

## Book Reviews

prefaces, and of these 'second thoughts' only that for *Certain Physiological Essays* is of medical interest. Four of Boyle's books, all written rather late in life, are wholly on medical topics, but Fulton's survey and analysis of the rest of his writings disclose the quantity of medical observation and opinion in the physical and chemical tracts. Elsewhere he drew attention in detail to the basic importance of Boyle's discoveries about compression and decompression towards the physiological conquest of flight.

The medical reader of this *Bibliography* will find such likely topics discussed as respiration, blood transfusion, 'vitiating sight', and 'salubrity of the air'. He ought also to study Boyle on 'The vulgarly receiv'd Notion of Nature', and 'The Usefulness of experimental Philosophy', should mark his thermometers, watch him observing air-bubbles in water, read his description of snow-blindness, consider his atomic explanation of odours, and taste his sea-water sweetened. On all such subjects Boyle's curiosity was insatiable, and his interpretations very seldom at fault.

W. R. LE FANU

*Orthopaedia*. NICHOLAS ANDRY. Facsimile Reproduction of the First Edition in English, London 1743. 2 vols. Philadelphia and Montreal: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1961.

*L'Orthopédie ou L'Art de Prévenir et de Corriger dans les Enfants les Difformités du Corps* was published in Paris in 1741 when its author was eighty-three years old. A further edition in French, often confused with the first, was published in Brussels in 1743, and in this year an English translation was published in London. The volumes under review are a facsimile of this translation, with a brief introduction.

The work gave Orthopaedics its name. Andry—mindful of Scèvele de Sainte-Marthe's *Paedotrophia* of 1584 and Claude Quillet's *Callipaedia*, first published under a different name in 1656—compounded the Greek *Orthos* and *Paedion* 'to express in one Term the Design I propose, which is to teach the different Methods of preventing and correcting the Deformities of Children'.

Although in spite of his keen clinical perception Andry's pathology and pharmacy were those of the Middle Ages, he had an entirely fresh outlook upon the prevention and correction of deformities by principles that have since become fully established. In particular he understood active correction, which remains the keystone of physical treatment. He applied to this the remarkable observations of Leonardo da Vinci on equilibrium.

With the main work, was published Andry's thesis on *Whether moderate Exercise is not the best Preserver of Health*, advising such things as walking, riding, handball, football and tennis, and particularly dancing. He ascribed the benefits of taking the water chiefly to exercise. He abhorred corpulence, for which he advised not too much sleep, plenty of tea and coffee, abstention from chocolate and beer, moderation in food and drink, a great deal of walking and finally a most unappetizing concoction. He did not neglect the mind, and his psychological observations are sane, sound and sexless.

In the past, this classic of a prolific writer and contentious old man has been hard to come by. The publishers and prompters of the present facsimile have done a great service in making it available to all.

H. JACKSON BURROWS

*A History of Thoracic Surgery*. R. MEADE. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1961; pp. 933. £11.

Dr. Richard Meade is to be congratulated both on his imagination which stimulated him to write this book, and on the result. Thoracic Surgery, as a complete specialty, is