signature, and ten of these can be found in the Wellcome Institute Library bound in vellum by some former owner who gave the various works together with some that had not belonged to Gasser the collective title *Veterum Medicorum Opuscula*.

The second volume is a bibliography of Gasser's works comprising thirty-seven manuscripts and fifty printed books. The two volumes to come are to deal with a hundred and fifty letters from and to Gasser, including thirty-nine letters from Konrad Gessner. However, the present two volumes are self-contained, with indexes and apparatus, and liberally illustrated. H. K. Burmeister notes on p. 199 the untrustworthiness of the woodcuts from Sebastian Münster's *Kosmographie*. As Walter Pagel pointed out in his review of the two Gasser volumes in *Ambix*, 1971, 18, 221–22 the woodcut of the bearded Gasser, vol. 2, p. 9, also occurs in Pantaleone's *Protopographiae* as the portrait of several different physicians. Not only this, but the beardless young Gasser on p. 8, too, appears in Pantaleone as Beatus Rhenanus, Theodorus Brand, Ludovicus Charinus and Jacobus Meierus, that is a historian, a philosopher and two Basel consuls.

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Anatomie und Chirurgie des Schädels, insbesondere der Hals-Nasen- und Ohrenkrankheiten nach Ibn al-Quff, by OTTO SPIES and HORST MÜLLER-BÜTOW, Berlin, De Gruyter, 1971, pp. viii, 160, DM.46.

Ibn al-Quff was an Arabic surgeon who lived in the thirteenth century A.D. Little has so far been published about him and this book is therefore a welcome addition to our knowledge of Islamic medicine. The authors deal first with the life of Ibn al-Quff and then give a detailed analysis of his book, which was a compendium for the practical surgeon. They describe its contents, its sources, Arabic medical terminology and the instruments used, with illustrations of them. Then follow the author's sections on the anatomy and physiology of the cranium and of the structures in it and surrounding it, including the eye, brain, and spinal cord. The third section deals with the surgery of these parts, but mainly concerns fractures of the skull and nose, ear, nose and throat lesions, and, as would be expected from an Arabic surgeon, cauterization of various parts of the head.

This is a scholarly work which gives us a new picture of Arabic surgery and will serve to emphasize the importance of the Arabs in their preservation and extension of Greek medical learning.

BOOKS ALSO RECEIVED

(The inclusion of a title in this list does not preclude the possibility of subsequent review.)

Bibliographie de l'Histoire du Livre en Belgique, 1968-69, Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale Albert I, 1970, pp. 114-187, [no price stated].

Bulletin of the Institute of History of Medicine (Hyderabad), edited by D. V. Subba Reddy. Quarterly journal—annual subscription Rs.30.

A Catalog of Books before 1700 in the Moody Medical Library, compiled by Margret Gaskill, edited by Cynthia Robinson, Galveston, University of Texas Medical Branch, 1973, pp. ix, 118, \$7.00.

RUBINS, J. L. (ed.), *Developments in Horney Psychoanalysis*, Huntington, N.Y., Krieger, 1972, pp. x, 335, front., \$12.50 (\$6.50 paperback).

SAID, HAKIM MOHAMMED (ed.), *Pharmacographia Indica: A History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in India*, (Hamdard, special issue, vol. XV, January-March 1972, nos. 1-12), pp. vi, 205, \$20.00.

SINGHAL, G. D., SINGH, L. M., and SINGH, K. P., *Diagnostic Considerations in Ancient Indian Surgery*, Allahabad, Dr. G. D. Singhal, 1972, pp. xxv, 250, £3.00.