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Albrecht von Haller (1708–1777). Zehn Vorträge gehalten am Berner Haller-Symposium vom 6. bis 8. Oktober 1977, Berne, Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Bern, 1978, 8vo, pp. x, 182, illus., S.Fr. 40.00 (paperback).

In commemoration of Haller's bicentenary a symposium was held at Berne in October 1977. The ten scholarly essays here published were presented there, and they discuss most aspects of this polymath's remarkable life. His poetry, politics, physiology, and botany, and his relations with Italy, Göttingen, Christianity, and the Enlightenment are discussed. A great deal is known about Haller's contributions to medicine of the eighteenth century, but some of the articles here deal with topics that are less well known. These are particularly welcome. While reading through this excellent book, it is sobering to reflect that there is almost no scholarship of this high calibre on Haller in English. It seems incredible that the man who was probably the most important influence on eighteenth-century medical science should have no worthwhile biography in English.

SUSAN FAYE CANNON, *Science in culture. The early Victorian period*, New York, Science History Publications; Folkestone, Kent, Dawson, 1978, 8vo, pp. xii, 296, £12.50.

The author is concerned with the development and professionalization of British science in the first two-thirds of the nineteenth century. Following a basic intellectual orientation to the period, she develops three main themes as analytical tools: Humboldt's influence and the appearance of one subject, "physics", the basic science; the founding and aims of the British Association to illustrate the professionalization of science; and the origin of other scientific societies. She also discusses at length the history of science as a part of general history and her own attitude to her discipline. It is a scholarly and thoughtful book that will repay close perusal, although its style will deter many.

THEODOR H. BENZINGER (editor), *Temperature, part II: thermal homeostasis*, (Benchmark Papers on Human Physiology, vol. 10), Stroudsburg, Pa., Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross, 1977, 8vo, pp. xiii, 414, illus., \$35.00.

The second volume of Dr. Benzinger's selections brings the survey up to the 1960s. As in the first volume, his selection is good and widely representative. The only criticism is that the facsimile reprints of articles in foreign languages are not translated and only inadequate summaries of their contents are provided. Thus the paper by Hensel and Zotterman (1951) has twenty-seven pages, but is summarized in one and a half, and it is not clear why the reprint of the original is included, as it appeared in a readily available journal. The bibliography and indexes are especially useful.

Together the two volumes present an excellent survey of a fascinating story, although the more recent material is perhaps too extreme. The publishers continue to provide a most acceptable service.

ROBERT J. KUCHLER, *Animal cell culture and virology*, (Benchmark Papers in Microbiology), Stroudsburg, Pa., Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross, 1974, 8vo, pp. xvii, 461, illus., \$29.00.

Continuing the praiseworthy series of anthologies of primary sources, Dr. Kuchler

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has collected together facsimile reprints of thirty-seven journal articles to illustrate the evolution of his chosen topic. As it is to be expected, all this material is recent, from the last three decades, the earliest article selected having been published in 1955. As in other volumes in the Benchmark series, reproduction of text and illustrations is excellent, but unfortunately all the articles have appeared originally in English with an unnaturally high incidence of American contributions. Surely Continental Europe and English-speaking countries other than the U.K. and the U.S.A. have carried out noteworthy research which should win them inclusion here? The exclusive use of periodical articles with no books represented is another curious feature.

R. BRUCE LINDSAY (editor), *Energy: historical development of the concept*, (Benchmark Papers on Energy, vol. 1), Stroudsburg, Pa., Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross, 1975, 8vo, pp. xiii, 369, illus., \$28.00.

The editor's first selection in this anthology of facsimile reprints of extracts illustrating the history of energy is a useful survey of its early historical development. Thereafter, the story from Aristotle to the twentieth century unfolds. There are three parts: 'Energy—early ideas and development of the concept'; 'The nature of heat'; 'Energy—the mid-nineteenth century breakthrough'. As is usual in this series, there is ample editorial comment and good indexes. Although most of the book deals with the physical aspects of energy, biological aspects are not overlooked in a balanced choice of selections.

DORIS H. MERRITT, *Infant nutrition*, (Benchmark Papers in Human Physiology' vol. 7), Stroudsburg, Pa., Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross, 1976, 8vo, pp. xv, 431, \$27.50.

The value of having a collection of facsimile reprints of outstanding contributions to a certain aspect of medical science is undoubted, and this series is providing anthologies useful to scholar and student. However, the favouring of American authors is creating an unbalanced and biased situation, which is defeating the laudable aim of tracing objectively the history of an area of research.

This volume is a prime example of this tendency. Thus it is curious that all of the thirty-eight selections appeared in English; that advances seem to have appeared only in journal articles and never in books; and that only three derive from non-American sources. If this trend continues it will be necessary to indicate in the books' titles the highly selective nature of the chosen material.

JAMES C. MOHR, *Abortion in America. The origins and evolution of national policy*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1978, 8vo, pp. xii, 331, illus., \$12.50.

During the nineteenth century a great deal of legislation concerning abortion was enacted in the United States of America. This book surveys the way in which this was brought about and the contestants in the intensely debated shift in social policy from a time when there were no laws forbidding abortion to when there were many. The most important anti-abortion lobby comprised the medical profession, perhaps more to help professionalize medical practice and to achieve respectability than for what would seem more obvious reasons. The clergy, interestingly enough, were less

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involved. Policy now seems to be more relaxed, as it was in the early nineteenth century.

Professor Mohr has written a scholarly and most interesting analysis of an important, but so far neglected, aspect of social history.

MARIA W. PIERS, *Infanticide: past and present*, New York, W. W. Norton, 1978, 8vo, pp. 139, \$7.95.

The author explores the origins and motives of this behaviour, and she hopes her book will lead to an understanding and thus prevention of it. One outcome is that children should receive from society the proper conditions in order to reach their potential, and women likewise should be allowed to attain their full maternal potential. There is more lobbying than history in this book, and although there is an ample bibliography, there is no precise documentation of the text.

CHARLES TILLY (editor), *Historical studies of changing fertility*, Princeton University Press, 1978, 8vo, pp. ix, 390, £18.40.

The editor has brought together nine scholarly essays to provide a unique survey of historical demography. It deals with particular populations in Western Europe and North America, and the central theme concerns the processes that have changed fertility patterns and the explanations that have been put forward for them. It is the first of several books on this topic that are planned, and if they achieve the excellence of this one it will be a notable series. The editor's introduction alone is a most useful survey, as is the bibliography, and, although some of the articles may defeat the innumerate, the book on the whole can be warmly recommended.

PATRICIA BRANCA, *Silent sisterhood. Middle-class women in the Victorian home*, London, Croom Helm, 1975, 8vo, pp. [viii], 170, £3.50 (paperback).

It is claimed that this is the first study of the Victorian woman in the home and in the family. The author shows the important part women played in the practical management of their homes, and has collected her extensive material mainly from literature directed at the middle-class female. The latter's role as mistress of the house and of the servants, as a mother, and as a woman are all dealt with in a scholarly and well-written book. The medical aspects are many: 'The struggle for better health'; 'The dynamics of Victorian motherhood'; birth control, child care, etc. Dr. Branca's study will therefore be of great value to many who are studying nineteenth-century British medicine.

DOUGLAS A. LORIMER, *Colour, class and the Victorians. English attitudes to the Negro in the mid-nineteenth century*, Leicester University Press, 1978, 8vo, pp. 300, £8.50.

Following the sympathetic feelings towards the Negro in the early nineteenth century aroused by the anti-slavery movement, the middle decades saw a reversal of this attitude due, according to Professor Lorimer, to the changing social and political climate of mid-Victorian England. It is thus the attitudes of the whites, and not of the blacks that form the basis of his study. The scientific aspects of racism will

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be of particular interest to the historian of British science and medicine, and this book will provide them with an excellent, scholarly source of information on a topic that demands further investigation.

DAVID PHILIPS, *Crime and authority in Victorian England*, London, Croom Helm, 1977, 8vo, pp. 321, £8.50.

The author examines crime in the Black Country during the period 1835 to 1860. Using as a basis 20,000 cases, he can show relationships between crime and economic conditions, examine the type of person who transgressed, and the punishments inflicted. It is clear that whereas property offences were very numerous, homicide was rare. Dr. Philips has chosen a limited period during which the effects of the Industrial Revolution can be observed on both criminal and law-enforcer. He has also limited the area examined, and it is to be hoped that others will make comparable investigations elsewhere, further to add to a fascinating aspect of social history. The background medical and medico-legal aspects should receive closer attention.

NORBERT ELIAS, *The civilizing process. The development of manners*, New York, Urizen Books, 1978, 8vo, pp. xviii, 314, \$15.00.

The original edition of this book appeared in German in 1939, with the central theme of modes of behaviour considered to be typical of Western civilized man and viewed historically from the thirteenth century to the present day. The author (born 1897), a classical sociologist, deals with broad issues first; the social development of the concepts "civilization" and culture, using Germany and France as illustrations and providing chronologically arranged quotations. In the rest of the book he considers specific examples of human behaviour and the role of their transformation in the process of civilization: behaviour at table; on nose-blowing and spitting; on behaviour in the bedroom. This study is fully documented and will be read by historian and sociologist in particular, but is equally accessible to all others who are concerned with the emergence of modern Western culture and civilization.

IRA E. HARRISON and SHEILA COSMINSKY, *Traditional medicine: implications for ethno-medicine, ethno-pharmacy, maternal and child health, mental health, and public health. An annotated bibliography of Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean*, New York and London, Garland Publishing, 1976, 8vo, pp. ix, 229, \$22.00.

JAMES WALLACE MILDEN, *The family in past time*, New York and London, Garland Publishing, 1977, 8vo, pp. xix, 200, \$19.00.

KATHLEEN EMMETT and PETER MACHAMER, *Perception. An annotated bibliography*, New York and London, Garland Publishing, 1976, 8vo, pp. x, 177, \$20.00.

Each of these bibliographies is a useful and important tool for scholars and students. The titles of the first two differ widely, but their contents have the same general form. The numbered items are arranged by appropriate grouping, and each citation is complete, and the great majority have valuable, descriptive comments. In the third there is no grouping but a subject index, whereas the other two have author indexes.

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It is to be hoped that the publishers plan to add further titles to this series of excellent source-books.

JAMES MARCHANT, *Alfred Russel Wallace. Letters and reminiscences*, [facsimile of 1916 ed.], New York, Arno Press, 1975, 8vo, pp. viii, 507, \$29.00.

J[AMES] R[IDDICK] PARTINGTON, *Origins and development of applied chemistry*, [facsimile of 1935 ed.], New York, Arno Press, 1975, 8vo, pp. xii, 597, \$34.00.

The History, Philosophy and Sociology of Science Series adds two more titles to its growing list of reprints. These two classics, long out of print, are very different: the one a revealing, biographical and autobiographical account (1916) based on letters and reminiscences of Wallace (1823–1913) and including a list of his writings; the other a standard history of chemistry (1935) which deals only with the non-Classical Mediterranean cultures and is replete with documentation, as is usual in Professor Partington's writings.

Compared with the price of modern books, these excellent hard-cover reprints are not expensive, so that although most popular with libraries, they are also within the reach of the private collector. The publishers should again be complimented on the valuable contributions they are making to the world of scholarship.

WILLIAM COLEMAN and CAMILLE LIMOGES (editors), *Studies in history of biology*, volume 2, Baltimore, Md., and London The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978, 8vo, pp. [vi], 209, £9.75.

The second volume of this annual collection contains six essays of the same high scholarly level as in the first volume of 1977. They deal with the medical components in Cabanis's science of man (Staum); history of life in the mid-nineteenth century (Ospovat); Pasteur and molecular dissymmetry, 1844–57 (Kottler); Kovalevskii and his paleontological work (Todes); the role of mathematical population geneticists in the evolutionary synthesis of the 1930s and 1940s (Provine); a review of contemporary Marxist history of science (Haraway).

The editors are to be congratulated on adding another volume to a series destined to be prestigious.

JOSEPH BROZEK and RAND B. EVANS (editors), *R. I. Watson's selected papers on the history of psychology*, Hanover, New Hampshire, University Press of New England, 1977, 8vo, pp. xiii, 393, \$20.00.

As the editors point out, R. I. Watson occupies in the development of the historiography of psychology a place of distinction as organizer, teacher, editor, and author. It is therefore of the greatest value to have his papers on this topic collected together. There are twenty-two of them, ranging widely over the history of psychology and the lives of eminent psychologists. There is also an autobiography (pp. 1–22), a 'Classification of eminent contributors to psychology 1600–1967 . . .', and a bibliography of Watson's writings.

This is an important contribution to the history of psychology and will appeal to a wide circle of psychologists, psychiatrists, and historians of medicine.

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VILHELM MØLLER-CHRISTENSEN, *Leprosy changes in the skull*, Odense University Press, 1978, 4to, pp. 149, illus., D.kr.120.00 (paperback).

Professor Møller-Christensen's work on the palaeopathology of leprosy is well known, and he has written extensively on his pioneer and unique investigations. The present book is based on findings from systematic excavations carried out over a period of twenty years. His skeletal material represents 650 lepers from a medieval leprosarium which functioned from 1250 to 1550. The author is to be congratulated on the lucid presentation, both textual and illustrative, of the skeletal changes of the leper's skull. His book is another classic and a most useful work of reference.

VERN L. BULLOUGH and BONNIE BULLOUGH, *The care of the sick. The emergence of modern nursing*, London, Croom Helm (New York, Neale Watson Academic Publications), 1979, 8vo, pp. [vi], 311, £9.95, \$15.00.

A number of books on the history of nursing have been published recently. This one is by two professional historians of medicine, and they have produced the best of the batch. Nursing is traced from Antiquity to the present day with full consideration of background influences and events. There is an excellent bibliography and thirty-one pages of notes and references, but no illustrations. Perhaps undue reference has been made to American nursing, but all major countries are dealt with. The book can be warmly recommended.

PHILIP A. KALISCH and BEATRICE J. KALISCH, *The advance of American nursing*, Boston, Mass., Little, Brown, 1978, 8vo, pp. ix, 757, illus., \$10.95 (paperback).

Unlike many histories of nursing, this book takes into account many of the background influences that have affected the development of the profession. It is well written and sumptuously illustrated. Each chapter has a useful summary and its references. In addition there is an excellent 'Bibliography'. Although it deals specifically with the American scene, it will be of interest to all concerned with the history of nursing in general.

JAMES A. ROSS, *The Edinburgh School of Surgery after Lister*, Edinburgh, Churchill Livingstone, 1978, 8vo, pp. x, 220, illus., £7.00.

Alexander Miles's small book *The Edinburgh School of Surgery before Lister* was published in 1918. It was mainly a superficial history based on a sequence of biographies of outstanding surgeons, with a brief list of references and an index. The present book is arranged in the same way, the main themes being experimental and scientific surgery, the emergence of the specialties, the general surgeons, teaching of surgery, otolaryngology, ophthalmology, and gynaecology. However, in the sixty years since Miles's book, the historiography of medicine has changed a great deal, and the old technique of biographical, parochial, and anecdotal history is no longer acceptable for the recording of an important development in British medicine. This book does, however, provide useful data, including a few bibliographies of individuals' writings, which will be useful to future historians, but an index is not provided.

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A. RUPERT HALL and NORMAN SMITH (editors), *History of Technology*, 3rd annual volume, 1978, London, Mansell, 1978, 8vo, pp. vii, 187, illus., £13.00.

In this third annual volume there are eight articles, half being of a more general nature, and the others dealing with less usual themes such as Roman aqueducts, fuel technology, and wave-calming oil. The high standard of scholarship is maintained, but unfortunately the price must remove the series from the shelves of private readers.

B. S. HALL and D. C. WEST, *On pre-modern technology and science. Studies in honor of Lynn White jr.*, Malibu, Calif., Undena Publications for the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, University of California (Los Angeles), 1976, 4to, pp. [iv], 233, illus., \$21.00 (\$17.00 paperback).

There are ten Festschrift essays, dealing with texts and writers, technology diffusion, water-mills, winter and technical secrets, and the Scientific Revolution; and including an 'Introduction: scholarly underdevelopment, the state of the field' by the editors. Each is an original, scholarly contribution, and together they form a balanced view of pre-modern technology and science. The contributors include Rupert Hall, Stillman Drake, Joseph Needham, and Thomas F. Glick, which alone testify to the excellence of this memorial volume for an outstanding pioneer in the history of technology.

NANCY G. SIRAIISI and LUKE DEMAITRE (editors), *Science, medicine and the university 1200–1550. Essays in honor of Pearl Kibre*, (*Manuscripta*, July and November 1976), Saint Louis, Mo., Saint Louis University Library, 1976, 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 67–252, \$2.00 per volume.

Of these twelve essays, three deal primarily with medical topics: 'Scolasticism in compendia of practical medicine, 1250–1450' (Demaitre); 'The *Libri morales* in the Faculty of Arts and Medicine at Bologna' (Siraisi); 'Two Montpellier recipe collections' (McVaugh). There are, however, a number of references to medicine in other essays. As is to be expected, the scholarship here evinced is impeccable.

JOHN HATCHER, *Founders of medical laboratory science*, edited by A. D. Farr, London, Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, 1978, 8vo, pp. 175, illus., £2.00 (paperback).

The author, in his retirement, wrote a series of biographical sketches, and fifty-four of them are gathered here. It forms a useful collection, but in most instances the information is readily available elsewhere. There are no references, and the author's background knowledge of the history of medicine is at times faulty.

ARTHUR L. CAPLAN (editor), *The sociobiology debate. Readings on ethical and scientific issues*, London, Harper & Row, 1979, 8vo, pp. xiv, 514, £7.95.

One of the most heated debates in biology today is that concerning sociobiology. The author aims in this book to put the issues in perspective. and begins with a selection of readings to illustrate "Historical forerunners": Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Kropotkin, Allee, and Tiger and Fox. The rest of the book is concerned with modern problems, and the papers chosen discuss the influence and impact of sociobiology on a

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wide variety of disciplines. For a deeper understanding of a contemporary contentious issue, Mr. Caplan's book will be helpful. However, apart from a brief 'Introduction', there are no editorial comments or guides for readers concerning the selected pieces, and this greatly reduces the work's usefulness.

GEORG FISCHER, *Chirurgie vor 100 Jahren. Historische Studie über das 18. Jahrhundert aus dem Jahre 1876*, Berlin, Heidelberg, and New York, Springer, 1978, 8vo, pp. x, 585, DM.48.00/\$24.00.

Fischer, of Hannover, published his excellent history in 1876, and this is a straight reprint with only a brief introduction and no index. There is also virtually no literature referred to precisely. However, it is still an important book, written, as Fischer pointed out, for the practising surgeon rather than for the historian, and its re-availability will be welcomed.

PETER FAIRLEY, *The conquest of pain*, London, Michael Joseph, 1978, 8vo, pp. 272, illus., £5.50.

Pain and its relief seem to fascinate non-medical writers. This journalistic production is yet another contribution to the extensive literature, to which the author, predictably, makes no precise references, despite the large number of quotations. His grasp of historical matters is perhaps typified by the bold, blurb statement that ". . . Early researchers—among them da Vinci and Descartes—made important discoveries about the brain and the nervous system [*sic*]. . . ."

J. ARTHUR MYERS, *Captain of all these men of death. Tuberculosis historical highlights*, St. Louis, Missouri, Warren H. Green, 1977, 8vo, pp. xxi, 282, \$17.50.

Rather than a history of tuberculosis, this is a review of the literature. The first three chapters (pp. 3–62) deal with the disease up to 1899 and contain nothing new. The remaining 220 pages are concerned with the present century and provide useful information; much of it, however, relates to the United States. The material is well documented, but the author's style leaves much to be desired and his lack of historical understanding is often evident.

J. R. PORTER and W. M. S. RUSSELL, *Animals in folklore*, Cambridge, D. S. Brewer for the Folklore Society, 1979, 8vo, pp. [viii], 292, illus., £9.00.

To commemorate the centenary of the Folklore Society thirteen scholarly essays have been collected together under four headings: 'Animal motifs'; 'Regional studies'; 'Shape changing'; 'Animal images'. They are introduced by a survey of the Society's history and cover a wide span of topics, ranging from the werewolves to animal fossils as charms. A great deal has already been written on them, but often at a superficial and unscholarly level. These articles are therefore not only inherently important but they are an indication of the increasing stature of folklore studies as an academic discipline.

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ARTEM LOZYNSKY, *Richard Maurice Bucke, medical mystic. Letters of Dr. Bucke to Walt Whitman and his friends*, Detroit, Mich., Wayne State University Press, 1977, 8vo, pp. 203, illus., \$12.95.

A selection of 114 letters from Bucke (1837–1902) to Walt Whitman and his friends and admirers is the basis of this book. Professor Lozynsky introduces each phase of the correspondence with an account of how Bucke's friendship with Whitman and his circle grew. Bucke, a great-grandson of Sir Robert Walpole, had led an adventuresome life exploring parts of the American continent, and he graduated in medicine at McGill University in 1862. He read widely in European literature and devoted himself to psychiatry. In 1872 he had a cosmic experience and then became increasingly influenced by Whitman, wrote his biography in 1883, and was one of his three literary executors. Bucke has been described as "one of the most remarkable of nineteenth-century Canadians" and this biography will help to secure his position even more safely.

JEAN RUSSELL GEBBETT, *Henslow of Hitcham, botanist, educationalist, and clergyman*, Lavenham, Suffolk, Terence Dalton, 1977, 8vo, pp. 139, illus., £4.40.

The Reverend Professor John Stevens Henslow (1796–1861) was an outstanding botanist and a friend of Charles Darwin. He taught botany at Cambridge University and at Hitcham in Suffolk, and was tutor to the royal children. He was scientist, reformer, and science educator, and the author of this scholarly and well-illustrated book gives an excellent picture of him and, at the same time, of early Victorian botany and science in general. It will, therefore, have a double attraction, and its low price will, it is hoped, assure it a wide circulation.

ALAN C. JENKINS, *The naturalists. Pioneers of natural history*, London, Hamish Hamilton, 1978, 4to, pp. 200, illus., £6.95.

The naturalist pioneers in the last two hundred years have dispelled man's ignorance of his environment and of other creatures, and have replaced it with interest and sympathy. This book deals with celebrated pioneers such as John Ray, Linnaeus, Gilbert White, Charles Waterton, and Charles Darwin, and with others less well known. The contributions of zoos and nature parks is also important, and the ways in which nature has been depicted by artist and photographer have all contributed to our awareness and appreciation of life about us. The book is beautifully and lavishly illustrated, and, owing to the current upsurge of interest in animal life, it should prove popular, and justifiably so.

MORRIS H. SAFFRON, *Surgeon to Washington. Dr. John Cochran (1730–1807)*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1977, 8vo, pp. xiii, 302, illus., \$21.00.

The author maintains that historians have given undue praise to the Philadelphian doctors during the American Revolution, and that the subject of this book has not received the acclaim he deserves. Cochran was Surgeon-General, and had a remarkable record of activities during the war years, which left him universally admired and with an unsullied reputation. Dr. Saffron here produces the evidence to support this opinion: a detailed and well-written biography; Cochran's letter-book, 1781–1782;

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additional letters; letters to Cochran; and a biographical index. Altogether this is a praiseworthy book, rehabilitating a person about whom not enough has so far been known.

VANESSA S. DOE (editor), *The diary of James Clegg of Chapel en le Frith 1708–55*, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Record Society, 1978, 8vo, pp. lii, 304, illus., £8.00.

James Clegg (1679–1755) was a Dissenting Minister in the Peak District. After he entered the ministry, he served an apprenticeship and obtained a medical degree in 1729. He travelled extensively in the area around his home and had a wide circle of friends. His diary is, therefore, of special interest and significance to the history of provincial British medicine. His daily entries (1727–1755) were usually quite brief, but together they comprise an important social and medical document, which reveals a great deal about the daily life of a busy general practitioner and of the people to whose souls and bodies he administered. The first part goes up to 1736; there is a lengthy introduction and an excellent index. With the growing interest in the social history of medicine and social history itself, this, and the promised second volume, should have a wide appeal.

KENNETH FITZPATRICK RUSSELL, *The Melbourne Medical School 1862–1962*, Melbourne University Press, 1977, 8vo, pp. xiv, 277, illus., Aust.\$24.00.

Professor Russell, who has made many contributions to the history of medicine, is to be congratulated on his latest. He has given a scholarly and detailed account of his own School, which in its earlier days had to struggle against more difficulties than most. A great deal of archival material has been used, but unfortunately the text, which contains many quotations, has no references. A useful feature is a complete list of graduates, which reveals that there were only twenty-three in the first decade of the School's existence.

Festschrift for Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell. Proceedings of a symposium arranged by the Section of Medical History, Australian Medical Association (Victorian Branch) 25.2.77., Melbourne, Queensberry Hill Press for the Department of Medical History, University of Melbourne, 1978, 8vo, pp. 199, illus., [limited edition, no price stated].

As a tribute to Professor Russell, for many years Professor of Anatomy and Medical History in the University of Melbourne, nine essays, presented at a symposium in 1977, have been gathered together in an elegantly produced volume. Five of them are biographical, and the rest on topics which include 'Malingering in the Penal Era' (Gandevia), and 'Medical women and the dancing mania' (Mrs. Russell). They vary considerably in quality, but the book will be of interest to a wide audience of historians of medicine.

GARLAND E. ALLEN, *Thomas Hunt Morgan. The man and his science*, Princeton University Press, 1978, 8vo, pp. xvii, 447, illus., £17.60.

Morgan (1866–1945) was one of America's most outstanding geneticists, for he and his group were able to provide a physical basis to Mendelian theory by demon-

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strating the structural relationship between genes and chromosomes. This pioneer work won for him a Nobel Prize in 1933. Not only is this book an excellent biography of Morgan, it also presents a survey of American biology at the beginning of the present century and of the intellectual background in general. It will be of great interest to historians of biology and of medicine, as well as to biologists in general and geneticists in particular.

BOOKS ALSO RECEIVED

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

HANS-ANTON ADAMS, *Deutsche Marinelazarette von den Anfängen bis Heute*, inaugural dissertation, University of Cologne, 1978, 8vo, pp. 124.

[Exhibition catalogue], *In the circle of Sir Joseph Banks: some physicians*, London, Royal College of Physicians, 1978, 4to, pp. 27.

Bibliography of the history of medicine, no. 13: 1977, Bethesda, Md., National Library of Medicine, 1978, 4to, pp. x, 262, \$4.50 (paperback).

Gesnerus, 1978, 35; Aarau, Switzerland, Sauerländer, pp. 174, [no price stated].

FRANCISCO MENDEZ ALVARO, *Historia del periodismo médico y farmacéutico en España*, Valladolid, Ediciones de la Universidad de Valladolid, 1978, 8vo, pp. 179, [no price stated].

JUAN RIERA, *Las polemicas lulistas y el consejo de Castilla (1750–1765)*, Valladolid, Ediciones de la Universidad de Valladolid, 1977, 8vo, pp. 153, [no price stated].

RUDOLF SCHMID, *Die Medizin im Oberhalbstein bis zum Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts*, Aarau, Switzerland, Sauerländer, 1978, 8vo, pp. 108, S.Fr. 20.00 (paperback).

FREDERICK SUPPE (editor), *The structure of scientific theories*, 2nd ed., Chicago and London, University of Illinois Press, 1977, 8vo, pp. xiv, 818, \$10.00.

ROGER A. E. WELLS, *Dearth and distress in Yorkshire 1793–1802*, University of York, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, 1977, 8vo, pp. 49, 80p. (+ 10p postage).

A. WINDORFER and R. SCHLENK, *Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kinderheilkunde. Ihre Entstehung und historische Entwicklung*, Berlin, Heidelberg, and New York, Springer, 1978, 4to, pp. [viii], 199, illus., DM.38.00/\$19.00.