

## Book Reviews

The section of the book dealing with the scientific work of Tomes might well have been extended, and a bibliography of his numerous papers would have been helpful. Probably the most important of his scientific papers is 'On the presence of fibrils of soft tissue in dental tissues', *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. CLVI, 1856, and this paper is reprinted in its entirety with the original illustrations.

Besides his important histological investigations, Tomes studied the shapes of forceps used for extracting teeth, and laid down principles for their construction. In this country at any rate, the modern conception of forceps made to fit accurately to the cervical part of the tooth dates from his work. He was not the first to suggest this, but his ideas became widely known through his lectures at the Middlesex Hospital and his book *A System of Dental Surgery*, London, 1859, which justly continued to be the standard textbook for many years.

In addition to all his scientific work, he had a large dental practice and was an excellent craftsman, contributing numerous papers on dental techniques to the dental journals.

The story of this tremendous corpus is well told by the author, and this work should be in the hands of all who are interested in the history of dentistry and the dental profession.

R. A. COHEN

*A Dictionary of Speech Pathology and Therapy*, by SAMUEL D. ROBBINS, London, Peter Owen, 1962, 112 pp. 30s.

This English edition of an American work which first appeared in 1951 is a useful supplement to the standard medical dictionaries for it contains definitions of all the specialist terms used in speech pathology and therapy and generally occurring in the literature of the subject. Each term has a guide to pronunciation, derivation, definition, and synonyms. A random sampling had revealed many terms not found at all in the standard dictionaries or, if found, only with a more generalized meaning.

F. N. L. P.

*Claude Bernard, Einführung in das Studium der experimentellen Medizin (Paris 1865)*, translated by DR. PAUL SZENDRÖ, with introduction and notes by PROFESSOR KARL E. ROTHSCHUH, *Sudhoff's Klassiker der Medizin*, vol. xxxv, Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1960, 350 pp., port., DM12.80.

In this country today, medical 'research' is fashionable. In fact, it has become a medical status symbol. Both the recent government reports on hospital medical staffing and planning have stressed that special provision should be made for research and that time should be specifically allotted for it. It has even been suggested in some quarters that every consultant should have one session of his contract set aside for 'thinking'. What Claude Bernard would feel about all this, I shudder to contemplate. Research is not an administrative concept, it is a habit of mind. As Bernard put it in his introduction—'to be worthy of the name, an experimenter must be at once theorist and practitioner'. It requires insatiable curiosity and a spirit of adventure. Just as Mallory was driven to climb Everest because 'it was there', so the researcher must possess the urge to accept the challenge of the unknown.

According to Professor Karl E. Rothschuh of Münster, who contributes a well-written and erudite introduction, this is, surprisingly, the first time that Claude

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Bernard's immortal classic has been translated into German in full. As he says, Bernard analysed as no one else before him the role of thought, ideas, and hypotheses in experimental medicine—hence the relevance and timeliness of this book to the problem of research today.

The translation is by Paul Szendrö with further biographical details and a commentary on the text by Roths Schuh. This commentary, although valuable, could be improved if in addition to the numerical sequence of the notes, the page on which they appear could be given as well for back reference. A complete bibliography by Rudolph Zaunick of all Bernard's works, as well as the references of other workers to him, whether biographical or otherwise, completes an excellent translation. The book is a handy size for the pocket, and the quality sturdy enough to resist the ravages of time. It is the thirty-fifth volume in the series Sudhoff's Medical Classics published by Barth of Leipzig under the aegis of Johannes Steudel and Rudolph Zaunick of the Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina. It proves that even in East Germany genius does not go unrecognized, although it is somewhat surprising that the more enlightened West Germany did not think of it first!

I. M. LIBRACH

*Préface d'André Vésale à ses Livres sur l'Anatomie, suivie d'une Lettre à Jean Oporinus, son Imprimeur*, texte introduit, établi, et annoté par LOUIS BAKELANTS, Brussels, Editions Arscia S.A., 1961, 87 pp., frontis.

As the translator and editor points out, although the text of the classic work of Vesalius is now mainly of interest to the historians of anatomy, the preface to the book is a document of permanent value in the history of culture. In it Vesalius speaks as a man of the Renaissance, not provoking authority but putting it to the test of reason and experience. The original Latin is printed facing the excellent French version and there are ample notes and an index. This beautifully produced little book is in every way worthy of its subject.

F. N. L. P.

*David Edwardes Introduction to Anatomy 1532. A facsimile reproduction with English translation and an Introductory Essay on Anatomical Studies in Tudor England* by C. D. O'MALLEY and K. F. RUSSELL, London, Oxford University Press, 1961, 64 pp., 15s.

The first English Anatomy here beautifully reproduced and most competently and lucidly interpreted and translated, is still 'medieval' (Mundinian) in type, although antedating Vesalius' *Fabrica* by not much more than a decade. Yet the little tract is in its own way a product of the Renaissance and so is its author. For he belonged to the younger generation of physicians who were trained in Greek and 'if the pattern were followed, would turn to the Galenic writings on anatomy in the original language as well as to those of Hippocrates'. Indeed it was the author of the present tract, David Edwardes (c. 1502–42) who, having held the Chair of Greek at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, turned to medicine—interpreting Galen at Cambridge—practised at Oxford, Bristol, and in and around Cambridge. He was responsible for at least one dissection—and the present treatise. This, however modestly, established the tradition of anatomical studies in England, although 'its very brevity (it fills no more than fifteen small pages) must have made it virtually useless'. Yet it contains