

Book Reviews

The author shows that the objects of the College, the promotion of public health, reduction of the danger of self-administration of medicines, and the provision of a helpful service to members have been fulfilled. Members, termed 'Fellows', must have practical experience as registered pharmacists and agree to comply with both laws and ethics relating to pharmacy and with the rules of the College, now affiliated with the parent Pharmaceutical Association. Professional relations with the medical profession, with industry and with public health authorities have brought benefits nationally and to the members; for the most part this is claimed to have been 'out of proportion for the size of the organization'. One of the titles of a publication was 'We Just Didn't Know Our Own Strength'. What the strength or size of the College is we are not told: it is therefore difficult for readers to assess what number of practising pharmacists support the aims and ethics of the College, out of perhaps a total of some 70,000 pharmacists in the U.S.A.

The author has produced a history, fully documented, that should become more valuable with the growth of the College and the passing of the years.

LESLIE G. MATTHEWS

A Medical Bibliography (Garrison and Morton). An Annotated Check-list of Texts illustrating the History of Medicine, by LESLIE T. MORTON, 3rd ed., London, Andre Deutsch, 1970, pp. 872, £12.60.

The third edition of this standard reference work, first published in 1943, is notable for the substantial expansion in the sections devoted to the history of general medicine and surgery and of the specialties. This justly reflects the great increase in the publication of scholarly work in this field, some of which supersedes work noticed in earlier editions. For the first time, the number of entries (7,534) amounts to more than twice the number in Fielding Garrison's original list which formed the basis of this work. Of this total, about ten per cent (744) represent references which are given for the first time in this edition, while more than a hundred entries appearing in earlier editions have been deleted. Numbers for these entries have not been used again, except for more up-to-date histories of the subject, and the insertion of new references has been made so as not to disturb the original numbering.

All medical librarians and historians of medicine will be grateful to Mr. Morton for his revision of a work which has proved a valuable aid for nearly thirty years.

F. N. L. POYNTER

Otfried Foerster, Physician and Naturalist (1873-1941), by K. J. ZÜLCH, Berlin, Springer Verlag, 1969, pp. viii, 111, illus., DM. 24.

The contribution of neurosurgery to the elucidation of neuro-physiological knowledge remains to be fully explored. One of its early pioneers forms the subject of this tribute.

Otfried Foerster was born in 1873 and died in 1941. In his younger days he met such giants as Déjèrine, Marie, Babinski and Wernicke. His most memorable meeting, however, was when he was asked by Rathenau to see Lenin in 1922. As a surgeon he will be best remembered for his operation of posterior root section for the diminution of spasticity (Foerster's operation).

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This paperback is an English translation of Zülch's original tribute to Foerster in 1966. As well as a biography it contains excerpts of his most important papers and contributions to neurosurgery and many figures and interesting photographs.

I. M. LIBRACH

The Unique Legacy of Dr. Hughlings Jackson, by ARTHUR M. LASSEK, Springfield, Illinois, C. C. Thomas, 1970, pp. v, 146, \$6.75.

This useful little book begins with a short, anecdotal biography, and presents a summary of Hughlings Jackson's major writings and an exegesis of his theories, making them available in an easily understood form. Jackson's doctrines of evolution and dissolution are recounted in some detail, but it is unfortunate that their relation to Herbert Spencer's synthetic philosophy—of which they are a neurologist's restatement and development—is not discussed. The book ends with the author's own evolutionary (i.e. anatomical) classification of nervous disease: this is irritatingly naive, for eponymous and pathological disease names often have a more precise meaning than names incorporating anatomical levels.

Mis-spellings are also irritating, and anyone who turns from text to index for reassurance about Friedreich's ataxia or the Klippel-Feil syndrome will be disappointed. Nevertheless, this book serves as a reminder of Jackson's genius, and is recommended to neurologists and historians.

PAUL LEWIS

(1) *Hundert Jahre Medizinische Fakultät Innsbruck 1869–1969*, by FRANZ HUTER, (Veröffentlichungen der Universität Innsbruck 17. Forschungen zur Innsbrucker Universitätsgeschichte VII), 2 vols., pp. xviii, 536, illus., 1969, no price stated.

(2) *Der tierärztliche Unterricht in Innsbruck 1781–1900*, by FRANZ HUTER, Vienna, H.Böhlhaus Nachfolger (for the Osterreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften), 1969, pp. 47, illus., ös. 60.

(1) Innsbruck with its magnificent background of snow-covered mountains that seem to rise up straight from behind the main street is for most of us a charming holiday memory, and it is difficult to imagine that it has been the seat of a university that has produced such great medical figures as Rokitansky and Trendelenburg. The hundred-and-twenty-nine portraits of the more important members of the Medical Faculty help to cast our mind back to a history given in great detail and with a wealth of documentation. The first volume deals with the history of the Faculty as a whole, and the second volume tells of the vicissitudes suffered by each Chair and Institute. There are statistics of the number of medical students of each year and their percentage in relation to the total of students at Innsbruck. There are similar tables for foreign and for women students. After the annexation by Nazi Germany, we read, a Chair and Institute for Heredity and Race Biology was introduced, which since 1945 serves as a Chair for Anthropology and 'Erbbiologie', a term perhaps best rendered into English by 'Genetics'. Potted biographies are incorporated in the text and can be found through the name indexes. All in all, two handsome volumes devoted to the university and medical history of a unique corner of the world.