

defending a social stratification closely bound up with it"

The author wisely refrains at this stage from attempting to draw up a detailed programme for action. He does, however, indicate the broad conditions which any organized scheme for the study of education in England will have to fulfil, and in doing so he has in mind not only the needs of England herself, but also the wide variety of cultural and social conditions amid which the ideas shaped in English conditions will have to be adopted and interpreted.

To one who has lived through the last six or seven decades, who has seen at close quarters how the State system of education has been administered and supervised by men who relied upon their prestige and their own tradition, and who regarded the pretensions of the psychologist and even the sociologist with a disdainful smile, this call for clear thinking, for the scientific approach, and for ending the period of well-meaning muddling through, is indeed refreshing.

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BRITISH AND VIENNESE MEDICAL SCHOOLS

British Medicine and the Vienna School

Contacts and Parallels. By Dr. Max Neuburger. Pp. 134+13 plates. (London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Ltd., 1943.) 10s. 6d. net.

IN his preface Prof. M. Neuburger remarks that though an intensive study has been made of the history of the medical faculty of Vienna and its connexion with the medical schools of Padua, Leyden, Paris and Germany, a similar work on the correlation of the Vienna and British medical schools had been lacking. He has therefore undertaken to remedy this omission, inspired by the affection for his *alma mater* and his admiration for the pioneer achievements of British investigators and physicians. The period covered by the book extends from the middle of the eighteenth century, in which the chief medical men in Vienna were van Swieten and De Haen, who were both followers of Sydenham, and in Great Britain Fothergill, Lettsom and Willan, down to the first quarter of the present century, in which the most notable figures were Nothnagel, Wenkebach, Pirquet and Freud in Vienna, while Hughlings Jackson, Osler and Clifford Allbutt were the most outstanding physicians in Great Britain.

Relations between the two countries were mainly established by visits of British physicians to Vienna and of Viennese physicians to London and other parts of Great Britain, as well as by translations of medical works into English or German. The most notable British visitor to Vienna was Richard Bright, who in 1818 published the "Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary with some Remarks on the State of Vienna during the Congress" (1814), in which he gives an account of the celebrated "Allgemeines Krankenhaus" and university museums of Vienna.

About the same time William Mackenzie, the famous ophthalmologist, spoke highly of the arrangement of the clinics for internal diseases, diseases of the eye, and obstetrical departments which he had inspected. About twenty years later William Wilde of Dublin, equally celebrated as an ophthalmologist and otologist, in his work on "Austria, its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions" (1843), gave an

account of the departments of morbid anatomy, of which Rokitansky was the director, of ophthalmic surgery and diseases of the chest directed by Skoda. During his honeymoon in 1856, Lister spent three and a quarter hours with Prof. Rokitansky, whom he described as the most eminent pathologist in the world.

In 1874 Felix Semon, who received his special training in otolaryngology in Vienna, spoke of the postgraduate courses there as exemplary. Osler about the same time also paid a visit to Vienna, where he attended the clinics of Hebra the dermatologist, Widerhofer the pædiatrist, Politzer the otologist, Brava the obstetrician and Billroth the surgeon. Thirty-four years later he returned to Vienna on the occasion of a medical congress.

On the other hand, the principal Viennese medical men who visited London were Josef Frank, the chief physician to the "Allgemeines Krankenhaus", Hebra the dermatologist, Arneith the obstetrician, Beigel the gynaecologist, Politzer the otologist and Hajek the laryngologist.

As regards translations of Viennese writers, special mention must be made of the publications of the Sydenham Society (1843-57) and the New Sydenham Society (1859-1907), which included translations of von Feuchterleben's "Principles of Medical Psychology" (1847), Rokitansky's "Morbid Anatomy" (1849-52), Prochaska's "Functions of the Nervous System and Unzer's Principles of Physiology" (1851), Hebra's "Diseases of the Skin" (1866-80), Stricker's "Human and Comparative Histology" (1870-73), Billroth's "Surgical Pathology" (1877-78), Salzer's "Healing-in of Foreign Bodies" (1894), Neumann's "Pemphigus Vegetans" (1897), Sternberg's "Acromegaly" (1899) and von Lembeck's "Clinical Pathology of the Blood" (1901). Other translations into English of works by eminent Viennese physicians were Plenck's "New and Easy Method of Giving Mercury to those Affected with the Venereal Diseases" (1767), Skoda's classical "Treatise on Auscultation and Percussion" (1853), Türck's "Clinical Research on Different Diseases of the Larynx, Trachea and Pharynx" (1863), Stellwag's "Text-book of Practical Ophthalmology" (1868), and Zeissl's "Outlines of the Pathology and Treatment of Syphilis and Allied Venereal Diseases" (1886).

Translations of outstanding works by British writers into German included Mason Good's "Diseases of Prisons and Poorhouses" (1799), John Thomson's "Lectures on Inflammation" (1814), Hodgson's "Treatise on the Diseases of the Arteries and Veins" (1815), Christian's "Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys" (1839), J. R. Bennett's "Causes, Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute Hydrocephalus" (1844), Forbes' "Homeopathy" (1846), Ferrier's "Functions of the Brain" (1879), Morell Mackenzie's "Diseases of the Throat and Nose" (1880) and Braid's "Neurypnology" (1881).

Prof. Neuburger is to be congratulated not only on his admirable survey but also on his mastery of English. The text is interspersed with portraits of van Swieten and De Haen, Maximilian Stoll, Johann Peter Frank, Lucas Johann Boer, Richard Bright, Rokitansky, Skode, Sir William Wilde, Hebra, Semelweiss, Osler, and an engraving of the Allgemeines Krankenhaus. A short bibliography of English and German works is appended. There is no index, but this is in some degree compensated for by a table of contents and is possibly attributable to the paper shortage.

J. D. ROLLESTON.