

Book Reviews

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. Böhlau Nachfolger (for the Österreichischen 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.

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(2) This is a detailed history of veterinary education in Innsbruck from its Viennese beginnings in an institution founded after the Seven Years' War for the training of army blacksmiths to preserve the health of cavalry horses, and progressing to become a subject taught at the University of Innsbruck. One of the pioneers among the teachers was J. G. Wolstein whose book on cattle epidemics was translated into Latin and into nearly all the languages spoken in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He also founded the first veterinary hospital in Austria, which gradually extended its patients from horses to cattle, sheep and pigs. The planned Institute for Veterinary Medicine did not come into being during the period covered, and the subject was neglected, its teaching often being reduced to two or three hours a week, preferably between six and seven o'clock in the morning. Finally, with the growing centralization of administration and learning in Vienna, the Chair at Innsbruck University was allowed to lapse.

This monograph fulfils exactly what its title promises. The unintended picture emerging is the fact that, by and large, well into the nineteenth century, animals and their health in our western civilization were only regarded as important in connection with war or as potential food. It is salutary to remember that the first veterinary hospital in India, founded by the Buddhist king Ashoka during the third century B.C., took in all manner of animals because they were suffering sentient beings.

MARIANNE WINDER

- (1) *Karl Bonhoeffer: Zum Hundertsten Geburtstag 31 März 1968*, ed. by J. ZUTT, E. STRAUS and H. SCHELLER, Berlin, Springer Verlag, 1969, pp. vii, 148, port., DM. 24.
(2) *Das Spezialisierungsproblem und die Antike Chirurgie*, by MARKWART MICHLER, Berne and Stuttgart, Hans Huber, 1969, pp. 88, illus., S.Fr./DM. 18.

(1) This volume was produced to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Karl Bonhoeffer who died aged eighty years in 1948. The average reader like myself will doubtless be better acquainted with his son—the theologian Dietrich Bonhoeffer who was hanged by Hitler in 1945 when he was only thirty-nine.

Karl Bonhoeffer was born in 1868 of a Swabian family whose ancestry extended back to 1513. After studying medicine in Tübingen, he became interested in psychiatry while looking after sick prisoners in Breslau. Eventually he practised psychiatry and neurology in Berlin for twenty-five years.

He published some ninety-eight papers in his lifetime. These dealt with a variety of topics such as the classification of the psychoses, psychiatry and war, the treatment of morphinism and a critical analysis of the Führerprinzip.

Those who wish to discover more about this cultured psychiatrist will find all they need in this well-documented book.

(2) This is another of the small historical paperbacks so elegantly produced by the Swiss publishers Huber. It is really a long essay on the evolution and role of specialism in early surgery—firstly in Greece and secondly throughout the Ancient World. Its influence on Galen and Galenism is particularly stressed.

Peter Geyl, whom the author quotes, sums up the reasons for such a booklet as this when, in a discussion with Toynbee he said 'a glance backwards into the workings of history sharpens the spirit for a deeper understanding of other works'.

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