

## Book Notices

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EDWARD A. STEINHAUS, *Disease in a minor chord*, Columbus, Ohio State University Press, 1975, 8vo, pp. xviii, 488, \$20.00.

Before the publication in 1949 of Steinhaus's *Principles of insect pathology*, little systematic work had been carried out and printed in this special field. He died twenty years later, and his wife has edited the present book, which traces the history of a discipline that owed so much to him. It is largely autobiographical, but also surveys the emerging areas of knowledge and there is a lengthy bibliography (pp. 433–467). The author is revealed as an outstanding scientist, teacher, and humanist whose book will be of interest to biologists and ecologists as well as entomologists and specialists in invertebrate pathology. It is also an important contribution to the history of entomology, and in this respect is unique. The sub-title is itself unique as well as unusual: "Being a semihistorical and semibiographical account of a period in science when one could be happily yet seriously concerned with the diseases of lowly animals without backbones, especially the insects".

WALTER SULLIVAN (editor), *Science in the twentieth century*, (reprints from the *New York Times*), New York, Arno Press, 1976, 4to, pp. xii, 392, illus., \$35.00.

The series, *The great contemporary issues*, collects together cuttings and illustrations from the *New York Times* and presents them in facsimile reproduction. Here they are grouped in five chapters: 'Physics and astrophysics'; 'Astronomy and planetary science'; 'Earth sciences'; 'Life'; 'Science and society'. The fourth of these deals with genesis, genetics, the manipulation of life, and evolution. Appended is a list of suggested reading and an index. Owing to the nature of the original, some pieces have reproduced poorly. However, this volume is of great interest and value, for it presents useful historical information with contemporary comment. Perhaps one of the prestigious British dailies should adopt this excellent idea.

LOUISE TODD AMBLER, *Benjamin Franklin. A perspective*, Cambridge, Mass., Fogg Art Museum, 1975, 8vo, pp. 147, illus., \$3.50.

As part of the commemoration of the U.S.'s national Bicentennial, a display was mounted of Harvard memorabilia which allude to the whole range of Franklin's achievements and involvement with Harvard. The eighty-eight items are as varied as their subject was versatile, and they reveal interesting side-views of a remarkable man. This book, as well as being an elegantly produced catalogue, is a scholarly addition to Franklin studies, and has a brief introduction by Professor I. Bernard Cohen. It can be warmly recommended.

JOHN CLYDE OSWALD, *Benjamin Franklin, printer*, Detroit, Mich., Gale Research Co., 1974, 8vo, pp. xv, 244, illus., \$12.50.

In 1917 Mr. Oswald, a renowned collector of Frankliniana, published this study of Franklin (1706–1790) as printer, publisher, writer, and adventurer. It is now reprinted elegantly in facsimile, but there is no preface or essay introducing this aspect of Franklin's remarkable career and discussing the literature that has accumulated on it in the last sixty years.

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JOHN H. ELLIS, *Medicine in Kentucky*, Lexington, University Press of Kentucky, 1977, 8vo, pp. viii, 96, illus., \$4.95.

In this brief history of Kentucky medicine from the earliest times to the present, Mr. Ellis deals mainly with the evolution of professional institutions, rather than primarily with the famous medical men of the state, such as Daniel Drake, Ephraim McDowell, and Samuel D. Gross. It is a well-written, -illustrated, and -documented account, and it is by no means parochial. Considering the amount of history available, it is surprising that similar books examining the medical history of British counties have not appeared.

LYNDIA FLANAGAN (compiler), *One strong voice. The story of the American Nurses' Association*, Kansas City, Miss., American Nurses' Association, 1976, 8vo, pp. xiii, 692, illus., \$14.95.

The American Nurses' Association was founded in 1897, and this book commemorates the event, as well as the nation's bicentennial year. It has two sections: 'Nursing's key to advancement', a survey ranging from 1776 to 1976; 'Witnesses to nursing history', which contains biographical accounts of twenty-three outstanding women who contributed to the development of American nursing, from 1897 to 1976. There is ample documentation, but on the whole the material relates insufficiently to comparable developments elsewhere in nursing and medicine, and attempts to broaden the approach are not altogether successful. However, Mrs. Flanagan's volume will be a useful reference work to the history of nursing.

*The demographic history of Massachusetts*, [facsimiles of papers by R. R. Kuczynski, S. W. Abbot, Frank Wells, F. S. Crum, and Peter R. Uhlenberg], New York, Arno Press, 1976, 8vo, \$25.00.

Facsimile reprints of seven papers which have appeared between 1882 and 1969. They deal with registration laws, fecundity, vital statistics 1856–1895, divorces 1863–1882, birth rate 1850–1890, marriage rate, and cohort life cycles. They have been carefully selected, but no editorial comments or explanatory material have been added.

BRENDA H. ENGLISH, *Five generations of a Whitby medical family*, Whitby, B. H. Riddolls, 1977, 8vo, pp. 140, illus., £1.50 (paperback).

The author has had available a very large amount of documents and correspondence upon which to build her account of this medical family, which ranged through five generations from William English (1780–1843) to Thomas Anthony English, alive in the 1970s. Each of the nine members of the dynasty is considered in turn, and not only is there a biography of the individual, but also interesting sidelights on contemporary medical practice and details from supporting documents. Unfortunately there is no documentation, nor are we told where these manuscripts are likely to be in the future should scholars wish to consult them, and parts of the narrative are novel-like in style. Nevertheless, this is a useful contribution to British provincial medicine and similar books would be most welcome.

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RUTH A. FOX, *The tangled chain. The structure of disorder in the 'Anatomy of melancholy'*, Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London, University of California Press, 1976, 8vo, pp. xiii, 282, £8.00.

Much has been written on Burton's classic, but the present author is concerned with a detached consideration of its structural and thematic problems and their solutions rather than with the broader issues and with contemporary contexts. She considers it to be a unique artistic creation, a view her study is intended to substantiate. This she achieves in an able analysis which will be of interest to students of seventeenth-century English prose literature as well as to historians of medicine, especially those concerned with the history of psychiatry. It is the first detailed work on the artistry of the *Anatomy*, and deals in particular with its structural anomalies, depressions, and other curious features. Basically, Burton is attempting to order chaos and reaffirm truth.

CARL BINZ, *Doctor Johann Weyer*, New York, Arno Press, 1976, 8vo, pp. iv, viii, 189, \$11.00.

It is most useful to have high quality reprints of classics at modest prices, and this is one of the series, *Classics in psychiatry*, which reproduces the second edition of Binz's *Doctor Johann Weyer ein rheinischer Arzt der erste Bekämpfer des Hexenwahns. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Aufklärung und der Heilkunde* (Berlin, A. Hirschwald, 1896). A scholarly account of the life and work of Weyer (1515–1588) in excellent facsimile is presented, but unfortunately there is no introduction in which one might have expected a brief, but critical, analysis of the book, with reference to the considerable amount of literature on Weyer that has accumulated in the eighty years since its publication.

JOHN M. REISMAN, *A history of clinical psychology*, New York, Irvington Publishers, 1976, 8vo, pp. ix, 420, £11.80.

The custom of giving the second edition of a book a new title is now fortunately rare. It inevitably leads to confusion, but as far as the author is concerned there is the advantage of being thought by the unsuspecting to have written two books instead of one. The first edition of this book was entitled *The development of clinical psychology* and published in 1966. Now a ninth chapter on 'The oppressive environment, 1960–1969' is added, with little or no change in the text elsewhere. The dust-jacket blurb hails it as "must reading".

WILLIAM A. ROSSI, *The sex life of the foot and shoe*, London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1977, 8vo, pp. [vi], 265, illus., £4.75.

Apparently from earliest times the foot has had a direct role in sexuality, and the author, who is a footwear expert, discusses all aspects of this curious topic. A considerable amount of historical material is presented, but there are no references and only a relatively brief bibliography. The book contains a good deal of common sense, but also some flights of psychosexual fantasy. Nevertheless, it is one of the few works on the topic and it may stimulate further research into such claims as "The foot is an erotic organ and the shoe is its sexual covering" (p. 1).

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RAM KARAN SHARMA and VAIDYA BHAGWAN DASH, *Agnivesa's Caraka saṃhitā. (Text with English translation and critical exposition based on Cakrapāṇi Datta's Āyurveda Dipikā)*, volume 1: *Sūtra sthāna*, Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1976, 8vo, pp. xlvi, 619, Rs.75.00.

Unlike previous translations into English of the *Caraka saṃhita*, this version allows a reader unacquainted with Sanskrit syntax to grasp the various concepts of Āyurvedic medical practice. The *Sūtra sthāna* is a thesaurus of the latter, as well as including material on the intellectual preparation of the doctor. Also translated here, and for the first time in English, is the commentary by C. Datta, which elucidates many problems in the *Caraka*.

The text consists of descriptions of diseases and their treatment, the original Sanskrit and the translation being given, together with extensive and valuable comments. The book is mainly intended to disseminate knowledge of Āyurvedic medicine which is becoming increasingly popular nowadays. However, as a detailed account of Ancient Indian practice it represents an important contribution to the history of medicine in Antiquity.

P. V. SHARMA, *Indian medicine in the Classical Age*, Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1972, 8vo, pp. 265, Rs.30.00.

The Classical Age extended from A.D. 320 to 740 and was characterized by the full bloom of pure Indian culture, before the Mohammedan invasion. It produced a great deal of literature, and the author has gathered from it the contents of this book, which thus deals with all aspects of traditional Indian or Āyurvedic medicine. The first section considers Indian medicine in general and the second, drugs. The former (pp. 5–104) will be of greater value to the Western historian than the latter, as most of the therapeutic agents described are unknown to us. Comparison with contemporary medical practice in Europe and the Middle East will be interesting.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL STEERE, *Biological Abstracts/BIOSIS. The first fifty years. The evolution of a major science information service*, New York and London, Plenum, 1976, 8vo, pp. xvii, 233, illus., \$30.00.

The world's largest biological abstracting service is the American serial, *Biological Abstracts*. The story of its creation, development, and growth into an indispensable aid to research and teaching is given here, together with a series of portraits of the Trustees of the Biosciences Information Service.

ROSALIND MITCHISON, *British population change since 1860*, London, Macmillan, 1977, 8vo, pp. 99, £1.75 (paperback).

In view of the vast accumulation of population statistics during the last hundred years, this excellent survey, specially prepared for the Economic History Society as a guide to students, is especially welcome. It tackles all the main problems, of fertility, mortality, migration, marriage, and of the impact of war, and guides the reader through the voluminous data and literature. A specialist knowledge of mathematics or statistics is not necessary. Dr. Mitchison's book achieves all the aims set for it, and it will become widely popular.

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GEORGES DE MORSIER and MARCEL MONNIER, *La vie et l'oeuvre de Frédéric Battelli (1867–1941). L'école genevoise de physiologie de 1899 à 1941 (J. L. Prevost, F. Battelli, L. Stern)*, Basle and Stuttgart, Schwabe, 1977, 8vo, pp. [viii], 130, illus., S.Fr./DM.26.00.

The biography of Professor Battelli is quite brief (pp. 1–7), and the rest of the monograph is a detailed analysis of his contributions to biochemistry along with those of his colleagues, arranged according to research themes: the action on the heart, central nervous system, and muscles of electrical discharges; physiology and biochemistry of enzymes, hydroperoxydases and oxidases; endocrinology; physiology of blood, digestion, and the vagus nerve; neurochemistry and reflexes. There is a list of his 144 publications.

It has been claimed that, together with his teacher, Professor J. L. Prevost, Battelli's contribution to medicine equals that of Harvey. It is curious, therefore, that his name is not better known.

HERMANN OLDELEHR, *Seekrankheit in der Antike*, Düsseldorf, Tritlsche Verlag, 1977, 8vo, pp. [vi], 130, [no price stated]. (Heft 49 of *Düsseldorfer Arbeiten zur Geschichte der Medizin*.)

Based on an M.D. dissertation, this book gives the references to sea sickness made by fifty-two writers of Classical Antiquity, medical and non-medical. Each quotation is given in the original Greek or Latin, and then in a translation prepared by the author. It is, thus, encouraging to note that a thirty-year-old doctor is proficient in the classical tongues; the number of similarly qualified individuals in this country must be exceedingly small, if, in fact, any exist. Dr. Oldelehr's unique monograph is a scholarly study of a topic not previously investigated at this depth.

T. DOBY, *Development of angiography and cardiovascular catheterization*, Littleton, Mass., Publishing Sciences Group, 1976, 8vo, pp. xiv, 205, illus., \$18.00.

The author first surveys methods of demonstrating blood vessels before *in vivo* techniques became available following Roentgen's discovery of 1895, and experimental studies on corpses and animals before 1914. He describes random trials in living man 1914–1926, and then takes in turn cerebral angiography (1926–1931), aortography (1928–1931), cardiac catheterization (1929–1931), and visualization of the cardiac chambers (1923–1940). It seems curious that the more recent developments have been omitted, yet the first chapter, which is unscholarly and superficial, has been thought necessary.

GISELA REINEKING VON BOCK, *Bäder, Duft und Seife. Kulturgeschichte der Hygiene*, Cologne, Kunstgewerbemuseum der Stadt Köln, 1976, 4to, pp. 96, [no price stated].

An elegantly produced and well-illustrated history of personal hygiene. Arranged in chronological sequence from the Middle Ages to the present day, many of the items featured are from the Cologne arts and crafts museum, and they, along with the others, depict the public wash-places, the bathroom, and all the necessities and accessories for the toilet of the male and female. There is a brief bibliography.

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EUCHARIUS RÖSSLIN, *Der Swangern frauen und hebammen Rosengarten*, facsimile with introduction by Huldrych M. Koelbing, Dietikon/Zürich, Josef Stocker, 1977, 8vo, pp. 137, (reprint not paginated), illus., Sw.Fr.198.00.

At times when reprints of outstanding medical works are commonplace, it is a pleasure to welcome one that creates a new level of excellence. *Der Rosengarten* by Eucharius Rösslin, published first in 1513, is reproduced in excellent facsimile on paper that simulates aging. There is a substantial introduction by Professor H. M. Koelbing of Zürich which discusses Rösslin and his book. It is a classic in the history of obstetrics, but complete copies of the early editions are now difficult to find, for they have been thumbed out of existence. This reproduction, produced in a limited edition, is therefore a useful and aesthetically attractive contribution to the history of medicine.

BENTO P. M. SCHULTE and LAMBERTUS J. ENDTZ, *A short history of neurology in the Netherlands*, Amsterdam, privately printed for the authors on the occasion of the 11th International Congress of Neurology, September 1977, 8vo, pp. x, 53, illus., [gratis].

The title is not quite accurate because this monograph contains in chronological sequence unconnected accounts of the contributions of outstanding Dutchmen to neurology, rather than a narrative of advances. It ranges from Volcher Coiter (1534–1576) to Johannes Rademaker (1887–1957), after a brief 'Introduction', and there is a useful bibliography of the major publications of the selected individuals. It will be a valuable work of reference and it demonstrates graphically the important advances in neurology made by a relatively small country like the Netherlands.

MURIEL V. SEARLE, *Spas and watering places*, Tunbridge Wells, Midas Books, 1977, 4to, pp. 160, illus., £6.50.

Yet another attractive book on spas intended for the layman. It is a competent presentation, supported by many excellent illustrations, some unusual or unknown, but written in a clumsy and over-contrived style. The social significance of the spa and watering place fashion, from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries, is dealt with, and its atmosphere rather than formal history is aimed at. As a survey of a fascinating phenomenon, this book can be recommended. There are no references or bibliography.

PIERRE GOUBERT, *Clio parmi les hommes. Recueil d'articles*, The Hague and Paris, Mouton, (West Berlin, W. de Gruyter), 1976, 8vo, pp. 310, illus., DM.44.00.

A collection of thirty scholarly articles, all published previously, dealing with a variety of French domestic topics. Rural and urban life, demographic problems elucidated with parish registers, and other subjects are discussed. Most are the kind of paper that appears in the *Annales*, but few have been published there. It is therefore valuable to have a collection of material from diverse sources.

The usual French perversities of having the table of contents at the end of the book and omitting an index do not encourage the scholar to make full use of it.

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EDITH HEISCHKEL-ARTELT (editor), *Ernährung und Ernährungslehre im 19. Jahrhundert*, Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1976, 8vo, pp. 409, DM.74.00 (paperback).

These are the papers presented at a symposium in Frankfurt-am-Main, 5 and 6 January 1973. There are thirteen, all by German scholars, except one on 'Food adulteration in Britain in the nineteenth century and the origins of food legislation' (J. Burnett), which deals rather briefly with an immense topic. Others include instruction in scientific nutrition (Mani), feeding of children (Seidler), institutional feeding (Goerke), feeding of seamen (Schadewaldt), and German cookery-book literature (the late Walter Artelt). Each is a scholarly, well-documented contribution, and the collection is an important addition to our knowledge of feeding and nutrition in the nineteenth century.

JAMES P. JOHNSTON, *A hundred years eating. Food, drink and daily diet in Britain since the late nineteenth century*, Dublin, Gill & Macmillan, 1977, 8vo, pp. [x], 148, illus., £4.95.

The author, an economic historian, sheds new light on a popular topic, especially on the commercial and economic aspects. The main theme is the changes in dietary patterns seen particularly in the increasing variety of foods and drinks. The responsible firms producing commodities with well-known names are discussed, and the history of each is a fascinating story. Tables equating earlier with modern prices would have been valuable, as would have been more scrupulous documentation. Nevertheless, the book is a useful addition to the history of nutrition and will have wide appeal.

SIR GEOFFREY KEYNES, *John Ray. A bibliography 1660–1970*, Amsterdam, G. Th. Van Heusden, 1976, 8vo, pp. xvi, 184, illus., Dfl.45.00

The original, of which this is a facsimile reproduction, appeared in 1951. Added to it are now a new title-page and preliminaries, and 'Supplementary entries and addenda to the bibliography', which contains twenty-two additional or emended entries, a list of 'Recent reprints in facsimile', and 'Corrections', all by the author. An essential source-book and one of Sir Geoffrey's classic bibliographies is therefore available once more, with contents of enhanced worth.

KENNETH CLARK, *Animals and men. Their relationship as reflected in Western art from prehistory to the present*, London, Thames & Hudson, 1977, 4to, pp. 240, illus., £10.50.

As well as being magnificently illustrated, Lord Clark's book follows a theme little explored before: man's paradoxical feelings, involving love, exploitation, and destruction, towards animals as displayed in art from the palaeolithic age to Picasso. Its chapters represent these attitudes: 'Sacred and symbolic animals'; 'Animals observed', dealing with man's observations of animals; 'The beauty and energy of animals'; 'Animals beloved'; 'Animals destroyed'. The text is limited to about forty pages, and to it the 219 illustrations (eighty-four in colour) with extensive legends, are keyed. It is curious that although the pictures are identified accurately, there are

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no notes or references to the text and no bibliography. Royalties will go to the World Wildlife Fund.

*Drawings from Captain Cook's voyages. An unrecorded collection of fourteen ethnographical and natural history drawings relating to the second and third voyages*, London, Hartnoll & Eyre, 1976, 4to, pp. 57, illus., [no price stated].

During September and October 1976 fourteen works in gouache or pencil and wash from an unrecorded collection of ethnographical and natural history drawings relating to the second and third voyages were exhibited. This is the catalogue, with an excellent and scholarly introduction by Rüdiger Joppien and a detailed description of each item.

DAVID MACLAGAN, *Creation myths. Man's introduction to the world*, London, Thames & Hudson, 1977, 4to, pp. 96, illus., £2.50 (paperback).

An illustrated survey of the ways in which various cultures have accounted for the origin and nature of the world's life-structures. The author's aim is to suggest the diversity and complexity of interpretations of these myths. He provides a great deal of interesting information, but no documentation.

GUNTER MANN, W. F. KÜMMEL, GISELA KUHNERT and VOLKER RÖDEL (editors), *Medizin im alten Mainz. Zum 500 jährigen der Johannes Gutenberg-Universität*, Hildesheim, G. Olms, 1977, 8vo, pp. [iv], 206, illus., DM.28.00.

The editors, headed by the distinguished professor of the history of medicine in the University of Mainz, Gunter Mann, have collected six essays dealing with various aspects of early medicine in Mainz: the old Mainz medical faculty and contemporary science; galvanism and experimental medicine in Mainz around 1800; C. L. Hoffmann's plan for a medical college in Mainz; the establishment of Mainz midwifery under J. P. Weidmann in 1784; archives, instruments, etc., of the Mainz medical faculty in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the medical reform plan of A. M. Marchand in 1790. Together, they form a *Festschrift* of scholarship, supported by a valuable select bibliography of five hundred years of medicine in Mainz, which indicates the large amount of literature on provincial German medicine that exists.

ALFRED FORKE, *The world-conception of the Chinese*, (London, Probsthain, 1925), facsimile ed., New York, Arno Press, 1975, 8vo, pp. xiv, 300, \$17.00.

A facsimile reproduction of a book first published in 1925 by Forke (1897–1944), Professor of Chinese in the University of Hamburg. It provides an excellent background to any study of Chinese medicine, although no attempt has been made to up-date the text, and its value is thereby diminished.

JURAJ KÖRBLER, *Strahlen. Heilmittel und Gefahr. Eine Geschichte der Strahlen in der Medizin*, Vienna, H. Ranner, 1977, 8vo, pp. 162, illus., Ös.450.00.

A detailed history of radiotherapy in which the discovery, the uses, and the ill-effects of this powerful therapeutic agent are presented, with a lengthy bibliography

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and fifty-four excellent photographs. Little has been written on the topic, so that Professor Körbler's monograph will be most welcome. It can be strongly recommended.

A. E. MUSSON, *Science, technology and economic growth*, London, Methuen, 1972, 8vo, pp. x, 211, £2.00 (paperback).

Although this book was published in 1972, those unaware of it should be informed of its existence. It is concerned with the role of science in technical change during the Industrial Revolution, and comprises eight essays and a select bibliography. Each has appeared elsewhere, but their grouping now creates a remarkably useful anthology, especially for students. The editor's long introduction, written for the book, is of special value. It is a worthy member of Professor Peter Mathias' admirable series *Debates in Economic History*, and at the price it is a give-away.

JOHN WATNEY, *Mother's ruin. A history of gin*, London, Peter Owen, 1976, 8vo, pp. 152, illus., £4.95.

A brief account of the origin of gin in sixteenth-century Holland, its introduction into England, and the dire social consequences of its wide popularity are dealt with in a lively but superficial fashion. Material is undocumented, and the 'Bibliography' contains only nineteen titles. As an entertaining and informative volume it will, however, be popular.

### BOOKS ALSO RECEIVED

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

FOLKE HENSCHEN, *Patologiska anatomiens historia*, Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1977, pp. 128, illus., Sw.kr.39.00.

HELMUT J. JUSATZ, *Fortschritte der geomedizinischen Forschung*, Wiesbaden, Steiner, 1974, pp. [vi], 164, illus., DM.42.00 (paperback).

IOAN LEWIS (editor), *Symbols and sentiments. Cross-cultural studies in symbolism*, London, Academic Press, 1977, pp. x, 300, illus., £8.50.

WILLI MEHLAN, *Das Werk von Friedrich Tiedmann und Leopold Gmelin "Die Verdauung nach Versuchen"*, Inaugural Dissertation, Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Bonn, 1976, pp. 217, [no charge].

ROLAND MORTIER and HERVÉ HASQUIN (editors), *Bruxelles au XVIIIe siècle*, Brussels, Université de Bruxelles, 1977, pp. 157, [no price stated].

MARIA ELISABETH WASSERFUHR, *Der Zahnarzt in der niederländischen Malerei des 17. Jahrhunderts*, (Arbeiten der Forschungsstelle der Instituts für Geschichte der Medizin der Universität Köln, Band 1), Feuchtwangen, W. Germany, Kohlhauser, 1977, pp. [vi], 164, illus., [no price stated].