

Book Reviews

the influence of Africa upon him, as well as to his desire to further the cause of mutual understanding between western nations and the newly-emerging African states.

In his foreword the author does not forget to pay tribute to the British Museum and the Wellcome Historical Medical Library. He begins with an account of pre-historic times, followed by a review of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Arabian and European medicine. There are numerous illustrations of fair quality and some good maps dealing with such topics as the location of doctors up to 1917 and the university and health institutes after the Second World War. There are also lists of hospitals and Egyptian doctors since A.D. 641—beginning with Paulus von Ägina.

There is a surprising absence of a table of contents and an index, despite some sixty pages of references. There are also a few mis-spellings e.g. 'Encyclopedia' and 'E. Ashwoorth Underwood' (p. 139). Nevertheless the book can be recommended as a compact introduction to an intriguing subject.

I. M. LIBRACH

Medical Education: The Queen's-Rutgers Experience, 1792-1830, by DAVID L. COWEN, New Brunswick, New Jersey, State University Bicentennial Commission and the Rutgers Medical School, 1966, pp. vii, 54, gratis.

There was a parallel fermentation in medical education in the United States and in England at the turn of the eighteenth/nineteenth centuries, of different obvious causation, but probably due to the same intellectual and emotional growth, following the Independence of the United States and the French Revolution. This is a very interesting account of one such attempt in New York. The same enthusiasm among doctors, the same pooling of resources and display of individual initiative is common to both sides of the Atlantic, but the Americans had the disadvantage of having no diploma-giving authority comparable to the Society of Apothecaries, and had, in consequence, to persuade universities to co-operate. They showed a more robust, raw and crude line of behaviour than the English did (or did not disguise their intentions so well). In addition there was more personal antagonism between doctors and less professional spirit in America than in England. But the story of the troubles of two great and remarkable men and their persistence in disaster has a human as well as a professional interest.

CHARLES NEWMAN

Geschichte der medizinischen Fakultät. Die Frühgeschichte 1665-1840, by HEINRICH SCHIPPERGES (Geschichte der Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel 1665-1965), Neumünster, K. Wachholtz, 1967, pp. 188, illus., no price stated.

This part of a history of Kiel University published on the occasion of its third centenary covers the time from its comparatively late foundation up to the period of strictly scientific medicine (1840-1965) for which a separate volume is to follow. In the present volume the prevalent ideas, chief personalities and social conditions are discussed; facts are well documented, and, best of all, particular attention is paid to the syllabus during different phases of the life of the faculty. In the middle of the eighteenth century it had to be temporarily closed down because part of the university building had collapsed. The illustrations are good, there is a long list of sources and a name index, but a subject index would have been helpful for quick reference.

MARIANNE WINDER