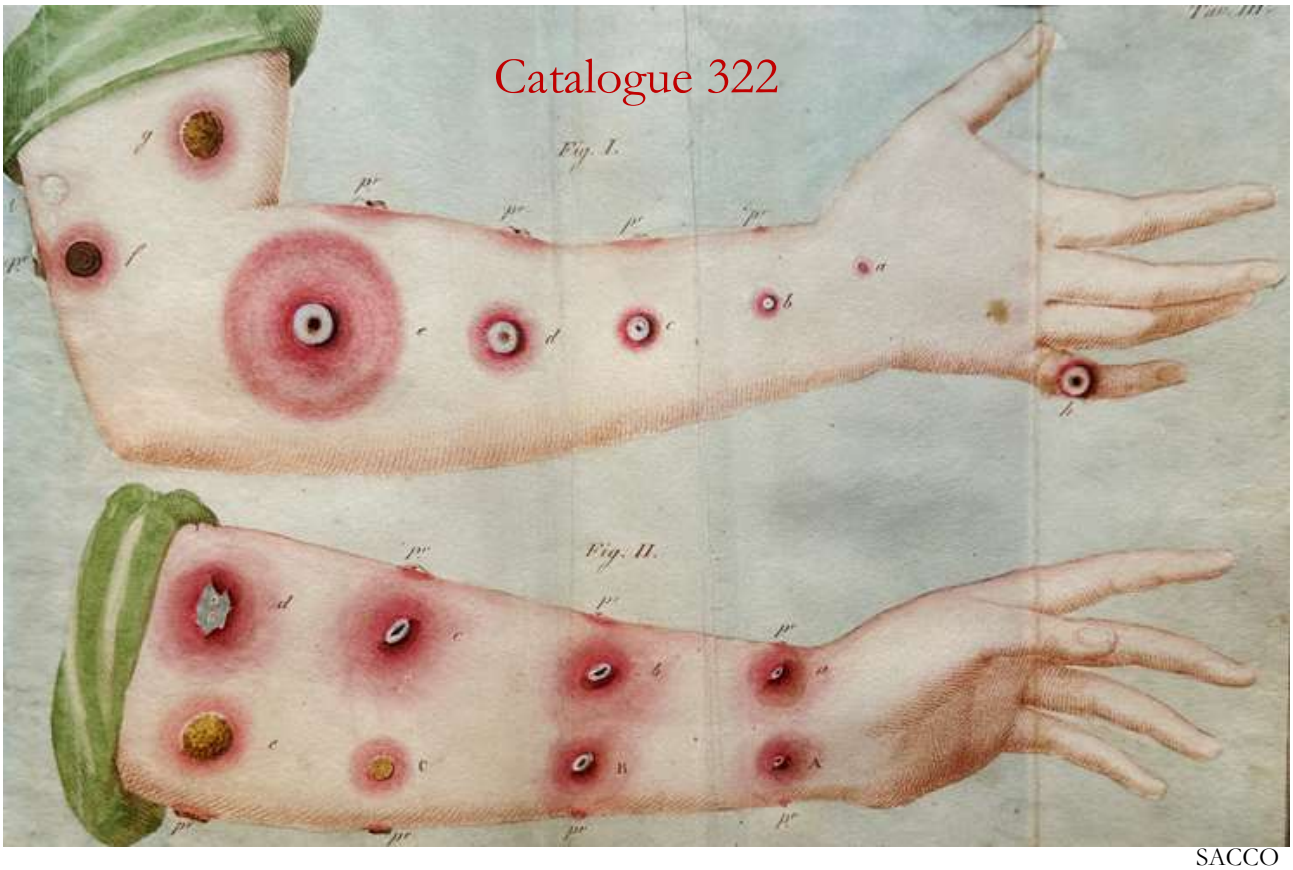
Medical History

Occupational Health & Medical Classics

Catalogue 322



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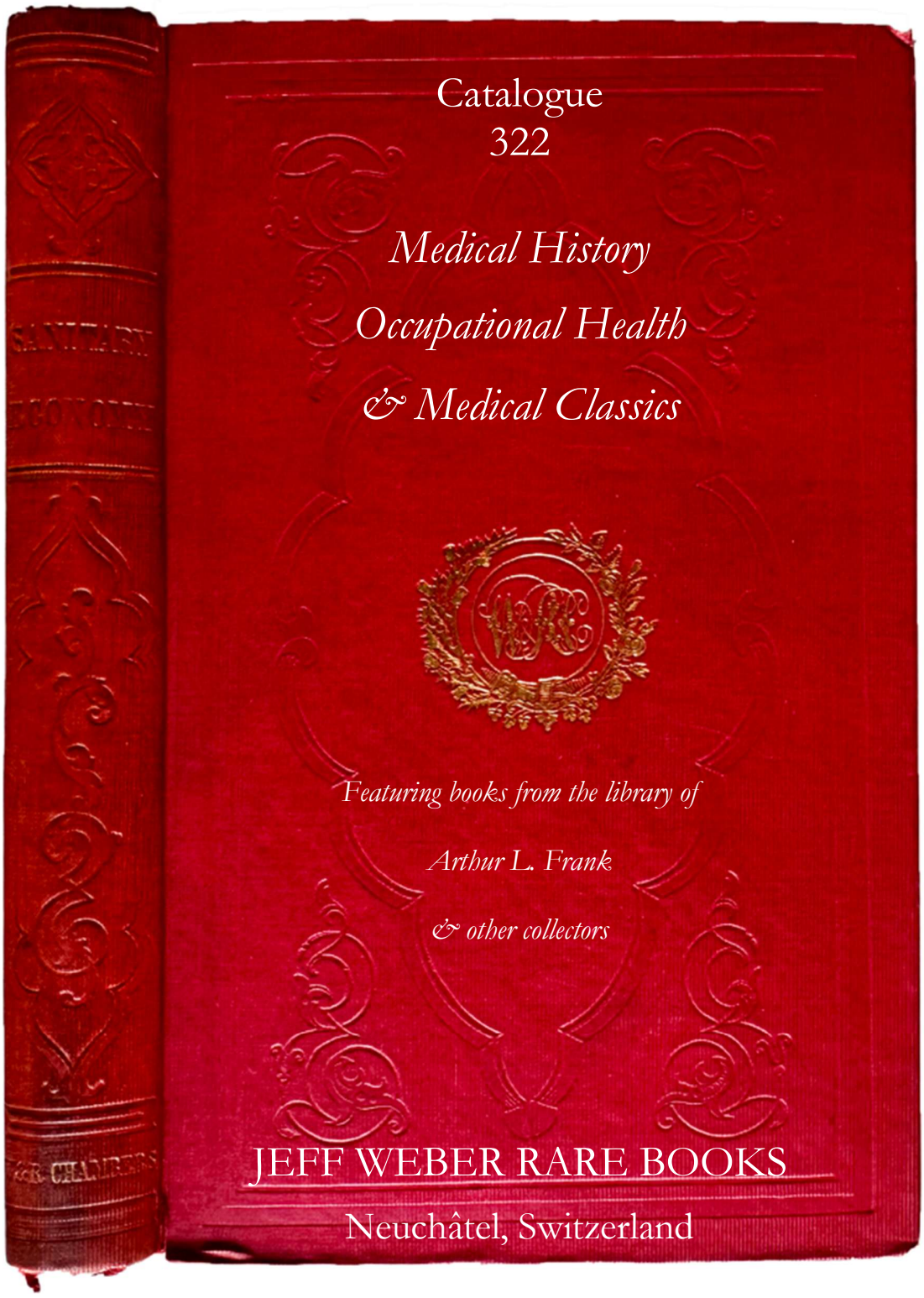

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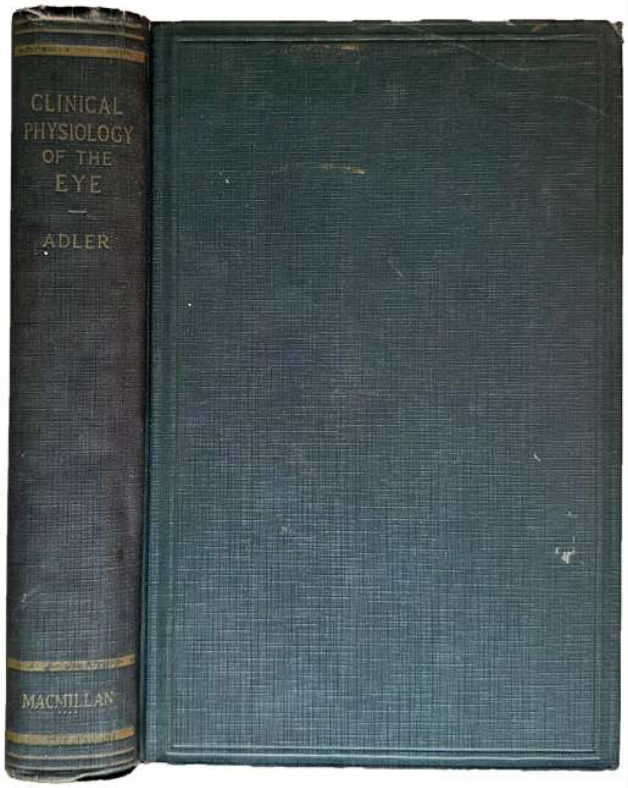
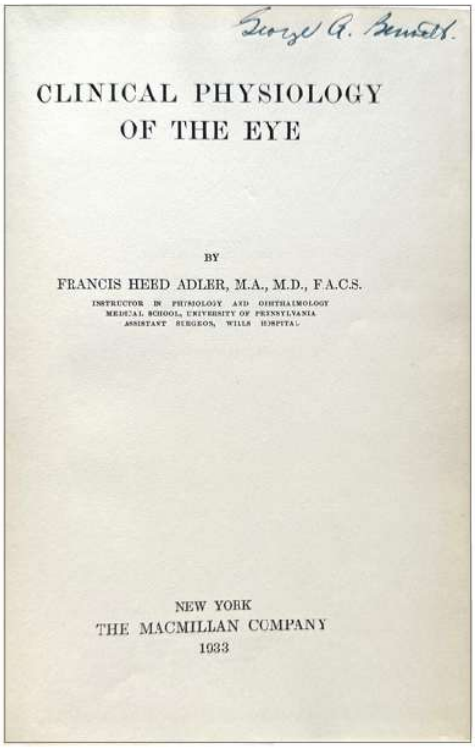



George A. Bennett.

CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY
OF THE EYE

BY

FRANCIS HEED ADLER, M.A., M.D., F.A.C.S.

INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSIOLOGY AND OPHTHALMOLOGY
MEDICAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ASSISTANT SURGEON, WILLS HOSPITAL

NEW YORK
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
1933

1. **ADLER, Francis Heed** (1895-1987). *Clinical Physiology of the Eye*. New York: Macmillan, 1933. ¶ 8vo. xvii, 406 pp. 92 figs., index; minor penciling pp. 233, 289. Original blind and gilt-stamped dark blue cloth; rubbed. Signature of George A. Bennett. Very good.

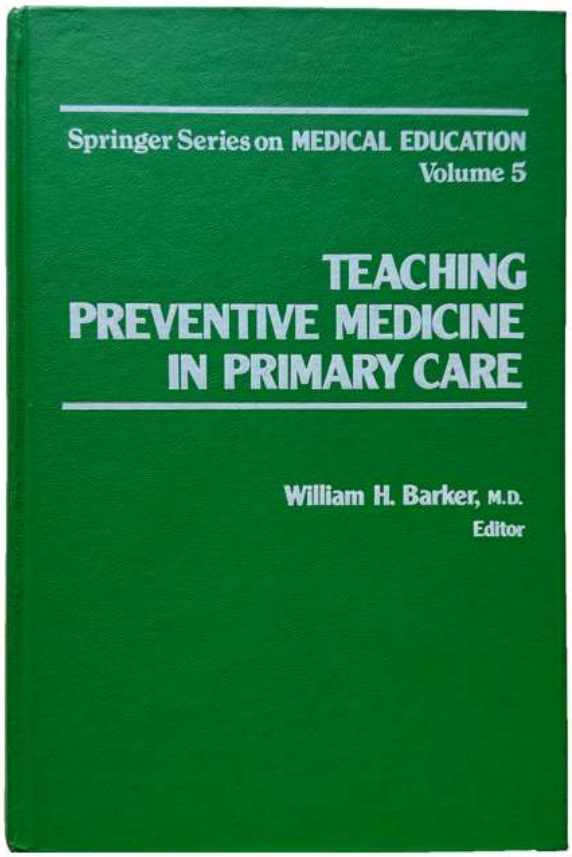
$ 45

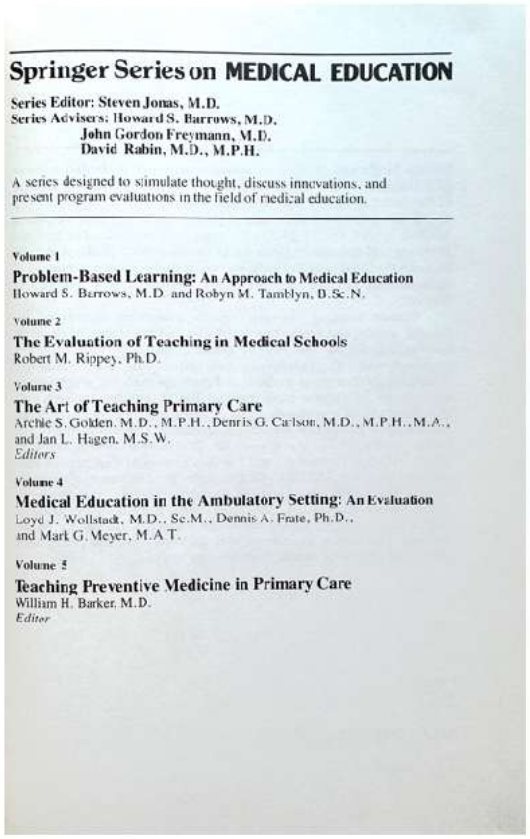
First edition. "In 1931 [sic – should be 1933] Adler published "Clinical Physiology of the Eye," the first textbook in English dealing with the topic." – AJO Obituary. Adler studied at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, interning at the University of Pennsylvania hospital, then became instructor of physiology at the University. It was there that he began his association with George de Schweinitz.

"In 1933, Dr. Adler became attending surgeon at The Wills Eye Hospital, a position he held until 1937. At that time he was appointed Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology . . ." – Albert & Scheie [p. 313].

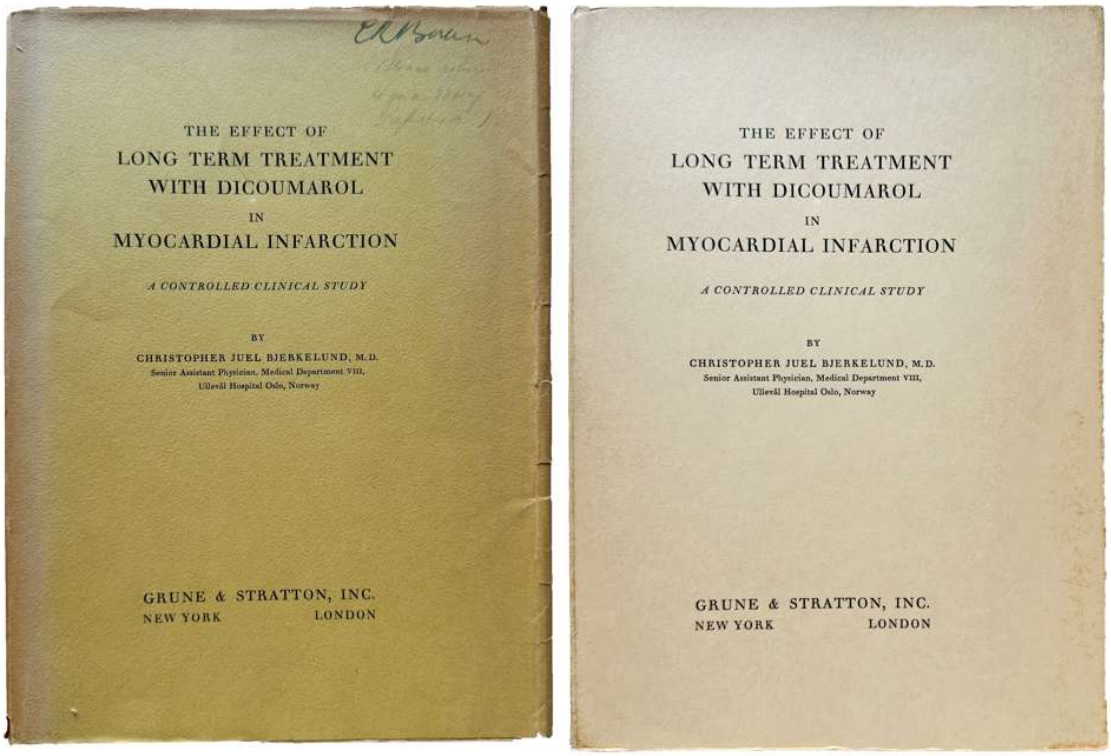
PROVENANCE: George Allen Bennett, A.B., M.D. (1904-1958), Dean, Professor of Anatomy, Head of the Department and Director of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy. Adler took his degree at the University of

Pennsylvania (medicine, 1919). He was chairman of the ophthalmology department there (1937-1960). He served as editor-in-chief of the American Medical Association's Archives of Ophthalmology. His reputation was big enough to drawn the attention of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who flew him there and later gifted to him an inscribed gold watch that Adler wore with pride. See: Julius Hirschberg, Alfred Schett, Saiichi Mishima, *The History of Ophthalmology*, 2001. Volume 12, Part 7 - Page 6; Daniel Myron Albert, Harold Glendon Scheie, *A History of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania*, Springfield: Thomas, 1965. *American J of Ophthalmology*, October 1987, Volume 104, Issue 4, Page 448.





2. **Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine**; **BARKER, William H.** (editor). *Teaching Preventive Medicine in Primary Care*. New York: Springer, 1983. ¶ *Springer Series on Medical Education*, Volume 5. 8vo. xxiv, 310 pp. Index. Green cloth, stamping in white. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good. ISBN 10: 0826140807 $ 6



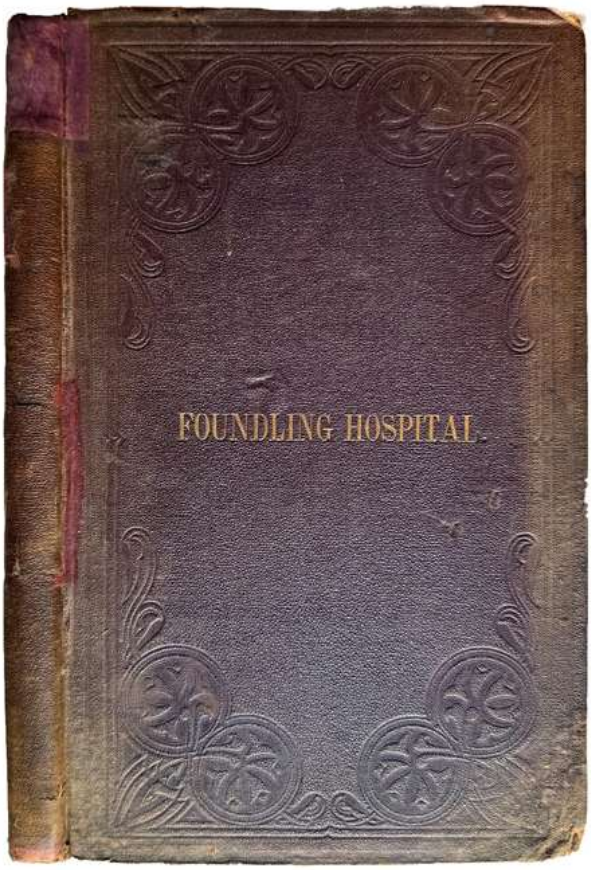
3. **BJERKELUND, Christopher Juel** (1916–2002). *The Effect of Long Term Treatment with Dicoumarol in Myocardial Infarction; a controlled clinical study*. New York and London: Grune & Stratton, (1957). ¶ 8vo. 212 pp. 98 tables, 12 figures. Original printed wrappers; dust-jacket; jacket somewhat worn, cover verso has ink note: "Review Arch. Int. Med. 102: 510, 58". Ownership signature of E.R. Borun on jacket. RARE IN JACKET. Very good. [M12563]

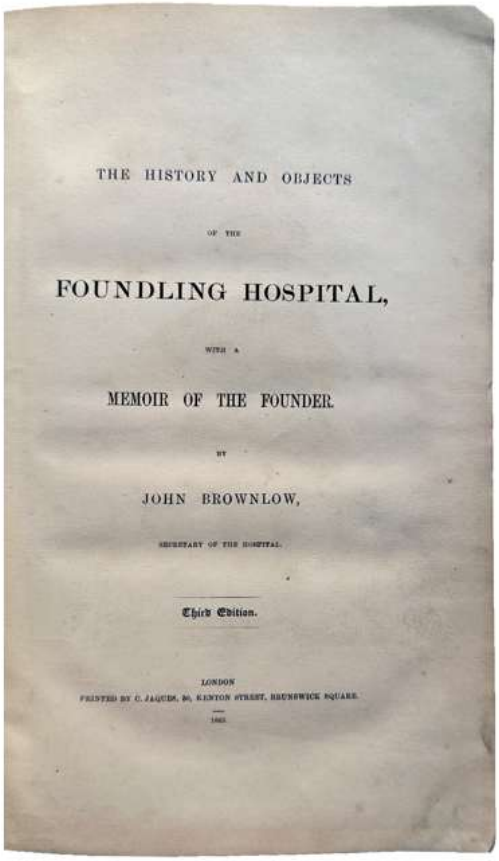
$ 30

"One of the many young doctors whose medical careers began under Owren's leadership was Christopher Juel Bjerkelund. Bjerkelund graduated from the Medical School at the University of Oslo in 1945 and he held short hospital posts in Trondheim and Kristiansand before beginning his training as an internist at Medical Department A at The National Hospital in 1947. In the preface of his thesis ten years later he wrote: "The basic knowledge of blood coagulation and anticoagulant therapy which I was taught as an assistant and research fellow in [Owren's] department and laboratory was a necessary prerequisite for this investigation."

"Bjerkelund became a prominent figure in Norwegian cardiology in the 1950s. He was chair of the Norwegian Society of Cardiology and the Norwegian Society for Internal Medicine, and a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology. He was a member of the editorial board of The Journal of the Norwegian Medical Association from 1976 to 1988." - Nylenna, M (2023). *Paul Owren, Christopher Bjerkelund and the dawn of controlled trials in Norway*. JLL Bulletin: Commentaries on the history of treatment evaluation. 2023.

PROVENANCE: E. Ray Borun, UCLA.




THE HISTORY AND OBJECTS

OF THE

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,

WITH A

MEMOIR OF THE FOUNDER.

BY

JOHN BROWNLOW,

SECRETARY OF THE HOSPITAL.

Third Edition.

LONDON

PRINTED BY C. JAQUES, 90, KENTON STREET, BRUNSWICK SQUARE.

1865.

4. **BROWNLOW, John** (1800-1873). *The history and objects of the Foundling Hospital, with a memoir of the founder. Third edition*. London: Printed by C. Jaques, 1865. ¶ 8vo. [8], 164 pp. Frontis. engraving, 2 plates (one by Hogarth); waterstained. Original purple blind & gilt-stamped cloth; spine repaired with kozo, waterstained lower corner. Good. [M13956]

$ 30

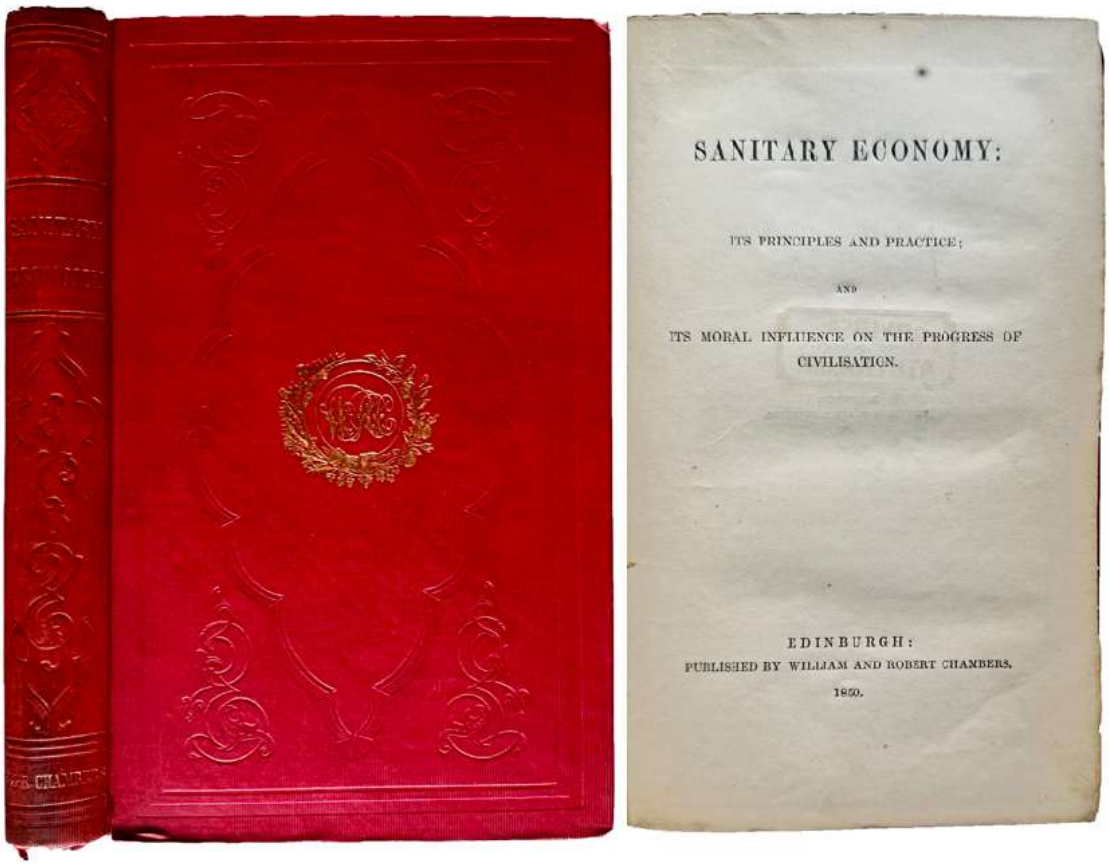
The Foundling Hospital was established by Captain Thomas Coram and he created the facility to serve the children, many of whom he witnessed "deserted

in the public streets." It was used to house and educate as well as take care of the children. All of it was done for charity.

Brownlow was associated with the Foundling Hospital for a remarkable 72 of the 73 years of his life He was a foundling himself, no. 18,607, baptized in the Foundling Hospital Chapel on 9 August 1800 by the Rev. Samuel Harper. The book is "a history of the Foundling Hospital and a spirited defense of its practices against the criticisms that dogged it in its early days and throughout the nineteenth century, namely that by taking in firstly abandoned and from 1801 illegitimate children it encouraged neglect of parental responsibility and prostitution respectively." – UCL Bloomsbury Project.

□ Not in Grulee.

Brownlow

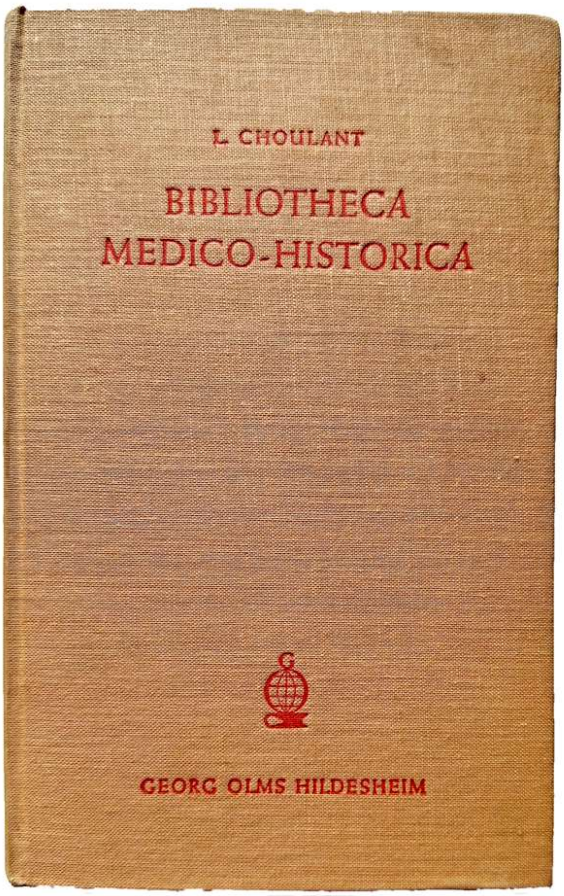


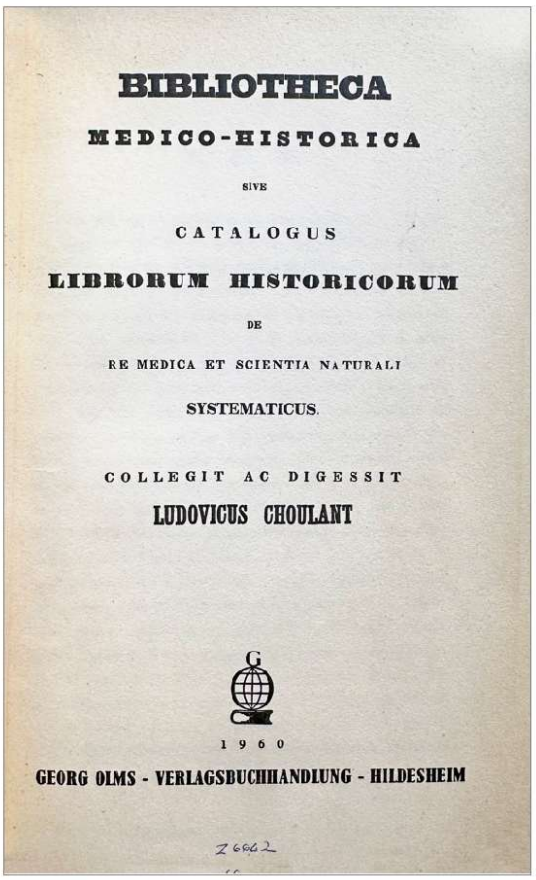
Sanitary Economy

5. **CHAMBERS, William** (1800-1883); **Robert CHAMBERS** (1802-1871) [publishers – attributed to]. *Sanitary Economy: its principles and practice: its moral influence on the progress of civilisation*. Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, 1850. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, (9)-320 pp. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends a bit worn. Ex-library copy with bookplate of the Rhode Island Medical Society library; rubber-stamps of the Providence Athenaeum; ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good. RARE.

$ 125

Dedicated to Edwin Chadwick. The publishers are responsible for this publication. They have endeavored to review the great epidemics, issues relating to public health, etc.



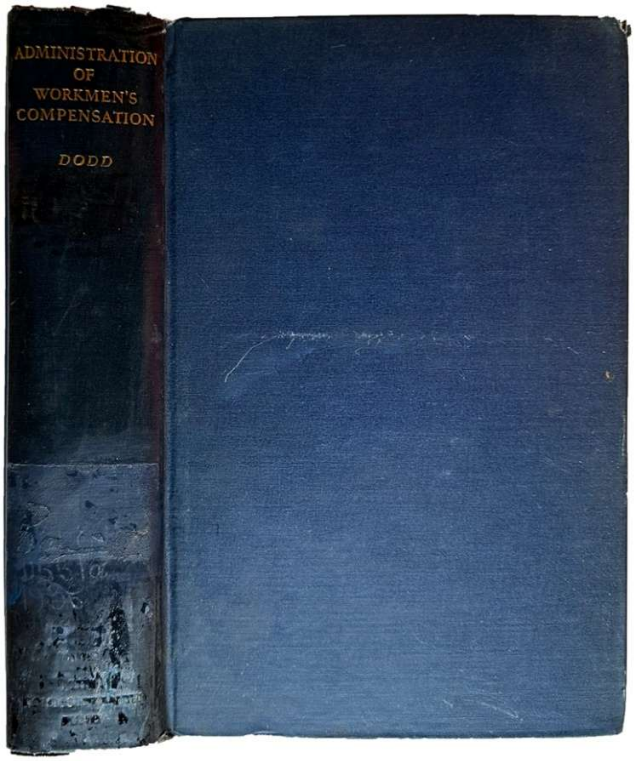


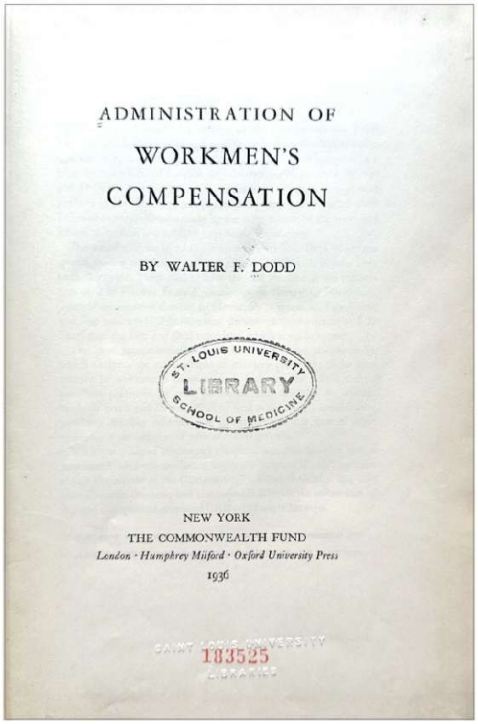
6. **CHOULANT, Ludovicus** (1791-1861). *Bibliotheca Medico-Historica sive catalogus librorum historicorum de re medica et scientia naturali systematicus*. Hildesheim: Georg Olms, 1960. ¶ Reprint of the 1842 edition. Small 8vo. vi, 269, [1] pp. Index; small ink annotation on the foot of the title. Original tan cloth with red-stamped lettering. Bookplate of Elmer Belt ('From the house of Belt'). Very good.

$ 20

Trained in Latin and Greek, Choulant translated material from English and Italian into German. He produced his bibliography of ancient medicine and science.

PROVENANCE: Elmer Belt (1893-1980), urologist, was also an important book collector in the history of medicine, especially of Sir William Osler. Belt's Leonardo da Vinci and Vinciana collection is world famous, all of which he gifted to UCLA in 1961.





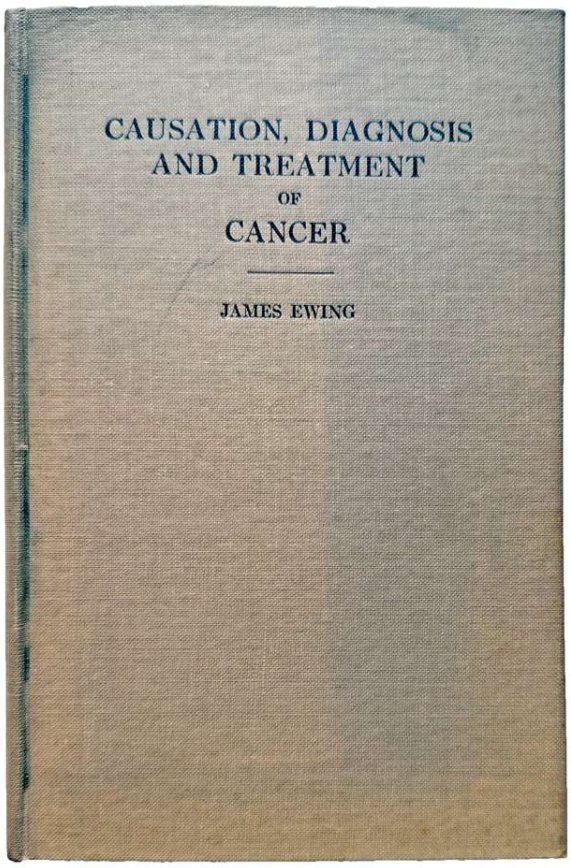
Workmen's Compensation

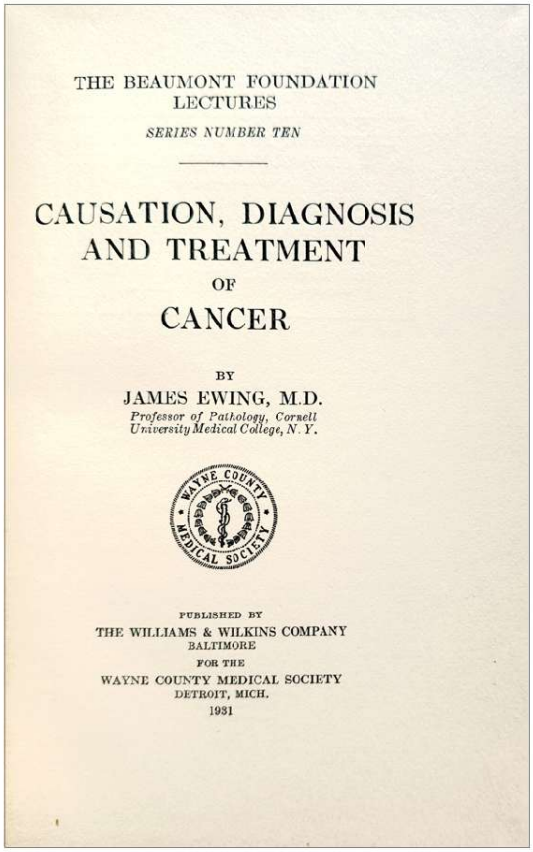
7. **DODD, Walter Fairleigh** (1880-1960); **Commonwealth Fund, Legal Research Committee.** *Administration of Workmen's Compensation*. New York: The Commonwealth fund; London: H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1936. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 845, [1] pp. Original navy blue gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn, rear joint cracked, ex-library markings over-painted on spine, rubber-stamp on upper fore-edge. Scarce. Ex-library copy. Good.

$ 15

This study has been conducted under the auspices of the legal research committee of the commonwealth fund.

Walter Fairleigh Dodd was a professor in the political science department at Johns Hopkins University who wrote "one of the most important books on the process of amending state constitutions."




THE BEAUMONT FOUNDATION
LECTURES
SERIES NUMBER TEN

CAUSATION, DIAGNOSIS
AND TREATMENT
OF
CANCER

BY
JAMES EWING, M.D.
Professor of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College, N. Y.

PUBLISHED BY
THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE
FOR THE
WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
DETROIT, MICH.
1931

8. **EWING, James** (1866-1943). *Causation, Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins for the Wayne County Medical Society, Detroit, Mich., 1931. ¶ Series: *Beaumont Foundation lectures series*, 10. Small 8vo. 87, [5] pp. Gray cloth with black stamping. Very good.

$ 20

James Ewing was professor of pathology, Cornell University. He discovered a form of bone cancer that was later named after him, Ewing sarcoma.

PART I

THE CAUSATION OF CANCER

Reprinted from
The British Journal of Experimental Pathology,
1929, Vol. X, p. 226.

ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTION OF CULTURES OF A PENICILLIUM, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR USE IN THE ISOLATION OF *B. INFLUENZAE*.

ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.C.S.

From the Laboratories of the Inoculation Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Received for publication May 10, 1929.

WHILE working with staphylococcus variants a number of culture-plates were set aside on the laboratory bench and examined from time to time. In the examinations these plates were necessarily exposed to the air and they became contaminated with various micro-organisms. It was noticed that around a large colony of a contaminating mould the staphylococcus colonies became transparent and were obviously undergoing lysis (see Fig. 1).

Subcultures of this mould were made and experiments conducted with a view to ascertaining something of the properties of the bacteriolytic substance which had evidently been formed in the mould culture and which had diffused into the surrounding medium. It was found that broth in which the mould had been grown at room temperature for one or two weeks had acquired marked inhibitory, bactericidal and bacteriolytic properties to many of the more common pathogenic bacteria.

CHARACTERS OF THE MOULD.

The colony appears as a white fluffy mass which rapidly increases in size and after a few days sporulates, the centre becoming dark green and later in old cultures darkens to almost black. In four or five days a bright yellow colour is produced which diffuses into the medium. In certain conditions a reddish colour can be observed in the growth.

In broth the mould grows on the surface as a white fluffy growth, changing in a few days to a dark green felted mass. The broth becomes bright yellow and this yellow pigment is not extracted by $CHCl_3$. The reaction of the broth becomes markedly alkaline, the pH varying from 8·5 to 9. Acid is produced in three or four days in glucose and saccharose broth. There is no acid production in 7 days in lactose, mannite or dulcite broth.

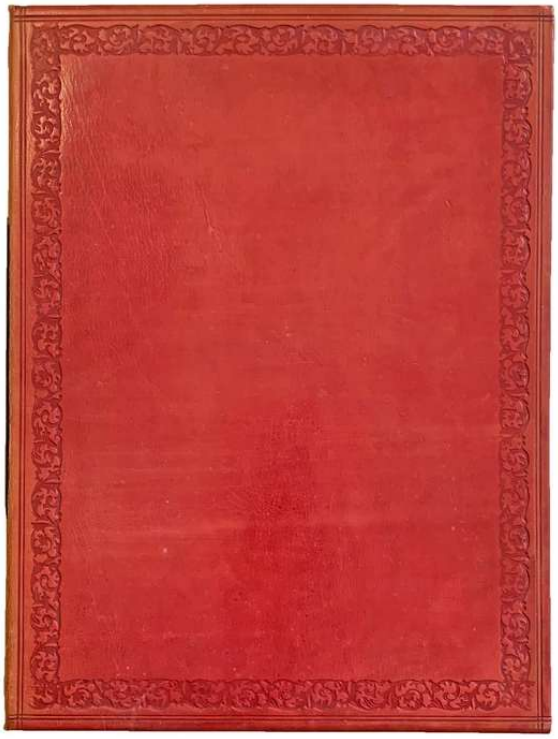
Growth is slow at 37°C. and is most rapid about 20°C. No growth is observed under anaerobic conditions.

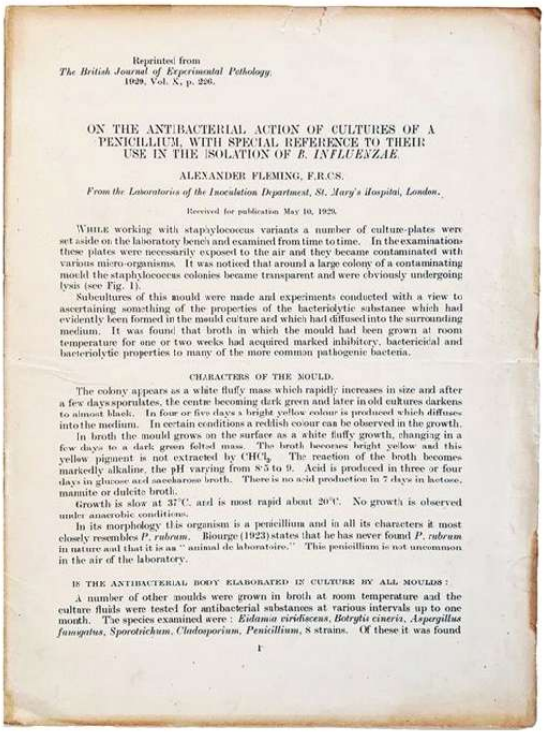
In its morphology this organism is a penicillium and in all its characters it most closely resembles *P. rubrum*. Biourge (1923) states that he has never found *P. rubrum* in nature and that it is an "animal de laboratoire." This penicillium is not uncommon in the air of the laboratory.

IS THE ANTIBACTERIAL BODY ELABORATED IN CULTURE BY ALL MOULDS?

A number of other moulds were grown in broth at room temperature and the culture fluids were tested for antibacterial substances at various intervals up to one month. The species examined were: *Eidamia viridiscens, Botrytis cinerea, Aspergillus fumigatus, Sporotrichum, Cladosporium, Penicillium*, 8 strains. Of these it was found

Alexander Fleming [9]





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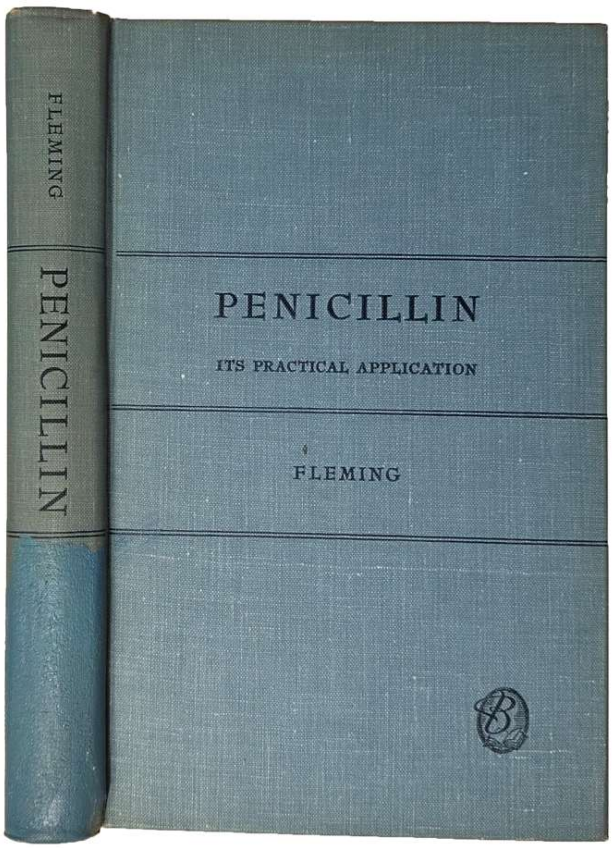
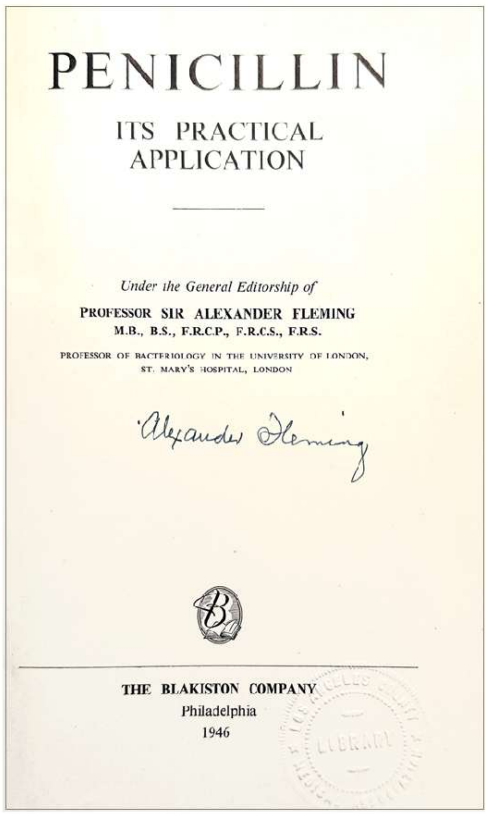




PENICILLIN

ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Under the General Editorship of

PROFESSOR SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING
M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF BACTERIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON

Alexander Fleming

THE BLAKISTON COMPANY
Philadelphia
1946

One of the Most Important Contributions to Modern Medicine

9. **FLEMING, Sir Alexander, FRS FRSE FRCS** (1881-1955). [Collection] "*On the Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium with Special Reference to their use in the Isolation of B. Influenzae.*" OFFPRINT, London: Privately printed, 1944. Reprinted from The British Journal of Experimental Pathology, 1929. ¶ Vol. X, p. 226. Sm. 4to (250 x 186 mm). 12 pp. 4figures, 4 tables. Caption title. Stapled as issued; small chip to upper margin of first leaf, toning to edges, creased. Laid into blind-stamped red calf, black gilt-stamped leather spine label, forming a drop-back folding case. BOOK SIGNED BY ALEXANDER FLEMING. Very good. [M14724]

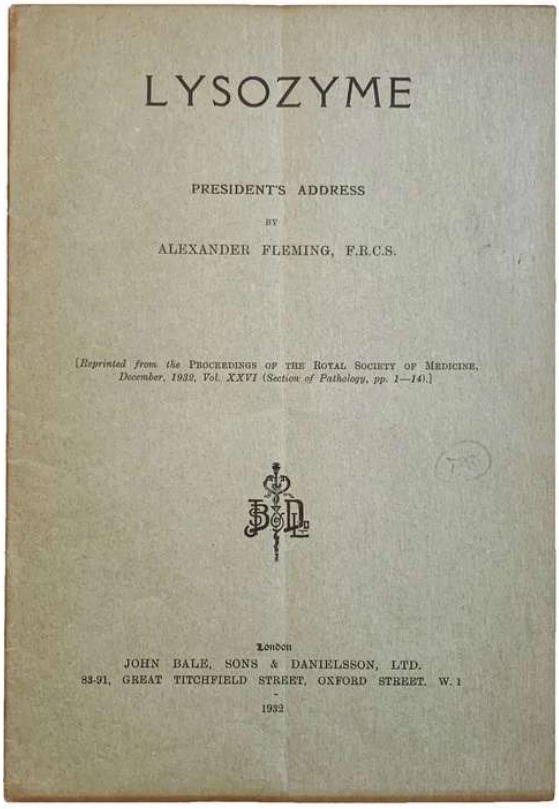
$ 9,000

LIMITED REISSUE OF 250 COPIES OF FLEMING'S LANDMARK ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCOVERY OF PENICILLIN.

"In 1929, while working at St. Mary's Hospital in London, Fleming discovered the antibacterial properties of Penicillium mould. He published his findings in this present essay and suggested that the brown liquid substance produced by the mould would be an "efficient antiseptic for application to, or injection into, areas infected with penicillin-sensitive microbes." However, the substance proved to be unstable and chemically complex, and attempts to create a pure and stable drug by Fleming proved unsuccessful. In 1940, Ernst Chain and Howard Florey were able to stabilize the drug and work out suitable dosages for treatment." – Christie's.

First published in a very small edition (150) of which very few have survived, Fleming's 1929 paper did not have an immediate impact as he could not stabilize the drug to make it useful. With the announcement of Chain and Florey's successful tests of Penicillin in mice in 1940, Fleming received an outpouring of interest in his 1929 work and ordered an additional 250 copies printed (offered here). The first offprint is nearly unobtainable, and this 2nd issue scarce in its own right.

The original offprint issued by the *British Journal of Experimental Pathology*, was printed in 150 copies and issued in orange wrappers, with the pages numbered 226-236. That offprint, is rarely seen at auction, one copy sold for $ 126,750 in 2001 at Sotheby's.



LYSOZYME

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

BY

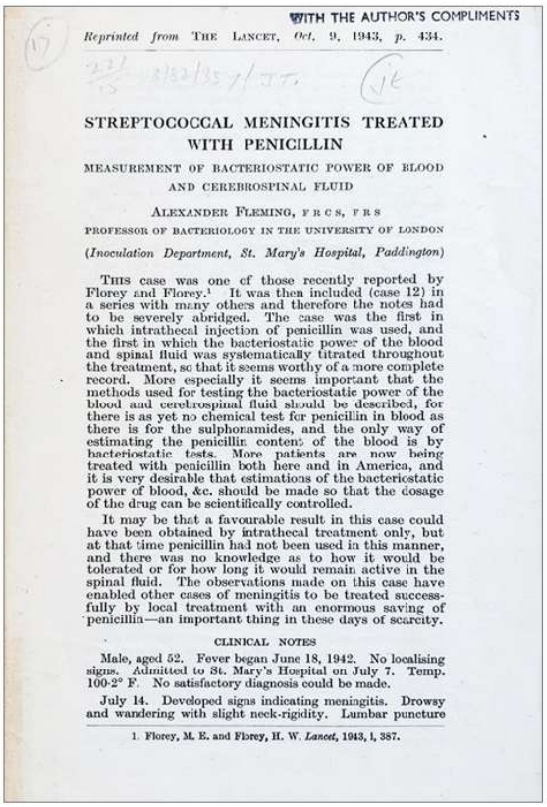
ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.C.S.

[*Reprinted from the* PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, *December, 1932, Vol. XXVI (Section of Pathology, pp. 1—14).*]

London

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.
83-91, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W. 1

1932



WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS

Reprinted from THE LANCET, *Oct.* 9, 1943, *p.* 434.

STREPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS TREATED WITH PENICILLIN

MEASUREMENT OF BACTERIOSTATIC POWER OF BLOOD AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID

ALEXANDER FLEMING, F R C S, F R S
PROFESSOR OF BACTERIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
(*Inoculation Department, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington*)

THIS case was one of those recently reported by Florey and Florey.[1] It was then included (case 12) in a series with many others and therefore the notes had to be severely abridged. The case was the first in which intrathecal injection of penicillin was used, and the first in which the bacteriostatic power of the blood and spinal fluid was systematically titrated throughout the treatment, so that it seems worthy of a more complete record. More especially it seems important that the methods used for testing the bacteriostatic power of the blood and cerebrospinal fluid should be described, for there is as yet no chemical test for penicillin in blood as there is for the sulphonamides, and the only way of estimating the penicillin content of the blood is by bacteriostatic tests. More patients are now being treated with penicillin both here and in America, and it is very desirable that estimations of the bacteriostatic power of blood, &c. should be made so that the dosage of the drug can be scientifically controlled.

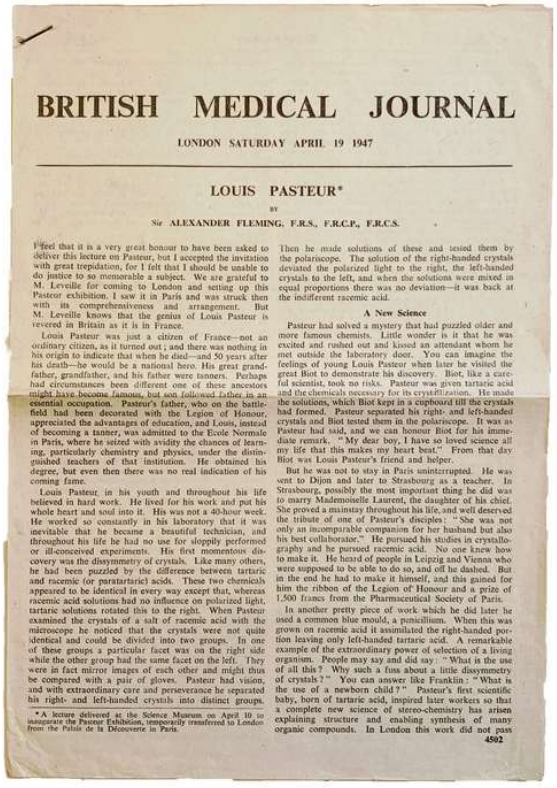
It may be that a favourable result in this case could have been obtained by intrathecal treatment only, but at that time penicillin had not been used in this manner, and there was no knowledge as to how it would be tolerated or for how long it would remain active in the spinal fluid. The observations made on this case have enabled other cases of meningitis to be treated successfully by local treatment with an enormous saving of penicillin—an important thing in these days of scarcity.

CLINICAL NOTES

Male, aged 52. Fever began June 18, 1942. No localising signs. Admitted to St. Mary's Hospital on July 7. Temp. 100·2° F. No satisfactory diagnosis could be made.

July 14. Developed signs indicating meningitis. Drowsy and wandering with slight neck-rigidity. Lumbar puncture

1. Florey, M. E. and Florey, H. W. *Lancet*, 1943, i, 387.



BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

LONDON SATURDAY APRIL 19 1947

LOUIS PASTEUR*

BY

Sir ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

I feel that it is a very great honour to have been asked to deliver this lecture on Pasteur, but I accepted the invitation with great trepidation, for I felt that I should be unable to do justice to so memorable a subject. We are grateful to M. Leveille for coming to London and setting up this Pasteur exhibition. I saw it in Paris and was struck then with its comprehensiveness and arrangement. But M. Leveille knows that the genius of Louis Pasteur is revered in Britain as it is in France.

Louis Pasteur was just a citizen of France—not an ordinary citizen, as it turned out; and there was nothing in his origin to indicate that when he died—and 50 years after his death—he would be a national hero. His great grandfather, grandfather, and his father were tanners. Perhaps had circumstances been different one of these ancestors might have become famous, but son followed father in an essential occupation. Pasteur's father, who on the battlefield had been decorated with the Legion of Honour, appreciated the advantages of education, and Louis, instead of becoming a tanner, was admitted to the Ecole Normale in Paris, where he seized with avidity the chances of learning, particularly chemistry and physics, under the distinguished teachers of that institution. He obtained his degree, but even then there was no real indication of his coming fame.

Louis Pasteur, in his youth and throughout his life believed in hard work. He lived for his work and put his whole heart and soul into it. His was not a 40-hour week. He worked so constantly in his laboratory that it was inevitable that he became a beautiful technician, and throughout his life he had no use for sloppily performed or ill-conceived experiments. His first momentous discovery was the dissymmetry of crystals. Like many others, he had been puzzled by the difference between tartaric and racemic (or paratartaric) acids. These two chemicals appeared to be identical in every way except that, whereas racemic acid solutions had no influence on polarized light, tartaric solutions rotated this to the right. When Pasteur examined the crystals of a salt of racemic acid with the microscope he noticed that the crystals were not quite identical and could be divided into two groups. In one of these groups a particular facet was on the right side while the other group had the same facet on the left. They were in fact mirror images of each other and might thus be compared with a pair of gloves. Pasteur had vision, and with extraordinary care and perseverance he separated his right- and left-handed crystals into distinct groups. Then he made solutions of these and tested them by the polariscope. The solution of the right-handed crystals deviated the polarized light to the right, the left-handed crystals to the left, and when the solutions were mixed in equal proportions there was no deviation—it was back at the indifferent racemic acid.

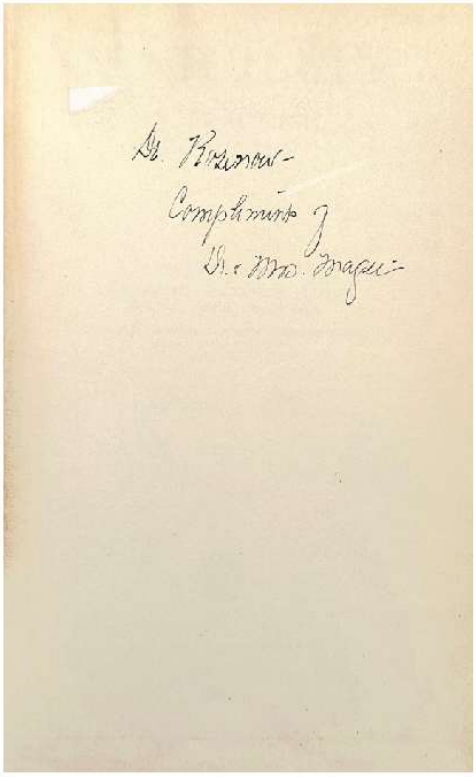
A New Science

Pasteur had solved a mystery that had puzzled older and more famous chemists. Little wonder is it that he was excited and rushed out and kissed an attendant whom he met outside the laboratory door. You can imagine the feelings of young Louis Pasteur when later he visited the great Biot to demonstrate his discovery. Biot, like a careful scientist, took no risks. Pasteur was given tartaric acid and the chemicals necessary for its crystallization. He made the solutions, which Biot kept in a cupboard till the crystals had formed. Pasteur separated his right- and left-handed crystals and Biot tested them in the polariscope. It was as Pasteur had said, and we can honour Biot for his immediate remark, "My dear boy, I have so loved science all my life that this makes my heart beat." From that day Biot was Louis Pasteur's friend and helper.

But he was not to stay in Paris uninterrupted. He was sent to Dijon and later to Strasbourg as a teacher. In Strasbourg, possibly the most important thing he did was to marry Mademoiselle Laurent, the daughter of his chief. She proved a mainstay throughout his life, and well deserved the tribute of one of Pasteur's disciples: "She was not only an incomparable companion for her husband but also his best collaborator." He pursued his studies in crystallography and he pursued racemic acid. No one knew how to make it. He heard of people in Leipzig and Vienna who were supposed to be able to do so, and off he dashed. But in the end he had to make it himself, and this gained for him the ribbon of the Legion of Honour and a prize of 1,500 francs from the Pharmaceutical Society of Paris.

In another pretty piece of work which he did later he used a common blue mould, a penicillium. When this was grown on racemic acid it assimilated the right-handed portion leaving only left-handed tartaric acid. A remarkable example of the extraordinary power of selection of a living organism. People may say and did say: "What is the use of all this? Why such a fuss about a little dissymmetry of crystals?" You can answer like Franklin: "What is the use of a newborn child?" Pasteur's first scientific baby, born of tartaric acid, inspired later workers so that a complete new science of stereo-chemistry has arisen explaining structure and enabling synthesis of many organic compounds. In London this work did not pass

*A lecture delivered at the Science Museum on April 10 to inaugurate the Pasteur Exhibition, temporarily transferred to London from the Palais de la Découverte in Paris.

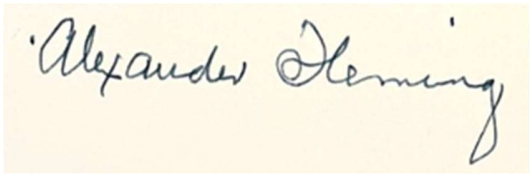


Dr Bizzozero-
Compliments of
Sir Alexander Fleming

[9]

Fleming shared the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945 with Howard Florey (1898-1968) and Sir Ernst Chain (1906-1979), who extracted penicillin from the mould and were responsible for its commercial production.

□ Garrison and Morton, Norman 1933; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2320; Norman 798; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 420a.



ACCOMPANIED BY: **FLEMING, Alexander**, (editor.). *Penicillin: Its Practical Application*. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1946. ¶ American issue. 8vo. x, 380 pp. Navy blue-stamped blue cloth; spine foot painted-over. Very good. The book was prepared under the editorship of Sir Alexander Fleming, with 28 contributors. It is a comprehensive and authoritative compendium of our present knowledge of penicillin in all its aspects. SIGNED by the author-editor, Alexander Fleming, on the title-page.

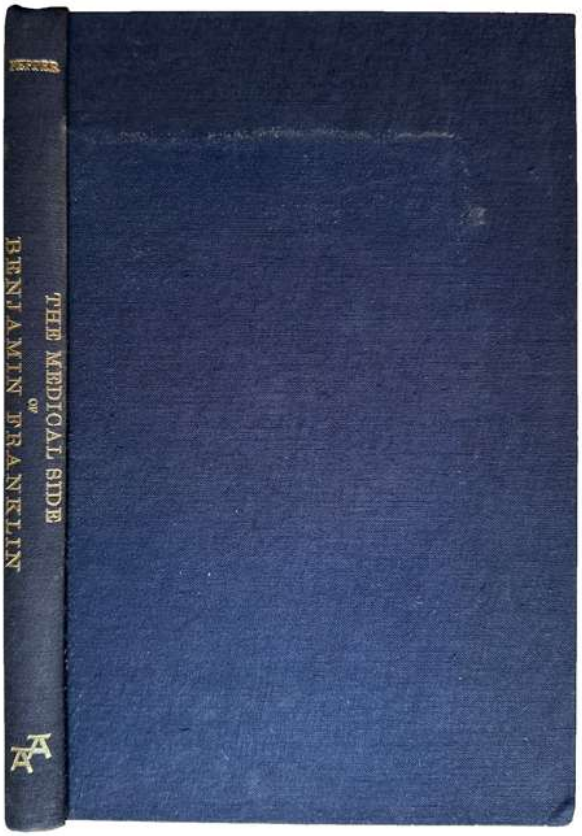
ACCOMPANIED BY THREE FLEMING OFFPRINTS OR REPRINTS: [With]: *Lysozyme: President's Address. By Alexander Fleming*. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, December, 1932, Vol. XXVI. London: John Bale, etc., 1932. ¶ 14 pp. 2 figs. Publisher's gray-green printed wrappers. Fleming discovered lysozyme in 1922, described as a substance that "has potent antibacterial properties."

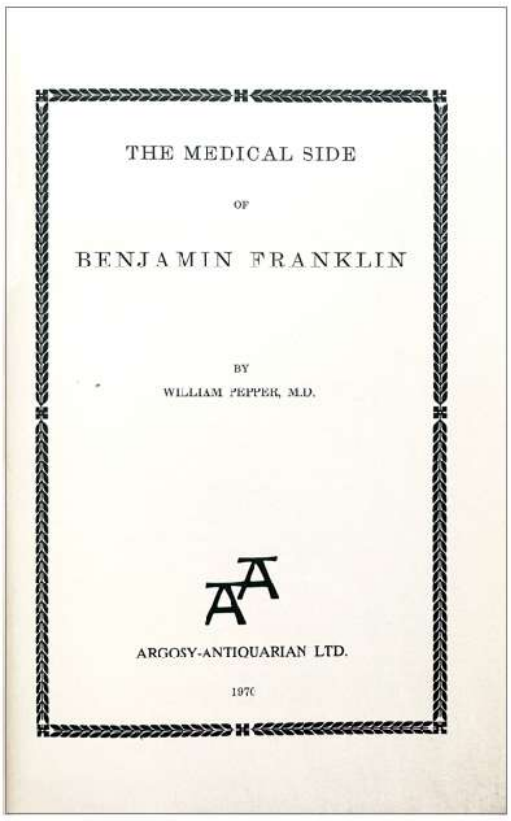
[With]: *Streptococcal Meningitis Treated with Penicillin. . .* [By] *Alexander Fleming*. Reprinted from The Lancet, Oct. 9, 1934. ¶ 12 pp. Caption title. Self-wraps; staining to outer margin. PRESENTATION COPY, stamped "WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS."

[With]: *Louis Pasteur. By Alexander Fleming*. British Medical Journal, London Saturday, April 19, 1947. ¶ pp. 517-522. Caption title. Self-wraps, stapled at upper corner; creased.

PROVENANCE: James Tait Goodrich.

□ See: Lax, Eric. *The Mold in Dr. Florey's Coat: The Story of the Penicillin Miracle*. 2015.





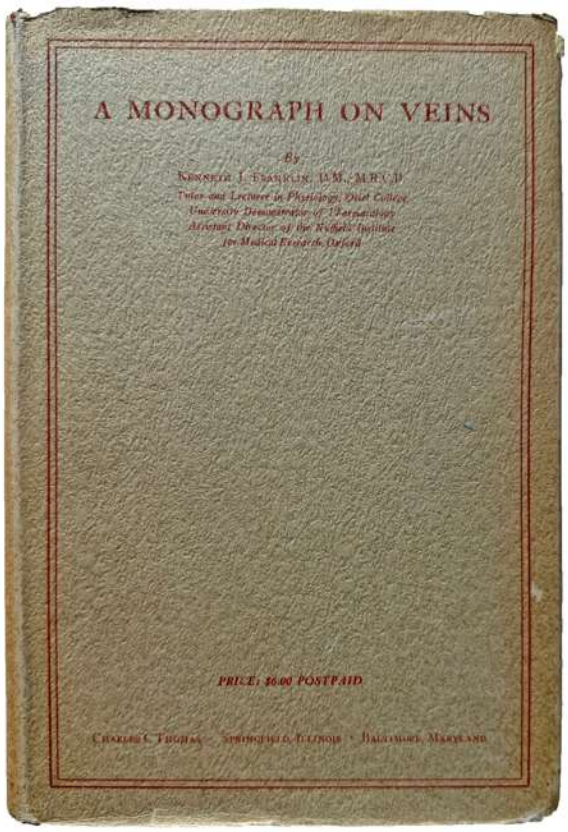
10. [**FRANKLIN, Benjamin** (1706-1790)] **PEPPER, William** (1874-1947). *The Medical Side of Benjamin Franklin*. New York: Argosy, 1970. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 137, [1] pp. Figs. Dark blue gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

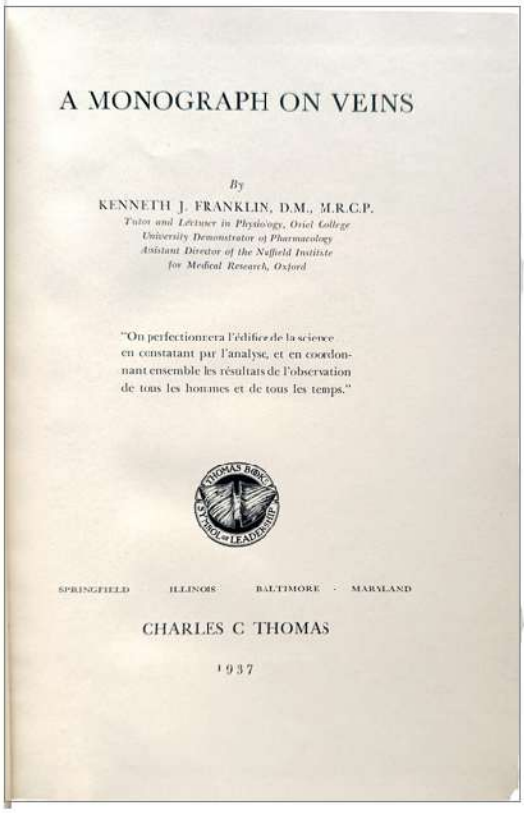
$ 7.95

Reprint. When first issued in 1910/11 the edition was printed in 250 copies. Based on an address delivered on December 7, 1909, before the Baltimore City Medical Society.

"Most people know Benjamin Franklin as a founding father of the United States, but few are aware of his contributions to the field of medicine. In this groundbreaking book, William Pepper explores Franklin's lesser-known achievements in the medical field, from his experiments with electricity to his advocacy for smallpox vaccination."

Dr. William Pepper, III, was a physician and longest serving dean, 1912-45, at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine.




A MONOGRAPH ON VEINS

By

KENNETH J. FRANKLIN, D.M., M.R.C.P.

Tutor and Lecturer in Physiology, Oriel College
University Demonstrator of Pharmacology
Assistant Director of the Nuffield Institute
for Medical Research, Oxford

"On perfectionnera l'édifice de la science
en constatant par l'analyse, et en coordon-
nant ensemble les résultats de l'observation
de tous les hommes et de tous les temps."

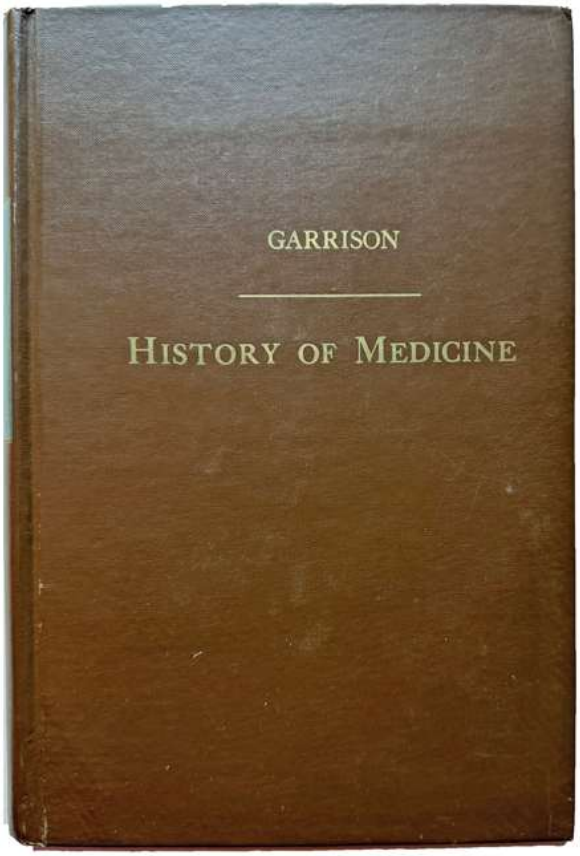
SPRINGFIELD · ILLINOIS · BALTIMORE · MARYLAND

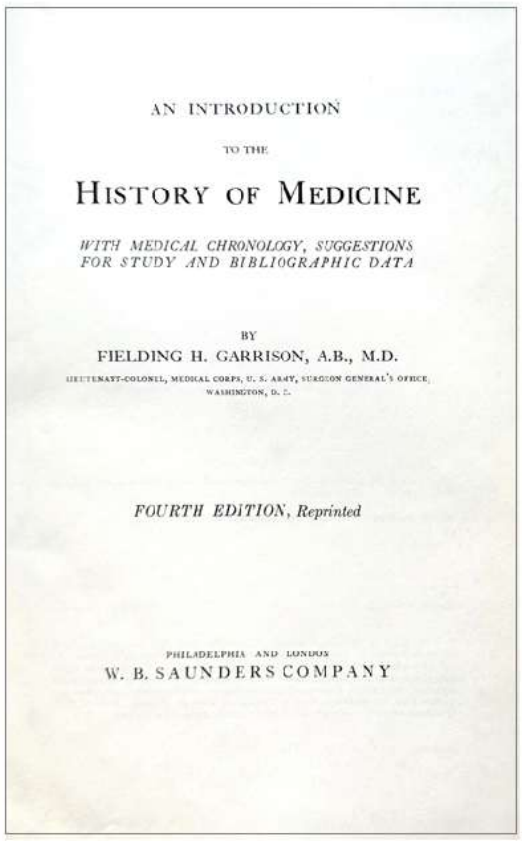
CHARLES C THOMAS

1937

11. **FRANKLIN, Kenneth J.** (1897-1966) *A Monograph on Veins*. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1937. ¶ 8vo. xxii, 410 pp. 45 figs., index. Red gilt-stamped cloth; dust-jacket; jacket spine faded. Very good +. [RB1047] $ 37.50


Harvey (frontis.).




AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

HISTORY OF MEDICINE

WITH MEDICAL CHRONOLOGY, SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDY AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA

BY

FIELDING H. GARRISON, A.B., M.D.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOURTH EDITION, Reprinted

PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON

W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY

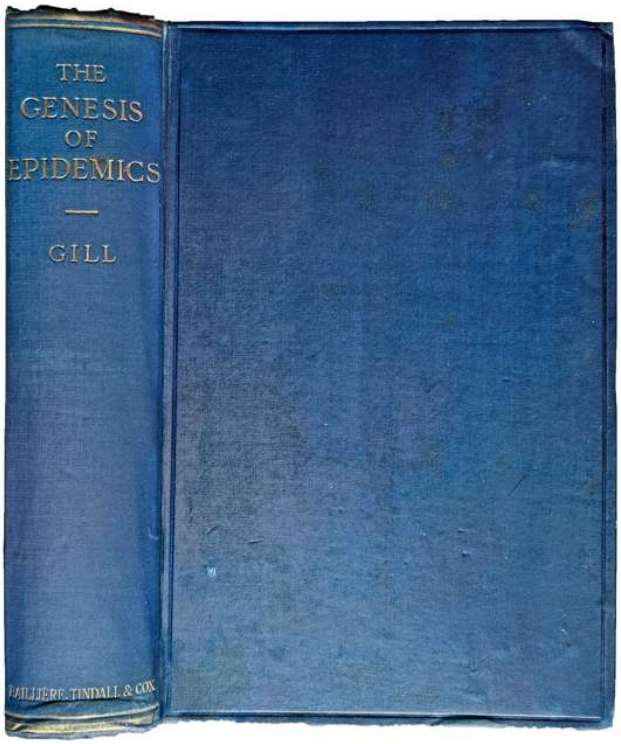
12. **GARRISON, Fielding Hudson** (1870-1935). *An Introduction to the History of Medicine; with medical chronology, suggestions for study and bibliographic data. Fourth edition, reprinted*. Philadelphia & London: W.B. Saunders, [c.1970]. ¶ Reprinted. 8vo. 996 pp. Illus., index. Original brown cloth. Ownership inscription of Arthur L. Frank, 1978.

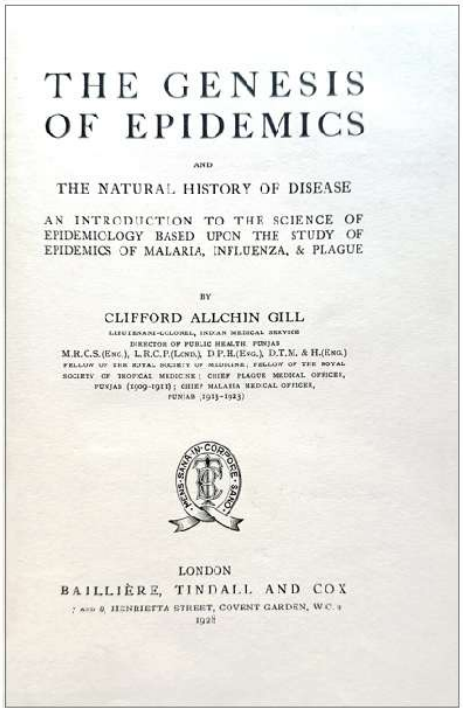
$ 25

Facsimile reprint in of the fourth (and final) edition. "Fielding H. Garrison was born in Washington, D.C. He received his A.B. in 1890 from Johns Hopkins University and his M.D. in 1893 from Georgetown University. Garrison was a lecturer in the history of medicine and librarian of the Welch Medical Library. He came to Johns Hopkins in 1930 after a long career in the Army Medical Library (now the National Library of Medicine). Garrison supervised the Institute of the History of Medicine for one year following the retirement of William Welch. Garrison gained considerable acclaim as a historian, bibliographer, and librarian of medicine. His book Introduction to the History of Medicine was the first comprehensive American publication on the history of medicine. For this book he compiled a bibliography of major works in the

history of medicine. This listing, later amended by Leslie Morton, was eventually published as a separate piece. Garrison and Morton's *A Medical Bibliography* is still widely regarded as a standard in medical historical bibliography." – The Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives.

□ Garrison and Morton 6408 (1913 first edition).




THE GENESIS OF EPIDEMICS

AND

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF DISEASE

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF EPIDEMICLOGY BASED UPON THE STUDY OF EPIDEMICS OF MALARIA, INFLUENZA, & PLAGUE

BY

CLIFFORD ALLCHIN GILL

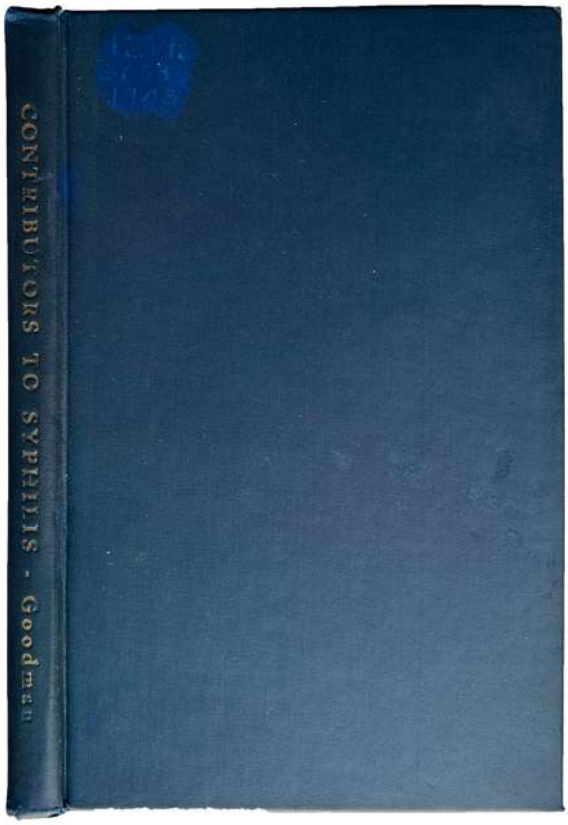
LONDON
BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL AND COX

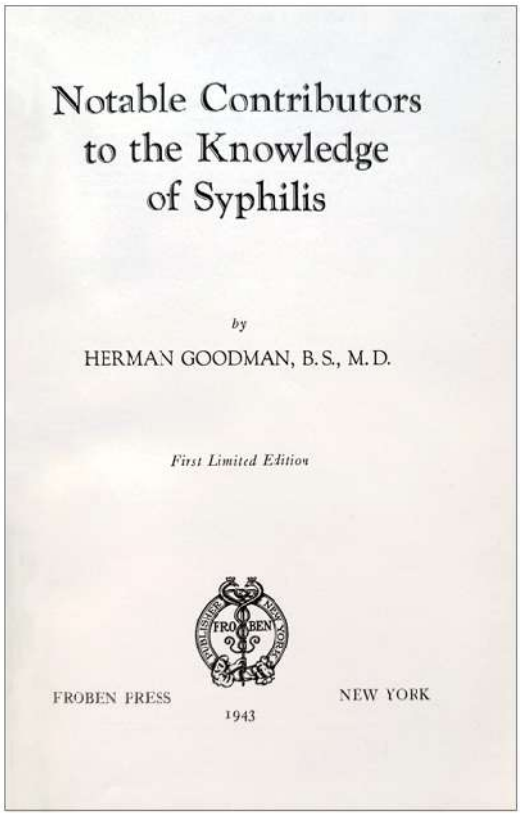
13. **GILL, Clifford Allchin** (1878-ca.1964). *The Genesis of Epidemics and the Natural History of Disease. An introduction to the science of epidemiology based upon the study of epidemics of malaria, influenza, & plague*. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1928. ¶ 8vo. xxvi, 550 pp. Maps, tables, index. Original full navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Iris Clifford Gill, 1945.

$ 225

Author's presentation copy, to his relation (wife or daughter?). Lt. Colonel Gill was in the Indian Medical Service and was the author of influential books on epidemiology and malaria.

Contents: Natural History of the Great Epidemic Diseases – Epidemic and pandemic influenza – Epidemic Plague. – General properties – The bionomics of disease – Conclusion.

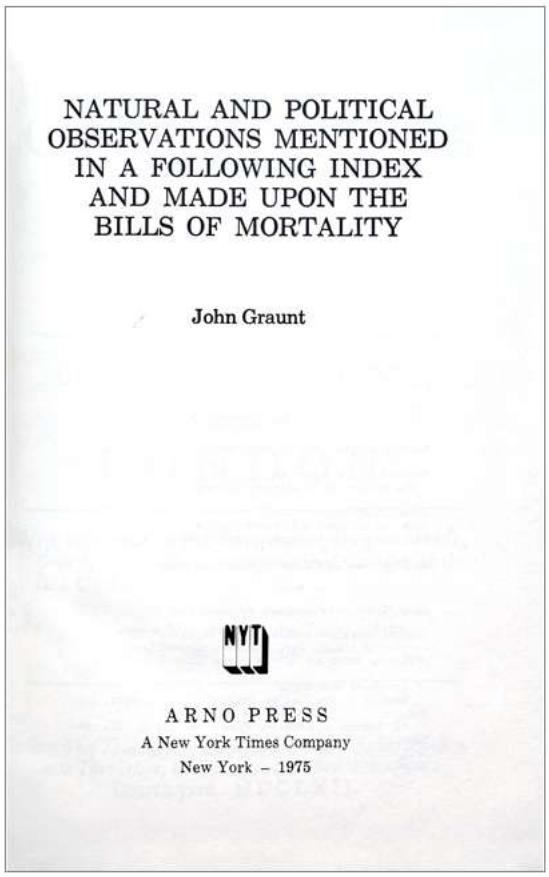




14. **GOODMAN, Herman** (1894-1971). *Notable Contributors to the Knowledge of Syphilis*. New York: Froben Press, 1943. ¶ Small 8vo. xii, 144 pp. Plates containing 143 vignette portraits of historical physicians. Original full navy blue gilt-stamped cloth; call nos. over-painted, rubbed. Ex-library copy (small ink annotation at head of Foreword). Very good. Scarce.

$ 45

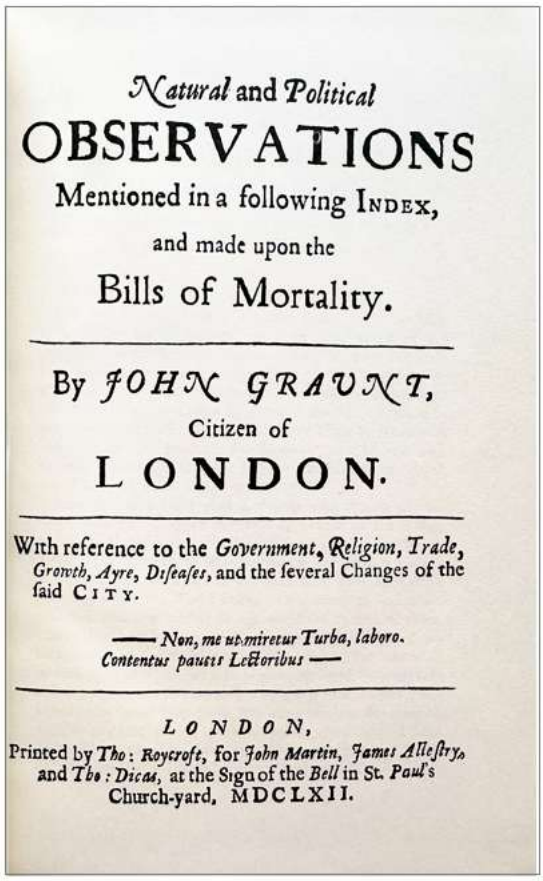
Edited by Victor Robinson.



NATURAL AND POLITICAL
OBSERVATIONS MENTIONED
IN A FOLLOWING INDEX
AND MADE UPON THE
BILLS OF MORTALITY

John Graunt

ARNO PRESS
A New York Times Company
New York – 1975



Natural and *Political*
OBSERVATIONS
Mentioned in a following INDEX,
and made upon the
Bills of Mortality.

By JOHN GRAUNT,
Citizen of
LONDON.

With reference to the *Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Ayre, Diseases,* and the several Changes of the said CITY.

— *Non, me ut miretur Turba, laboro.*
Contentus paucis Lectoribus —

LONDON,
Printed by *Tho: Roycroft,* for *John Martin, James Allestry,* and *Tho: Dicas,* at the Sign of the *Bell* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, MDCLXII.

15. **GRAUNT, John** (1620-1674). *Natural and Political Observations Mentioned in a Following index and made upon the bills of mortality. With reference to the Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Air, Diseases, and the several Changes of the said City*. New York: Arno Press, 1975. ¶ Reprint from 1662 imprint. [Series & cover title: *European Sociology,* Arno Press series editor: Lewis A. Coser]. Small 8vo. [iv], 90, [4] pp. Large folding Table of casualties. Dark green cloth, white-stamped titles. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good.

$ 50

Reprint. The scientific study of the numbers, characteristics and territorial distribution of populations - today called demography - began with Graunt (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). Graunt drew up his statistical tables from the birth and death records of parish clerks. From this he constructed the first tables of life expectancy, and, through applying mathematical calculations to his data, was able to form important conclusions as to the social and economic conditions of the people. He formulated principles that are now fundamental, including that the urban death rate exceeds the rural death rate, and that

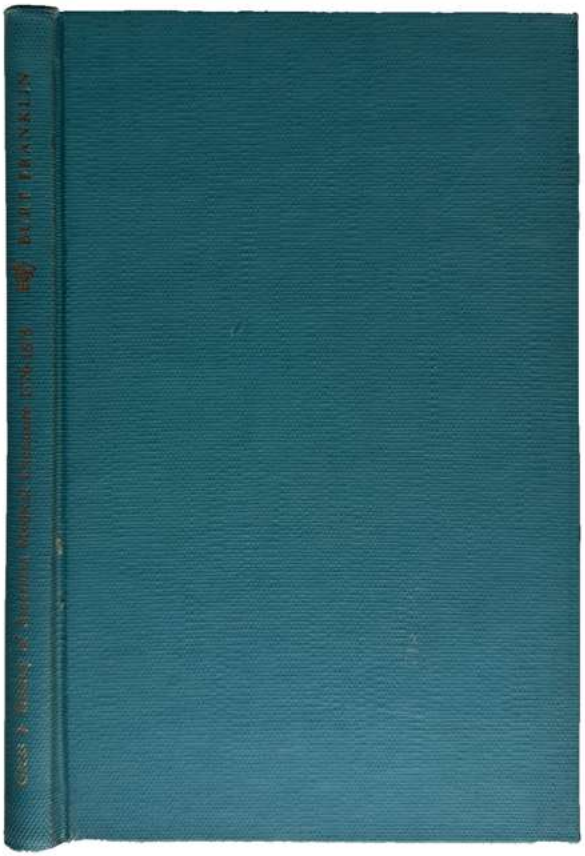
mortality is highest in the early and late years of life. His work noting the seasonal and annual variation of death rates, and their causes, proved a major influence on future studies of epidemiology, including those of William Farr and John Snow.

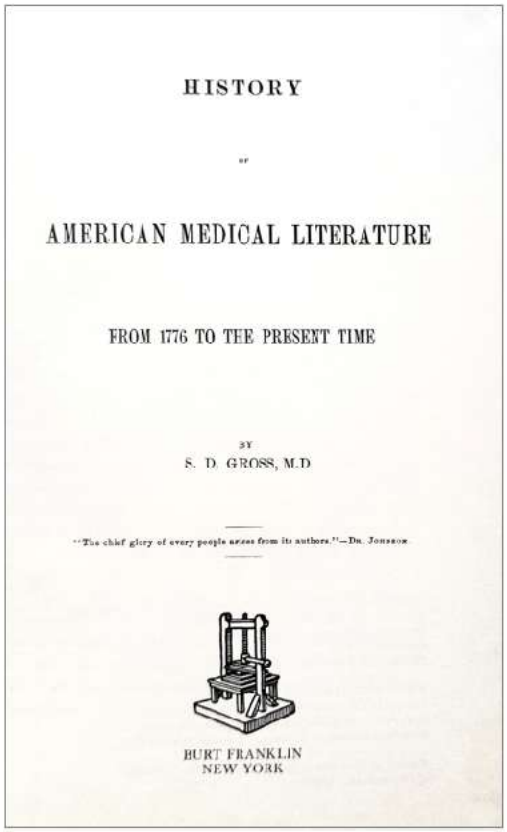
Graunt was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society upon publication of the book, which proved a great success, with five editions by 1676. The present third edition had an added appendix with further observations, and a second folding table with new information from additional parishes. William Petty had some role in producing the work and edited later editions; from the late 17th century onwards it has been commonly claimed that he was the real author, with the debate as to the extent of his input still ongoing. The present copy has a manuscript note on the front free endpaper, dated 1795, which states the writer to be Petty, copied from Bishop Burnet's 1723 work History of His Own Time. The work can best be attributed as a collaboration between Graunt and Petty; it is generally accepted that the arguments for Petty's sole authorship are incorrect.

Graunt, along with Sir William Petty, developed early human statistical and census methods that provided a framework for modern demography. He is credited with producing and widely distributing the first life table, giving probabilities of survival to each age.[4] This was remarkable considering the Bills of Mortality did not include age at death, thus Graunt used his knowledge of mathematics to create such a table. Graunt is also considered as one of the first experts in epidemiology, since his famous book was concerned mostly with public health statistics.

The erudition of Graunt's book, *Natural and Political Observations Made Upon the Bills of Mortality*, led Graunt to the Royal Society. On 5 February 1661, Graunt presented fifty copies of his book to the Royal Society of London, to which he was subsequently elected a fellow in 1662 with the endorsement of King Charles II.[5] King Charles II's recommendation was notable due to Graunt's status as a tradesman, as the King suggested to the Royal Society that it should accept "any more such Tradesman." Graunt was chosen as a member of the council of the Royal Society in November 1664 and represented the Society at various meetings.

□ ESTC R11688; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 144 (first edition); Goldsmiths' 1757; Kress 1155; Geoffrey Keynes, *Bibliography of William Petty*, pp. 75ff.



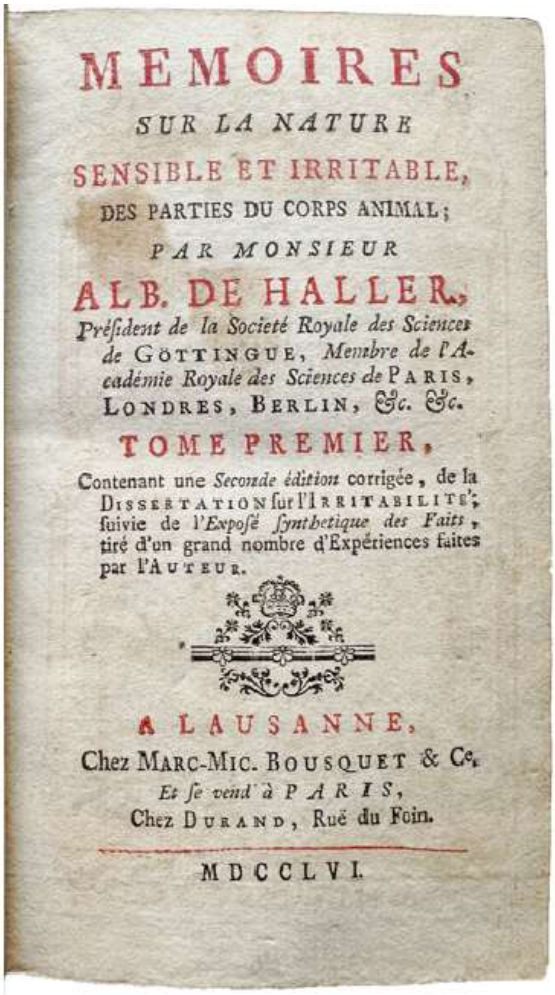


16. **GROSS, Samuel David** (1805-1884). *History of American Medical Literature, from 1776 to the present time*. New York: Burt Franklin, 1972. ¶ Reprint of the 1876 edition. 8vo. 85, [1] pp. Original turquoise cloth. Fine.

$ 12

A pioneering record of American medical history.

Samuel David Gross was an eminent American academic trauma surgeon. Surgeon biographer Isaac Minis Hays called Gross "The Nestor of American Surgery."


MEMOIRES
SUR LA NATURE
SENSIBLE ET IRRITABLE,
DES PARTIES DU CORPS ANIMAL;
PAR MONSIEUR
ALB. DE HALLER,
Président de la Societé Royale des Sciences de GÖTTINGUE, Membre de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de PARIS, LONDRES, BERLIN, &c. &c.
TOME PREMIER,
Contenant une Seconde édition corrigée, de la DISSERTATION sur l'IRRITABILITÉ; suivie de l'Exposé Synthetique des Faits, tiré d'un grand nombre d'Expériences faites par l'AUTEUR.
A LAUSANNE,
Chez MARC-MIC. BOUSQUET & Ce.
Et se vend à PARIS,
Chez DURAND, Rue du Foin.
MDCCLVI.

Haller's treatise on irritability and sensibility

17. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Mémoires sur la Nature sensible et irritable, des parties du corps animal ; . . . Content une Seconde édition corrigée, de la dissertation sur l'irritabilité* . . . [vol. I] : Lausanne : Marc-Mic. Bousquet, 1756; [vols. II-IV], Sigismond D'Arnay, 1760. ¶ 4 volumes bound in two. Thick 12mo. X, 399, [1]; [VI], 500; [2], 512; [4], XXIV, 232 pp. Titles printed in red & black, title vignettes. Engraved frontispiece depicting 3 vivisections, 2 engraved folding plates (vol. II, facing p. 432 showing the Achilles tendon; vol. III, facing p. 322 showing the intestine and colon; vol. IV with puncture from page 44-232. Modern full brown morocco, gilt-stamped spine, red morocco spine labels. Formerly from the

collection of John G. Curtis (given to Columbia University, Dept. of Physiology), with bookplates showing his portrait. Very good+.

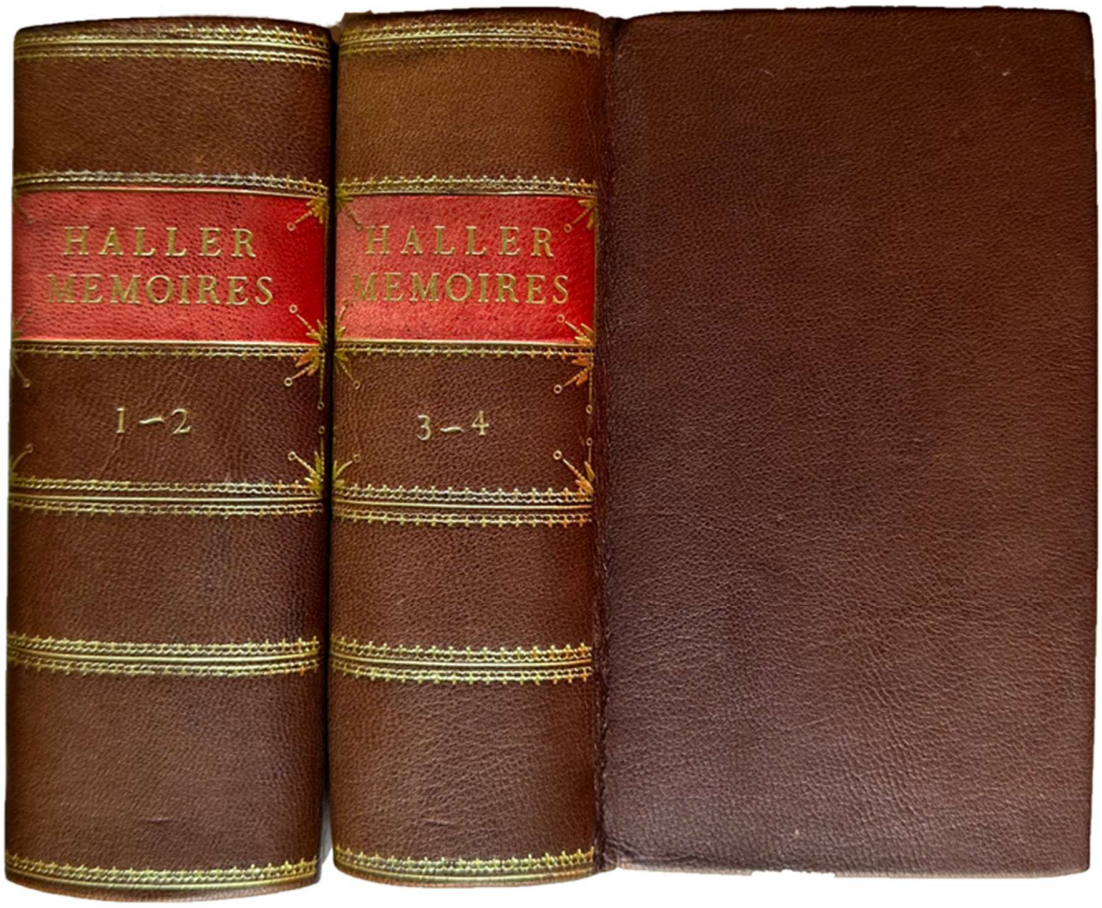
$ 450

Second edition, corrected, of the French language edition, translated from the Latin by Samuel Auguste Tissot (1728-1797). Tissot was the "well-reputed Calvinist Protestant neurologist, physician, professor and Vatican adviser, Tissot practiced in the Swiss city of Lausanne. He wrote on the diseases of the poor, on masturbation, on the diseases of men of letters and of rich people, and nervous diseases." [Wikip.].

Albrecht von Haller, the eminent Swiss anatomist and physiologist, wrote his dissertation at the age of 45, and on April 22nd and May 6th 1752, he read two papers before the Royal Society of Sciences of Goettingen. His thesis, *De partibus corporis humani sensibilibus et irritabilibus,* discusses the distinction between neural "sensibility", or perception (such as touch or pain), and muscular "irritability" (being the capacity of muscles to contract upon stimulation).

In the middle of the eighteenth century, this scientific debate involved some encyclopaedist physicians, Albrecht von Haller (1709–1777), Jean-Jacques Ménuret de Chambaud (1733–1815), and Théophile de Bordeu (1722–1776). The doctor from Bern described irritability as an experimental property of the muscle fibers and made it the basis of a neo-mechanism in which organic reactions are related to the degree of irritation of the fibers. The practitioners from Montpellier considered sensibility, a property of living matter, to be a spontaneous activity of the organ and developed around this notion an original conception of the organism as the sum of the specific lives of each part. Beyond conceptual divergences, two ways of thinking whose philosophical presuppositions (conception of living matter, mechanism, and organicism), were in opposition, while their epistemological principles (experience versus observation) and their medical practices (active medicine and expectant medicine) went on to evolve in different directions. The privileged place granted to experimentation and assessment enabled physiology to be articulated as an autonomous scientific discipline; the pre-eminence of observation and attention to the radical specificity of the living being constituted the bases of clinical medicine.

See: Dominique Boury, "Irritability and Sensibility: Key Concepts in Assessing the Medical Doctrines of Haller and Bordeu," *Science in Context*, Volume 21, Issue 4, December 2008, pp. 521-35. [Abstract]



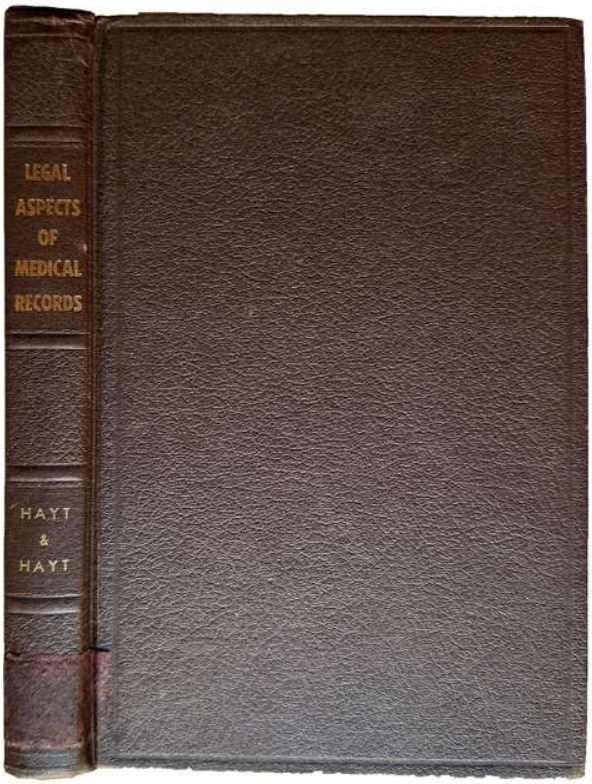
Haller's Concept and the European Controversy on Irritability and Sensibility, 1750-90 ... "Irritating Experiments Albrecht von Haller's treatise on irritability and sensibility, 1750-90." Hubert Steinke, 2005. "One of the great medical controversies of the Enlightenment was the European debate on motion, sensation, and animal experimentation provoked by Albrecht von Haller's treatise on irritability and sensibility (1752). Irritating Experiments is the first full-length study to explore the theoretical background and the experimental process that led to Haller's description and separation of two fundamental bodily qualities: irritability, or the capacity of muscles to contract upon stimulation, and sensibility, or the capacity of the nervous system to transmit impressions that are felt as touch or pain in humans, or produce signs of pain in animals. This new concept presented a serious challenge to the reigning medical systems. Haller's animal experiments were repeated all over Europe, on a scale never seen before. The results, however, were contradictory. Haller's concept was largely rejected, and animal experimentation could not be established as a major research method in physiology. Focusing on procedural

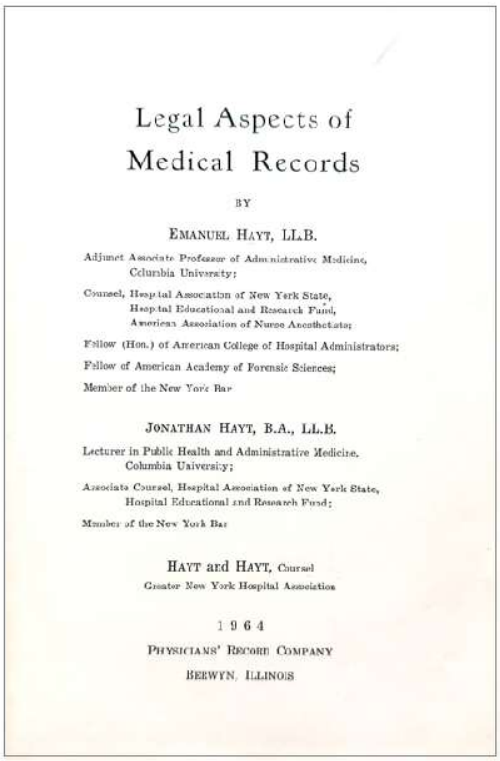
aspects of experimentation, the interaction between experiment and theory, the status of surgery, the use of medical and pathological models, and the culture of criticism, Irritating Experiments tries to explain why." [Abstract].

[Abstract] This paper will address the use of animal models as a vital constituent of 'life science in the making' by focusing on the 'sensibility trials' conducted by the Swiss physiologist Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777). Haller was a pioneering figure in the early days of neurophysiological research, being not only influential for establishing animal experimentation as a viable method to gain knowledge about (human) neurological functions. He also tackled the question of sensibility as the most fundamental property of living bodies, which came to influence our conception of bodily feeling. In analyzing some of his experiments on the nervous system, this paper addresses the following questions: what does sensibility or sensation signify in eighteenth-century physiology? How was it assessed or measured during experimentation? How were nervous functions 'read', i.e. how was the observable behavior of an experimental animal interpreted? And finally: how did Haller address the differences between humans and animals in the context of his investigations? – Stephanie Eichberg, "Constituting the human via the animal in eighteenth-century experimental neurophysiology: Albrecht von Haller's sensibility trials", *Medizinhistorisches Journal*, 2009. pp. 274-295.

PROVENANCE: John Green Curtis (1844-1913) "was one of the founding members of the American Physiological Society, and hosted its first meeting in his Columbia laboratory space."

See: Garrison and Morton 587 [1752 first Latin edition.].





Legal Aspects of
Medical Records

BY

EMANUEL HAYT, LL.B.

Adjunct Associate Professor of Administrative Medicine, Columbia University;

Counsel, Hospital Association of New York State, Hospital Educational and Research Fund, American Association of Nurse Anesthetists;

Fellow (Hon.) of American College of Hospital Administrators;

Fellow of American Academy of Forensic Sciences;

Member of the New York Bar

JONATHAN HAYT, B.A., LL.B.

Lecturer in Public Health and Administrative Medicine, Columbia University;

Associate Counsel, Hospital Association of New York State, Hospital Educational and Research Fund;

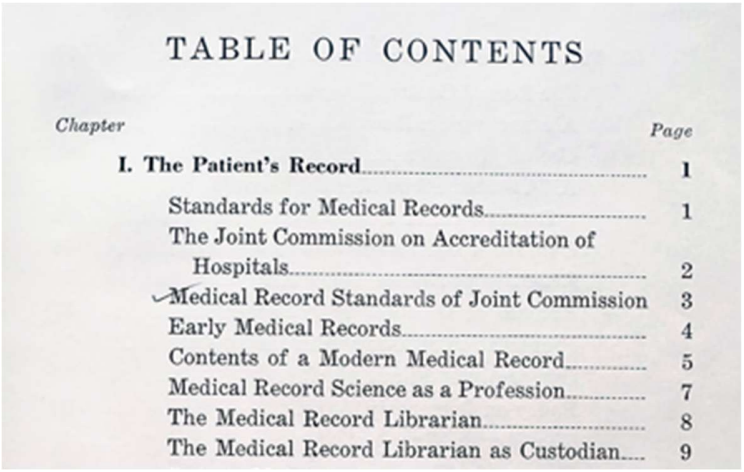
Member of the New York Bar

HAYT and HAYT, Counsel
Greater New York Hospital Association

1964

PHYSICIANS' RECORD COMPANY
BERWYN, ILLINOIS

18. **HAYT, Emanuel** (ca.1900-1983); **Jonathan HAYT**. *Legal Aspects of Medical Records*. Berwyn, Illinois: Physicians' Record Company, 1964. ¶ 8vo. xxviii, 371, [1] pp. Index. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth; foot of spine with kozo covering of spine markings (toned correctly). Ex-library copy with related markings and rear pocket removed. $ 8



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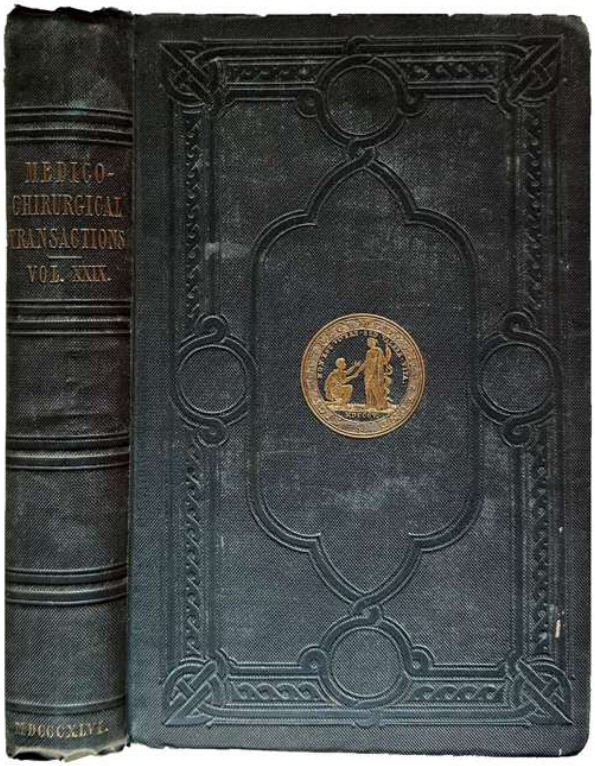
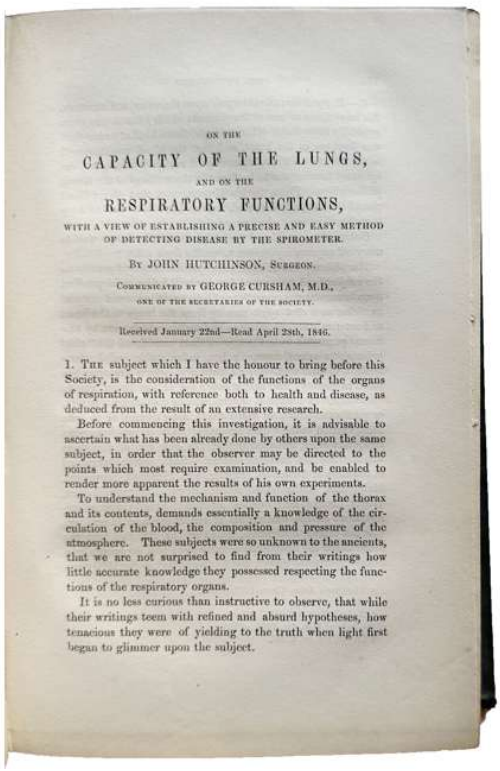




ON THE

CAPACITY OF THE LUNGS,

AND ON THE

RESPIRATORY FUNCTIONS,

WITH A VIEW OF ESTABLISHING A PRECISE AND EASY METHOD OF DETECTING DISEASE BY THE SPIROMETER.

By JOHN HUTCHINSON, Surgeon.

Communicated by GEORGE CURSHAM, M.D., one of the Secretaries of the Society.

Received January 22nd—Read April 28th, 1846.

1. The subject which I have the honour to bring before this Society, is the consideration of the functions of the organs of respiration, with reference both to health and disease, as deduced from the result of an extensive research.

Before commencing this investigation, it is advisable to ascertain what has been already done by others upon the same subject, in order that the observer may be directed to the points which most require examination, and be enabled to render more apparent the results of his own experiments.

To understand the mechanism and function of the thorax and its contents, demands essentially a knowledge of the circulation of the blood, the composition and pressure of the atmosphere. These subjects were so unknown to the ancients, that we are not surprised to find from their writings how little accurate knowledge they possessed respecting the functions of the respiratory organs.

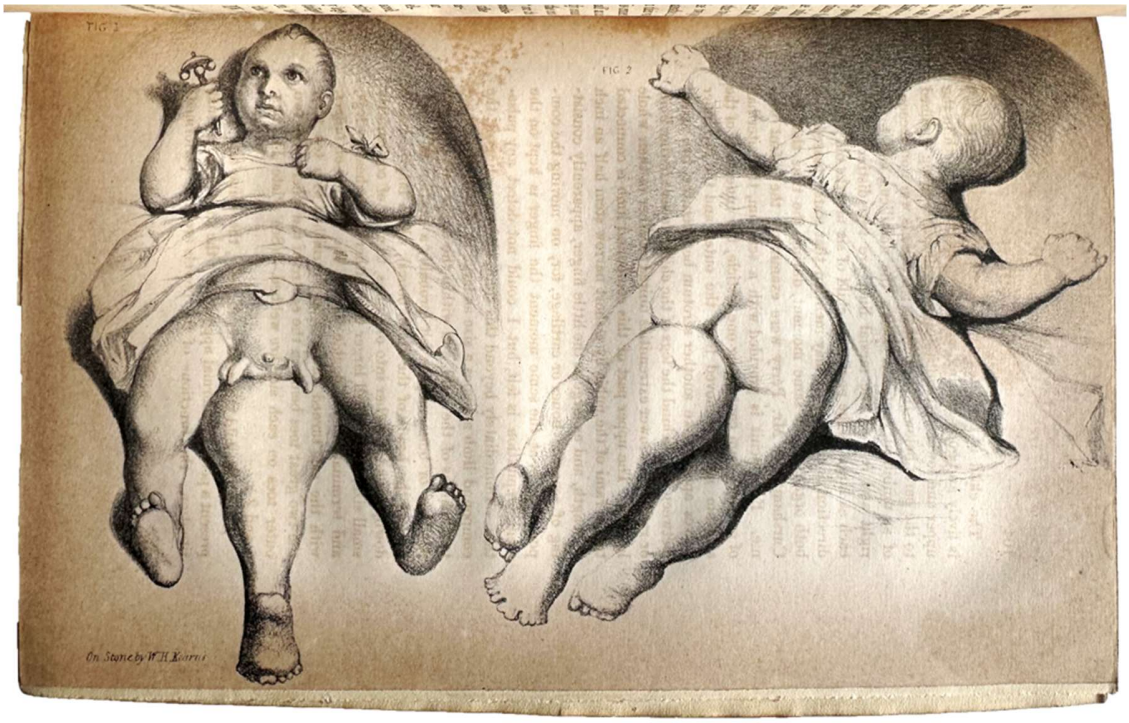
It is no less curious than instructive to observe, that while their writings teem with refined and absurd hypotheses, how tenacious they were of yielding to the truth when light first began to glimmer upon the subject.

19. **HUTCHINSON, John** (1811-1861). *On the capacity of the lungs, and on the respiratory functions, with a view of establishing a precise and easy method of detecting disease by the spirometer*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1846. ¶ Contained in: *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions published by The Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London*, Vol. 29, pp. 137-252. 8vo. xxxvii, 352, 31, [1], 16 (ads.) pp. [In the article:] Tables A-X, 28 figs. Original blind-stamped dark green cloth, gilt-stamped cover ornament and spine title; extremities rubbed, corners showing. Very good. RARE. [M13484]

$ 1,000

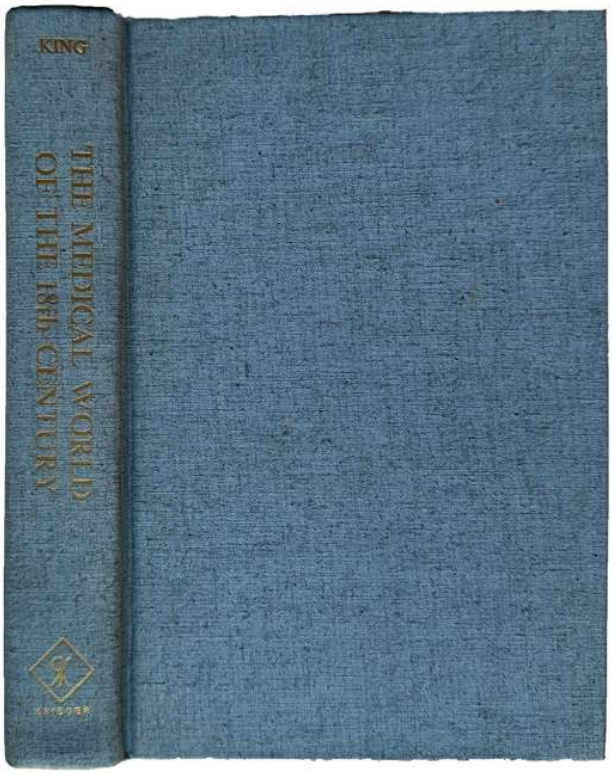
FIRST EDITION. In this fundamental work, Hutchinson divides the air contained in the lungs into five categories: residual air, reserve air, breathing air, complemental air, and vital capacity. He defines vital capacity as a combination of residual, reserve and complemental air, '. . . being the greatest voluntary expiration, following the deepest inspiration.' This paper contains numerous physiological tables and illustrations, many of which are drawn as silhouettes. Invention of the spirometer, making possible the determination of the vital capacity of the lungs. Hutchinson's work first appeared in summary form in *Lancet*, 1844, 1, 390-391, 567-70. – Garrison and Morton.

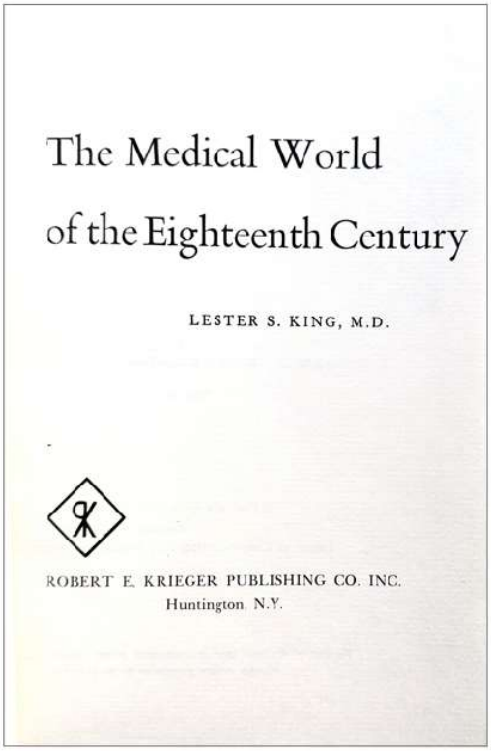
"Although Hutchinson described a spirometer of his own design and first measured his own "vital capacity" in 1839, he was neither the first to think of measuring gas volume in the lung, nor the first to design an instrument for that purpose. He was the first to consider what the instrument measured important as a disease prognosticator. Hutchinson was also the first to consider the potential for confounding by a number of important additional factors. In fact, he credits a number of previous investigators for their invention of "gas meters" and never applied for a patent for his own device. Some of these earlier instruments were used to store and deliver gases that were believed to be efficacious in the treatment of lung diseases as well as a variety of other diseases less scientifically believed to be improved by inhalation treatment. Investigators using earlier forms of the instrument generally commented upon the volume of air measured as an incidental finding." – Speizer, Frank E., "John Hutchinson, 1811–1861, The First Respiratory Disease Epidemiologist." *Epidemiology*, 22(3):p e1-e9, May 2011.



WITH: **William ACTON** (1813-1875), *An Account of a Case of Partial Double Monstrosity: (ischiopage symelien of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, heteradelphia of Vrolik)*. 1846.

□ Garrison & Morton 930.




The Medical World
of the Eighteenth Century

LESTER S. KING, M.D.

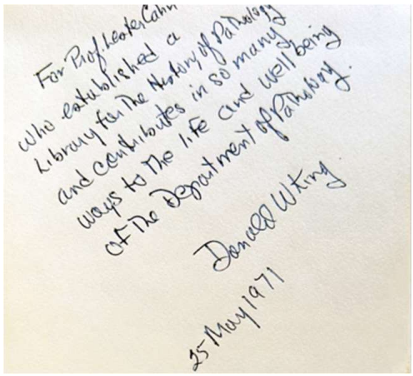
ROBERT E. KRIEGER PUBLISHING CO. INC.
Huntington N.Y.

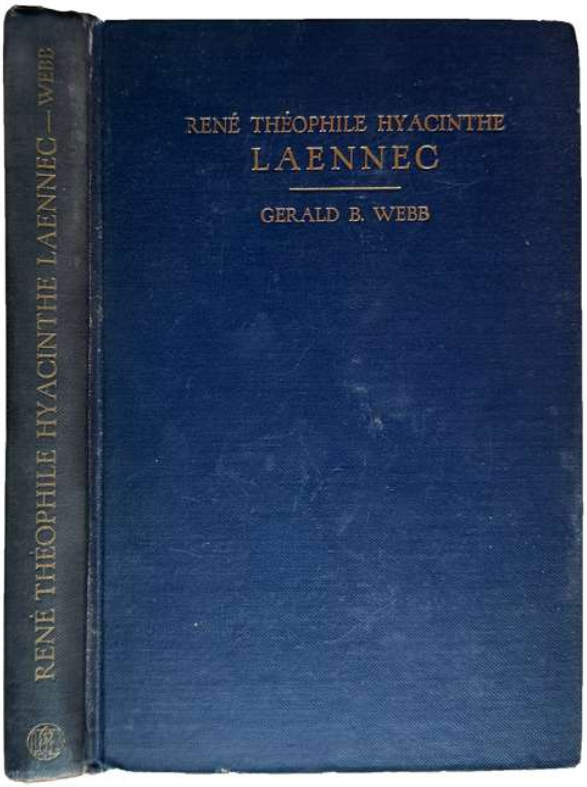
20. **KING, Lester Snow** (1908-2002). *The Medical World of the Eighteenth Century*. Huntington: Robert E. Krieger, 1971. ¶ Reprint of 1958 edition. 8vo. xix, [1], 346 pp. Figs., index. Pale blue gilt-stamped cloth. Inscribed by Donald W. King, 1971. Very good.

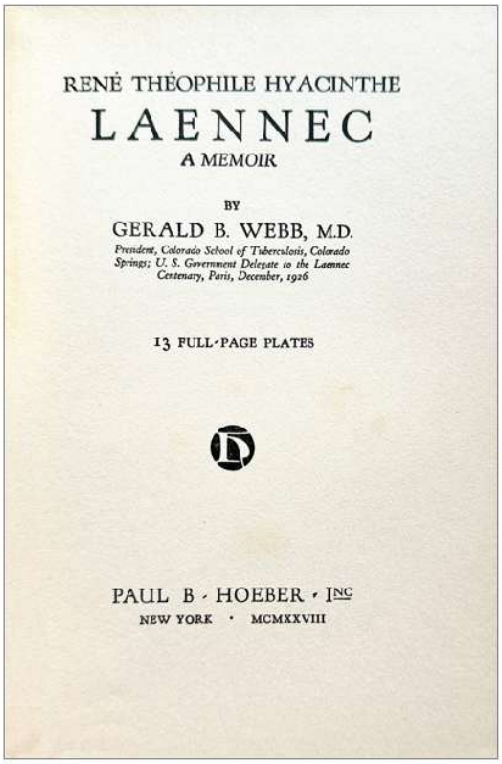
$ 10

Lester Snow King, M.D., was an American pathologist, medical editor, medical journalist, and medical historian.

Donald West King (1927-2018) MD, was Dean of the Division of Biological Sciences and Executive Vice President of the University of Chicago Medical Center.


For Prof. Lester Cohn
who established a
Library for the History of Pathology
and contributes in so many
ways to the life and well being
of the Department of Pathology.
Donald W. King
25 May 1971





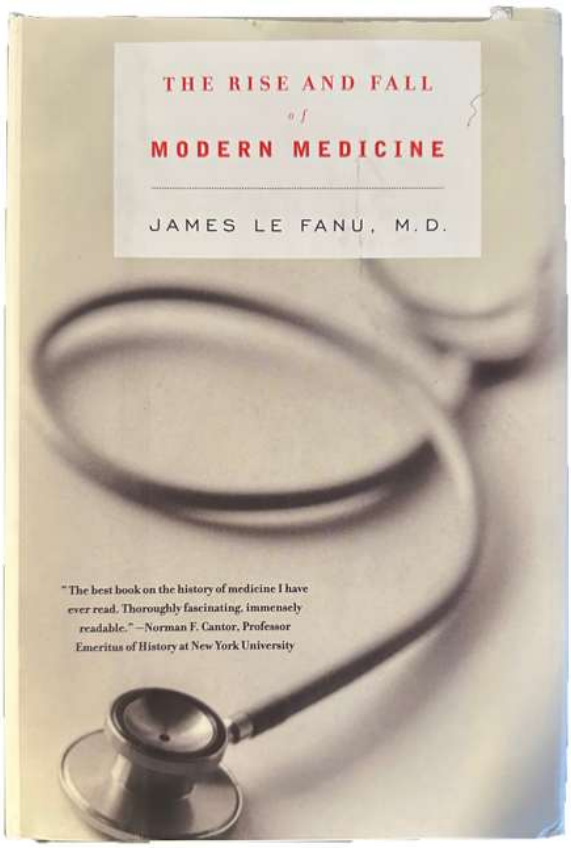
Inscribed by the author to Winifred Stevenson

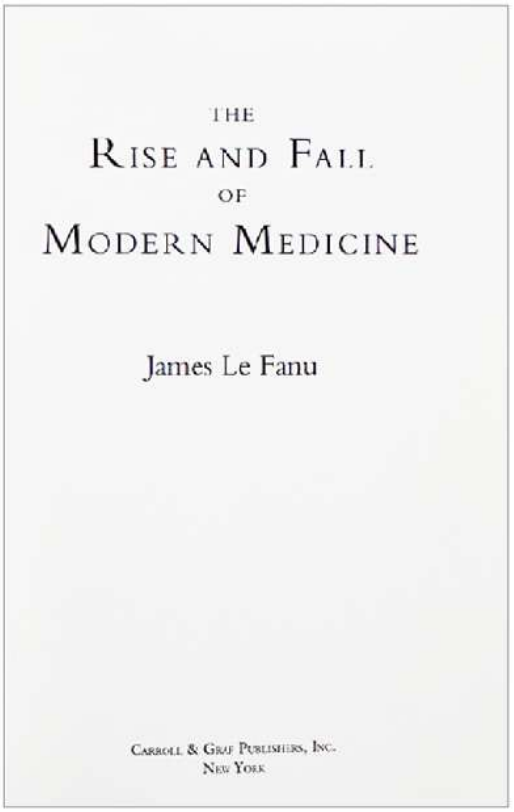
21. [**LAENNEC, Rene Theophile Hyacinthe** (1781-1826)] **Gerald Bertram WEBB** (1871-1948). *Rene Theophile Hyacinthe Laennec; a memoir*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1928. ¶ Small 8vo. xix, [1], 146, [2] pp. 13 plates. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Winifred Stevenson, New York, 1938; with presentation note from Gil Williams to "Arthur" [Arthur L. Frank], 1975.

$ 32

Inscribed copies of this work are rare.

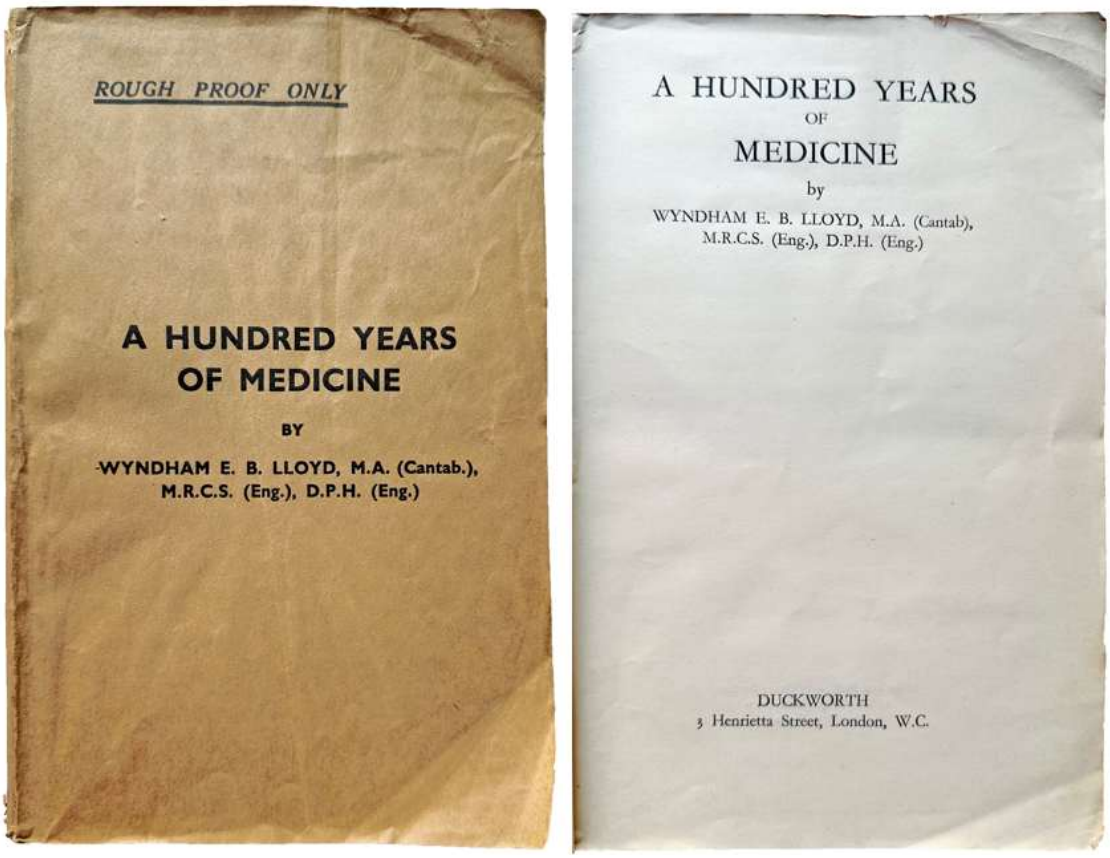
Gerald Bertram Webb was an English-born American physician who became the first president of the American Association of Immunologists, as well as president of the American Clinical and Climatological Association, National Tuberculosis Association, and Association of American Physicians.





22. **LE FANU, James** (1950-). *The Rise and Fall of Modern Medicine*. New York: Carroll & Graf, 2000. ¶ 8vo. xxi, [1], 426 pp. Illus., index. Hardcover, dust-jacket. Very good. $ 5

The Rise and Fall of Modern Medicine is not another "end of medicine" tome, as its title might suggest. Rather it is the author's account of the three decades after the second world war, "during which virtually all the most significant medical developments occurred," and a defence of his contention that further advances of such magnitude will not continue to accrue. To illustrate his thesis, he has chosen "twelve definitive moments" of medical innovation: penicillin, cortisone, streptomycin, chlorpromazine, intensive care, open heart surgery, hip replacement, kidney transplants, the control of hypertension (and the prevention of stroke), childhood cancer, "test tube" babies, and the clinical importance of Helicobacter. Of these, the discovery of antibiotics and, perhaps, of cortisone and the importance of Helicobacter are what Lewis Thomas in his Lives of the Cell called high technologies. The other eight are what Thomas designated "half way technologies ... a level of technology [that] is, by its nature, at the same time highly sophisticated and profoundly primitive. It is the kind of thing that one must continue to do until there is a genuine understanding of the mechanisms involved in disease." – Review. John P Bunker, BMJ, 1999 Nov 6;319.

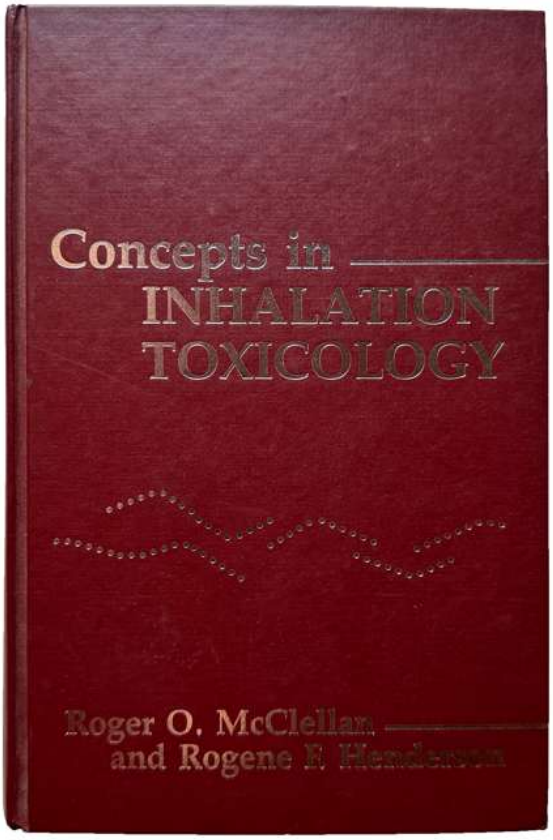


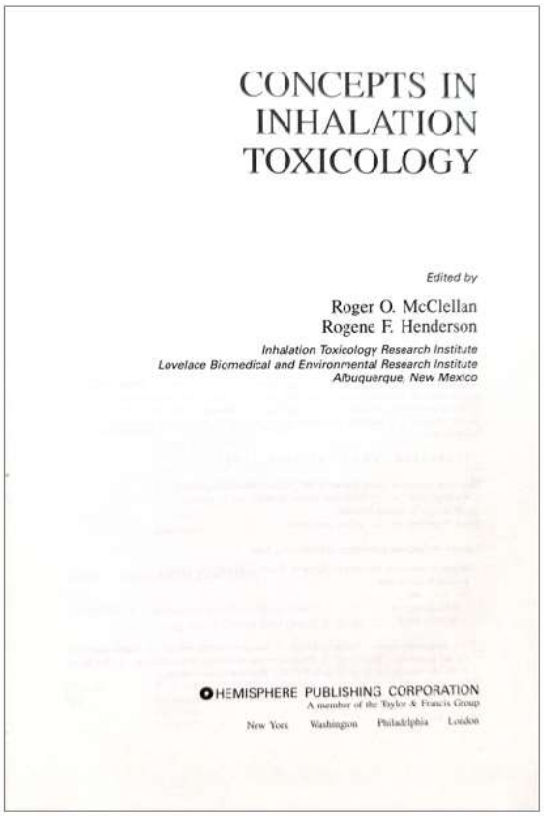
23. **LLOYD, Wyndham Edward Buckley**. *A Hundred Years of Medicine*. London: Duckworth, 1936. ¶ Series: *Duckworth's 100 years series*. Small 8vo. 335, [1] pp. Brown wrappers with black titles printed. "Rough Proof only" (a pre-publication copy). Good.

$ 10

"Rough Proof". The later-published 'first edition' of this book was printed in 344 pages (probably finishing with an index which is not in this proof copy). A second edition was issued in 1968.

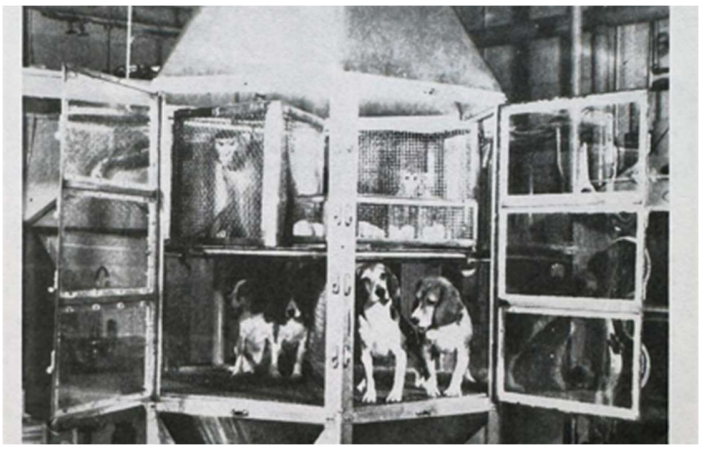
□ Garrison and Morton 6431.



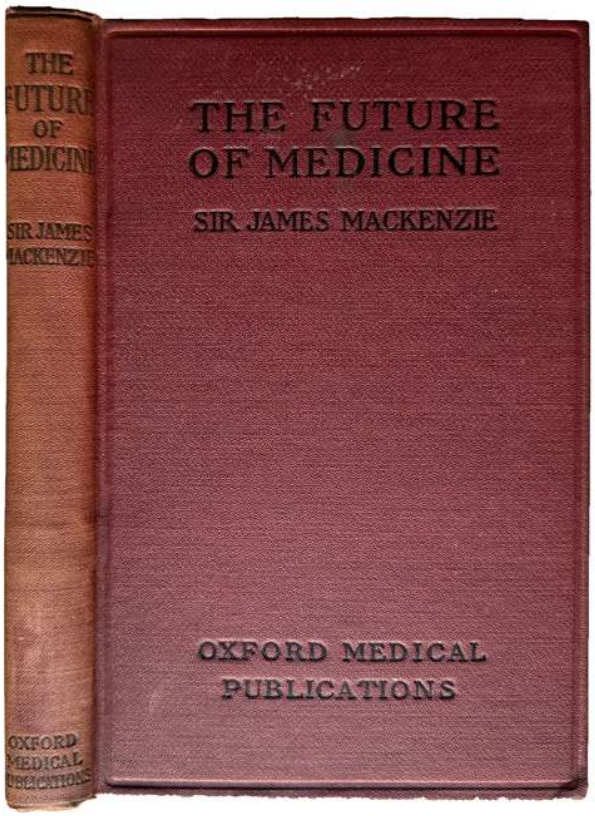


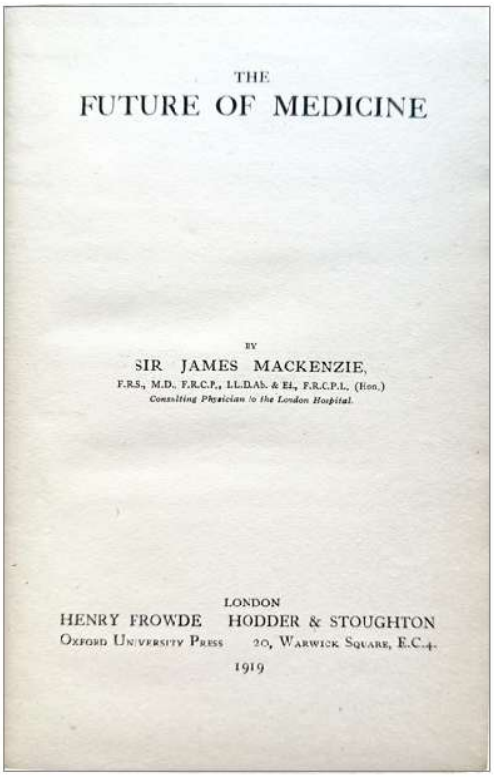
24. **MCCLELLAN, Roger O.**; **Rogene F. HENDERSON** (editors). *Concepts in Inhalation Toxicology. Edited by Roger O. McClellan, Rogene F. Henderson*. New York: Hemisphere Pub., 1989. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 560 pp. Tables, index. Original maroon silver-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good.

$ 35



Exposure chamber




THE
FUTURE OF MEDICINE

BY
SIR JAMES MACKENZIE,
F.R.S., M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D.Ab. & Ed., F.R.C.P.I., (Hon.)
Consulting Physician to the London Hospital.

LONDON
HENRY FROWDE HODDER & STOUGHTON
Oxford University Press 20, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
1919

25. **MACKENZIE, Sir James** (1853-1925). *The Future of Medicine*. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 1919. ¶ 8vo. [x], 238 pp. Original reddish-purple blind- and black-stamped cloth. Ex-library bookplate of the Rhode Island Medical Society; rubber-stamp of Dr. Frank L. Day; signature of Arthur L. Frank, 1992. Very good – nice tight copy.

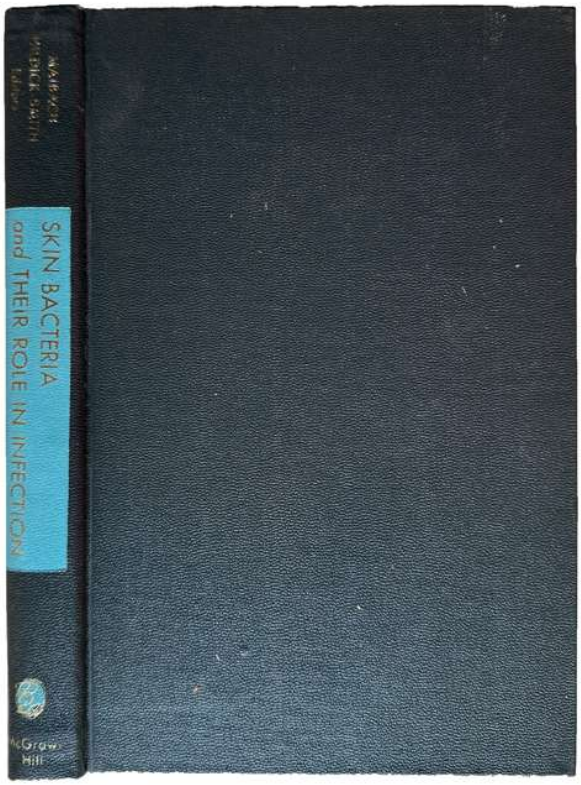
$ 35

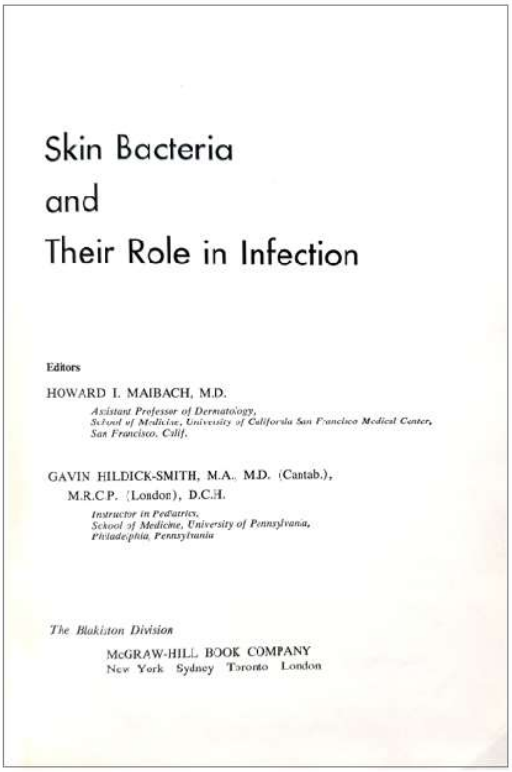
First edition. The author's evaluation on medical education and research and its future. He begins with "medicine is a subject slowly evolving out of a past in which facts and fancies, faiths and beliefs, and even superstitions, were strangely commingled." While much of the book is autobiographical, Mackenzie expresses with the wisdom which made him famous. – Willius & Keys, p. 767.

CONTENTS (3 parts): I. Critical; II. Personal experiences (pain, irregular heart action, how to recognize auricular fibrillation, mitral stenosis, effects of drugs); III. Constructive.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Frank L. Day was professor of Biology at Brown University, Rhode Island (home: 72 Waterman St., Providence, RI).

□ Osler 3302; Waller 6117. Not in Bedford.




Skin Bacteria
and
Their Role in Infection

Editors

HOWARD I. MAIBACH, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Dermatology, School of Medicine, University of California San Francisco Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif.

GAVIN HILDICK-SMITH, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (London), D.C.H.
Instructor in Pediatrics, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Blakiston Division
McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY
New York Sydney Toronto London

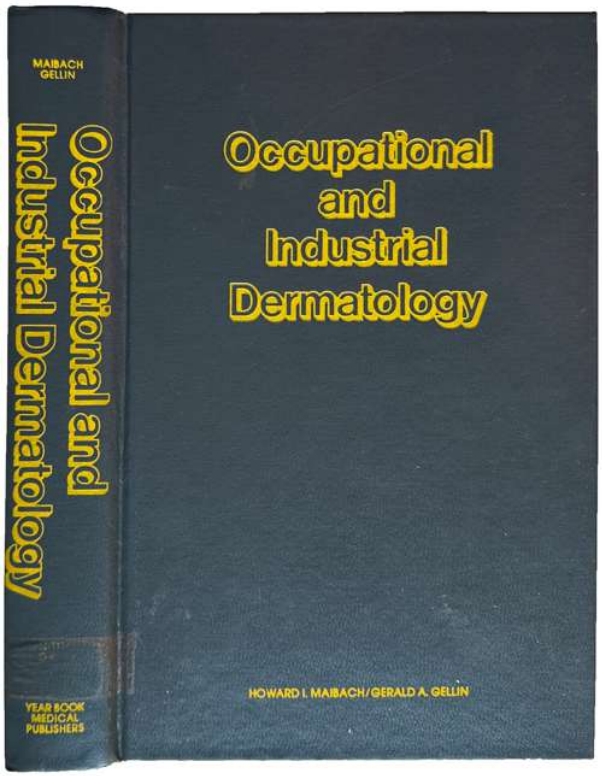
26. **MAIBACH, Howard I.; Gavin HILDECK-SMITH** (ca.1920-2006) (editors). *Skin Bacteria and their role in infection.* New York: McGraw-Hill, (1965). ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xii, 331 pp. Figs., tables, bibliog., index. Original navy blue gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of Johnson & Johnson: "Presented as a professional service by Johnson & Johnson institute for pediatric service." Very good. M7449

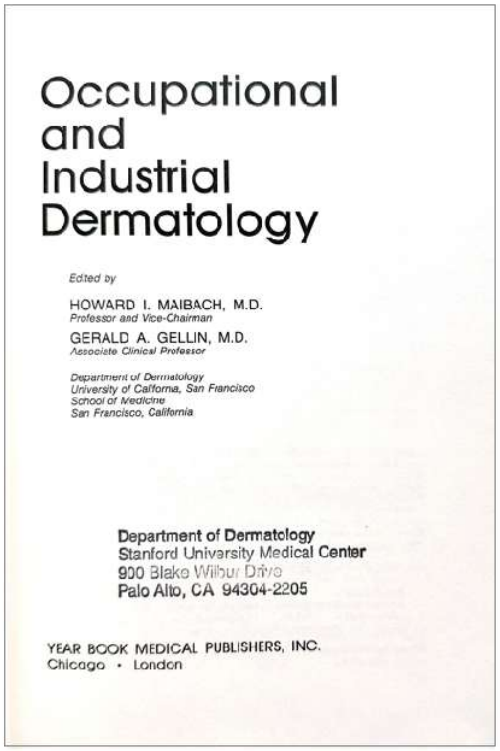
$ 10

Dr. Howard Maibach is a dermatologist with expertise in treating contact dermatitis.

Dr. Hildick-Smith was a director in the Corporate Office of Science and Technology at Johnson & Johnson, where he worked for 37 years. During his tenure at J&J he focused on searching for new opportunities in medical research for the company.

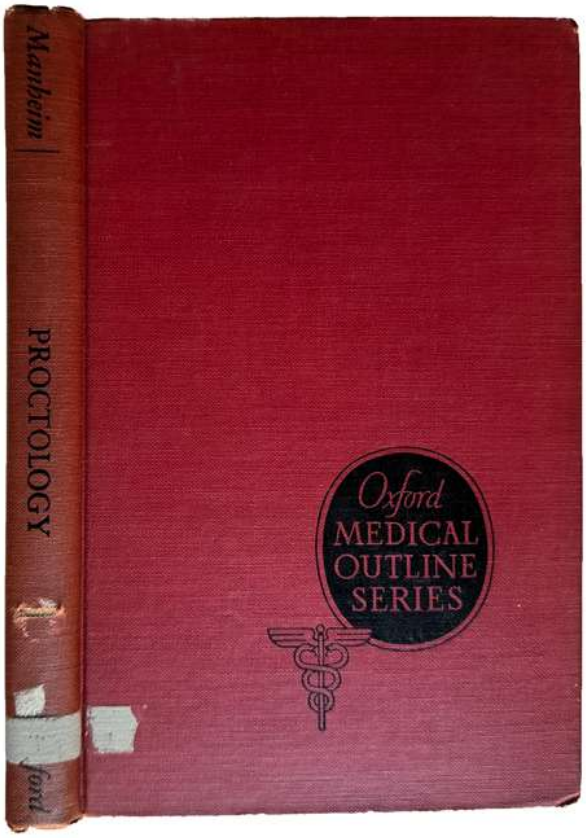
With 32 contributors. Includes "Host factors in infection and disease in the newborn."

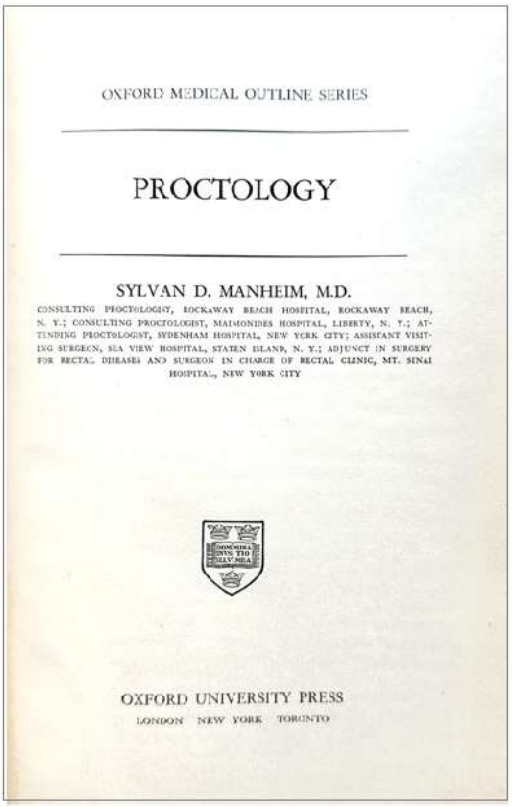




27. **MAIBACH, Howard I.; Gerald A. GELLIN**. *Occupational and Industrial Dermatology*. Chicago & London: Year Book Medical Publishers, (1982). ¶ 8vo. xiii, 375 pp. Numerous figs., refs., index. Grey cloth, yellow-printed cover and spine titles. Ex-library bookplate, ink stamp on title-page and library pocket. Very good. M12255 $ 10

Contents




OXFORD MEDICAL OUTLINE SERIES

PROCTOLOGY

SYLVAN D. MANHEIM, M.D.

CONSULTING PROCTOLOGIST, ROCKAWAY BEACH HOSPITAL, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.; CONSULTING PROCTOLOGIST, MAIMONIDES HOSPITAL, LIBERTY, N. Y.; ATTENDING PROCTOLOGIST, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY; ASSISTANT VISITING SURGEON, SEA VIEW HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.; ADJUNCT IN SURGERY FOR RECTAL DISEASES AND SURGEON IN CHARGE OF RECTAL CLINIC, MT. SINAI HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO

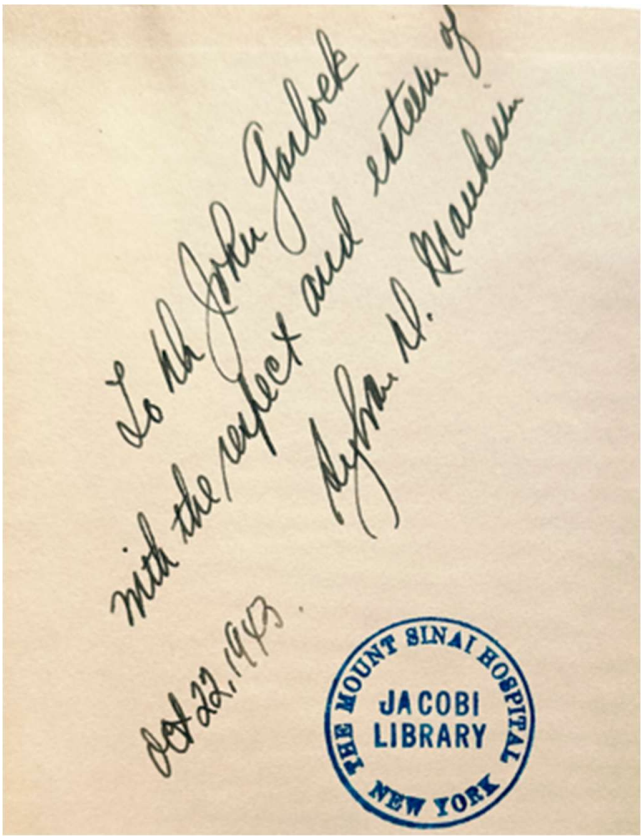
28. **MANHEIM, Sylvan Dallas** (1897-1977). *Proctology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1943. ¶ Series: Oxford Medical Outline Series. 8vo. vii, [1], 137, [1] pp. Interleaved with blank sheets (as per this series). Marron cloth with black stamping; some wear to the spine and corners, tape-mark residue and related gauge on the spine. Ex-library copy. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to John Garlock, 1943. Good.

$ 8

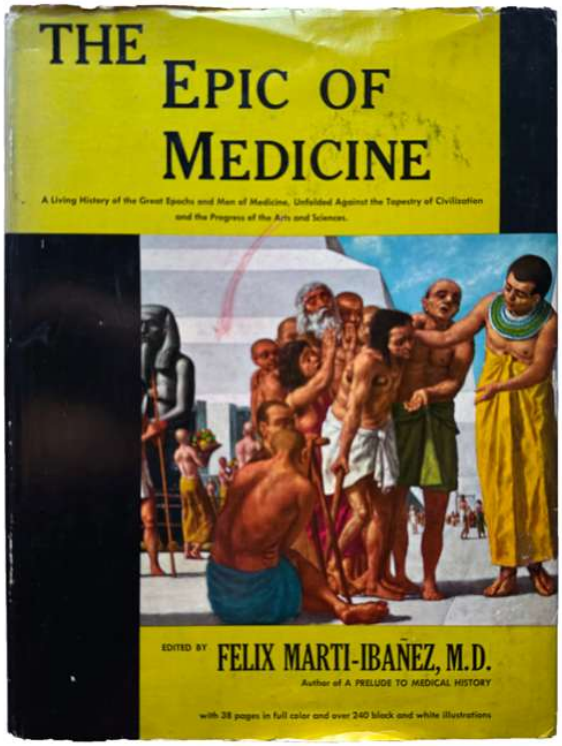
Dr. Sylvan D. Manheim, was a former chief of the proctology service at Mount Sinai Hospital. He had a private practice in NYC. He was Emeritus professor of surgery at Mount Sinai Medical School, and further he was on the staff of several area hospitals.

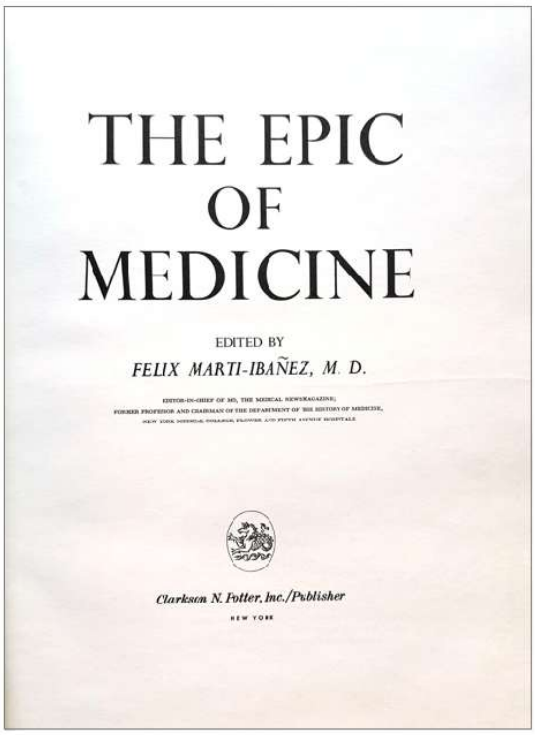
PROVENANCE: John Garlock (1896-1965), after graduation he received training in Surgery at New York Hospital with Eugene Poole, MD. “He was appointed Assistant Visiting Surgeon at New York Hospital in 1923, Instructor in Surgery at Columbia University in 1925, and shortly thereafter Assistant Clinical Professor of Surgery at Cornell University Medical College. During those early years he was concerned chiefly with general surgery, traumatic surgery, plastic surgery, thyroid surgery, and the surgery of the hand. In 1933

Dr. Garlock came to The Mount Sinai Hospital. He advanced rapidly through the Attending Staff ranks and in 1937 he was appointed Attending Surgeon and Chief of the Surgical Service that dealt mainly with gastrointestinal surgery. With his Mount Sinai appointment came post-graduate teaching duties, for which he was named a Clinical Professor of Surgery at Columbia University. He gained extensive experience in the problems relating to the surgical treatment of peptic ulcer, gastric cancer, inflammatory diseases of the small and large bowel and surgery of the biliary tract, and contributed significantly to the literature of these fields. Garlock's interest in the esophagus led him to gain extensive experience in the therapy of esophageal lesions as well, including hiatus hernia, esophagitis, stricture, diverticula and achalasia. Garlock's contributions to the surgical literature number upwards of one hundred sixty-five publications including a monograph on the surgery of the hand and chapters on esophageal and intestinal surgery."



[28]

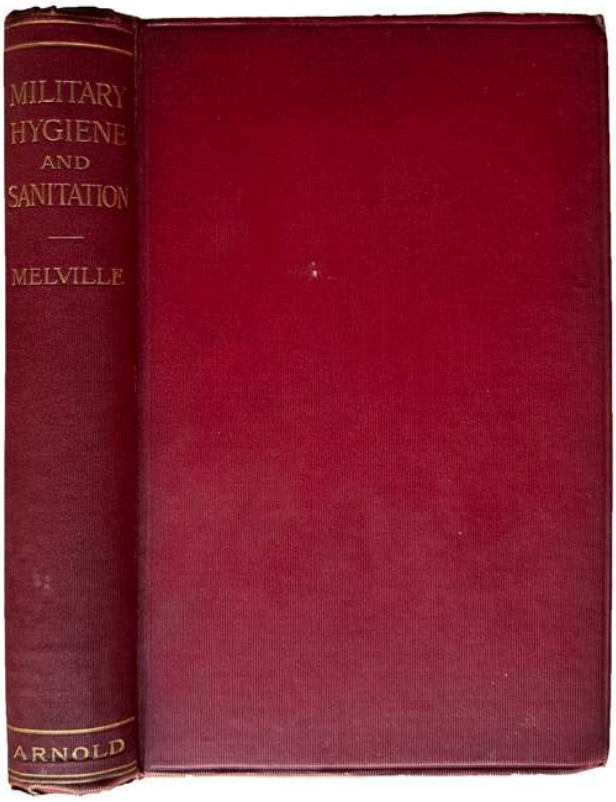


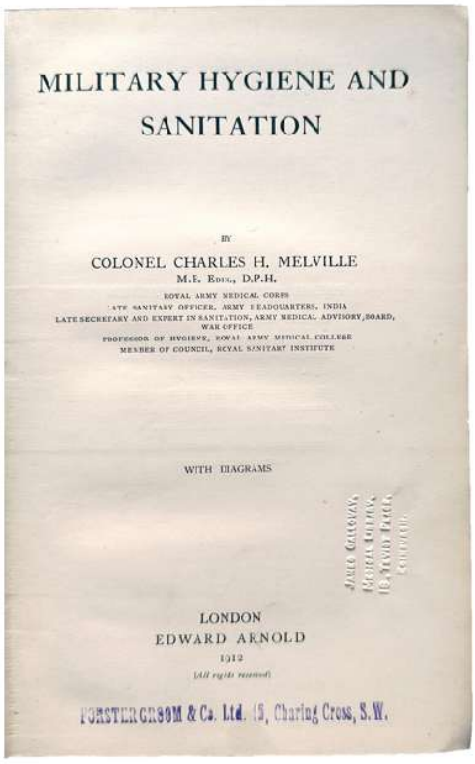


29. **MARTI-IBANEZ, Felix** (1911-1972). *The Epic of Medicine; a Living History of the Great Epochs and Men of Medicine, Unfolded Against the Tapestry of Civilization and the Progress of the Arts and Sciences*. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1962. ¶ 4to. xiv, [2], 17-293, [1] pp. Illustrated, index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed, edge worn. Good.

$ 10

Félix Martí-Ibáñez was a physician, psychiatrist, author, and publisher, who was born in Spain, emigrated to the United States in 1939 following the Spanish Civil War when he was exiled during the Franco Era in Spain, and became an American citizen.




MILITARY HYGIENE AND SANITATION

BY

COLONEL CHARLES H. MELVILLE

M.E. Edin., D.P.H.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

LATE SANITARY OFFICER, ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA

LATE SECRETARY AND EXPERT IN SANITATION, ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD, WAR OFFICE

PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE

MEMBER OF COUNCIL, ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE

WITH DIAGRAMS

LONDON

EDWARD ARNOLD

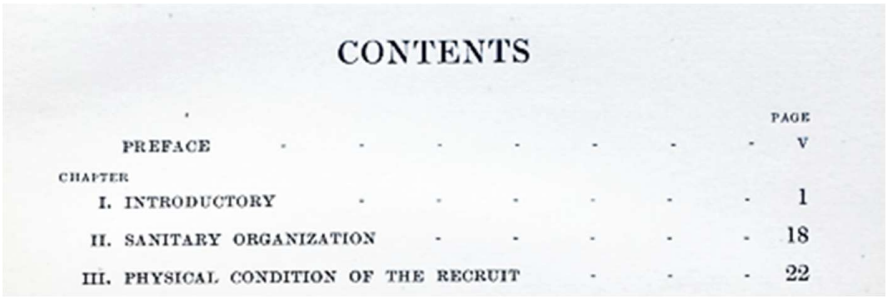
1912

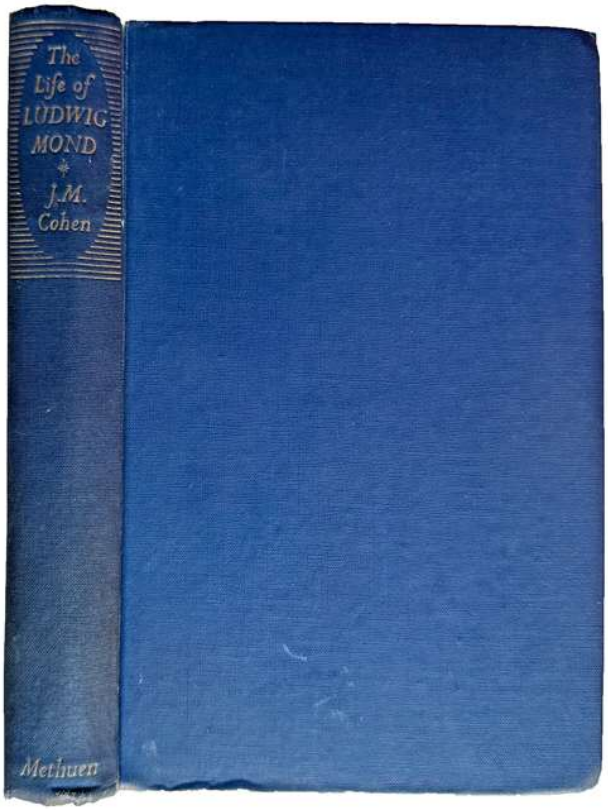
FORSTER GROOM & Co. Ltd. 13, Charing Cross, S.W.

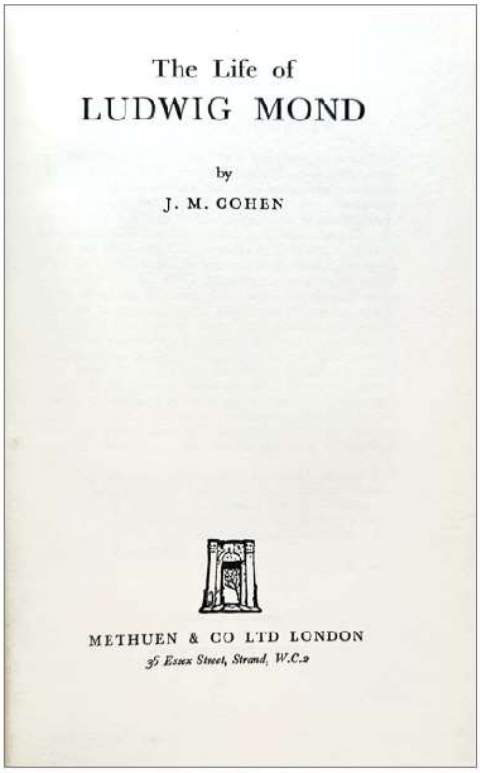
30. **MELVILLE, Colonel Charles Henderson**(1863-1918). *Military Hygiene and Sanitation*. London: Edward Arnold, 1912. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 418, 8 pp. Folding chart, index, errata. Original full maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Embossed ownership embossed stamp on title of James Galloway, Edinburgh, additional rubber-stamp. Very good. Scarce.

$ 25

Colonel C. H. MELVILLE, C.M.G., M.B., late Royal Army Medical Corps, Professor of Hygiene, Royal Army Medical College.


CONTENTS

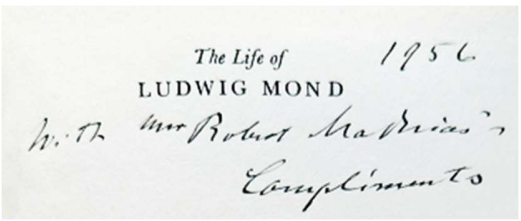


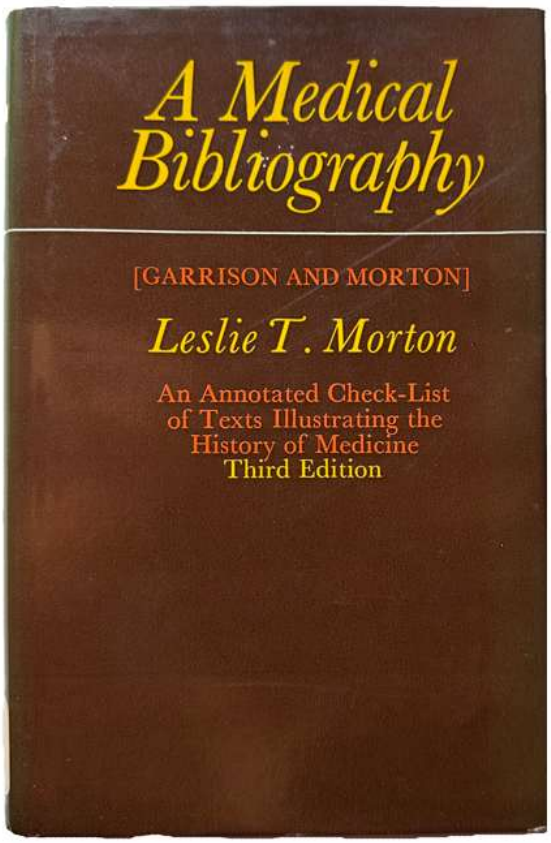


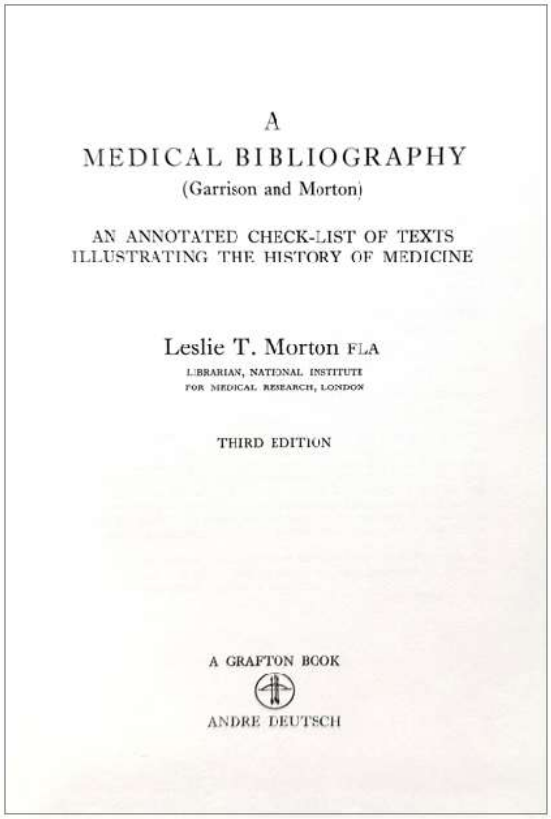
31. [**MOND, Ludwig** (1839-1909)] **John Michael COHEN** (1903-1989). *The Life of Ludwig Mond*. London: Methuen, 1956. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 295, [1] pp. Plates, index. Original full dark blue gilt-stamped cloth. Half-title inscribed by a former owner, "With --- Robert Ma----[?] compliments, 1956". Very good.

$ 5

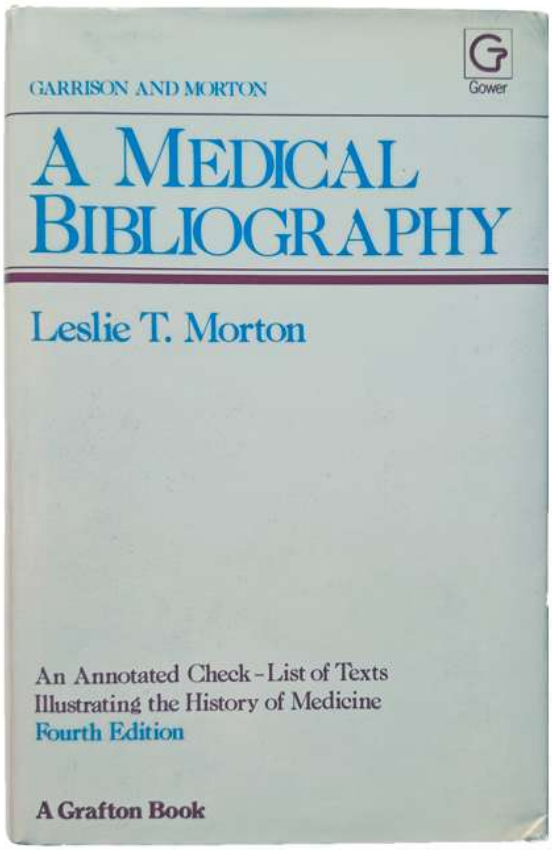
Ludwig Mond, FRS, was a German-born British chemist and industrialist. He discovered an important, previously unknown, class of compounds called metal carbonyls. "By applying creative skills in chemistry, engineering and economics he started several major companies. In Canada there was the Mond Nickel Company. In Britain they included two of the four large enterprises that soon after his death came together to form the giant, ICI." – The Society of Chemical Industry.

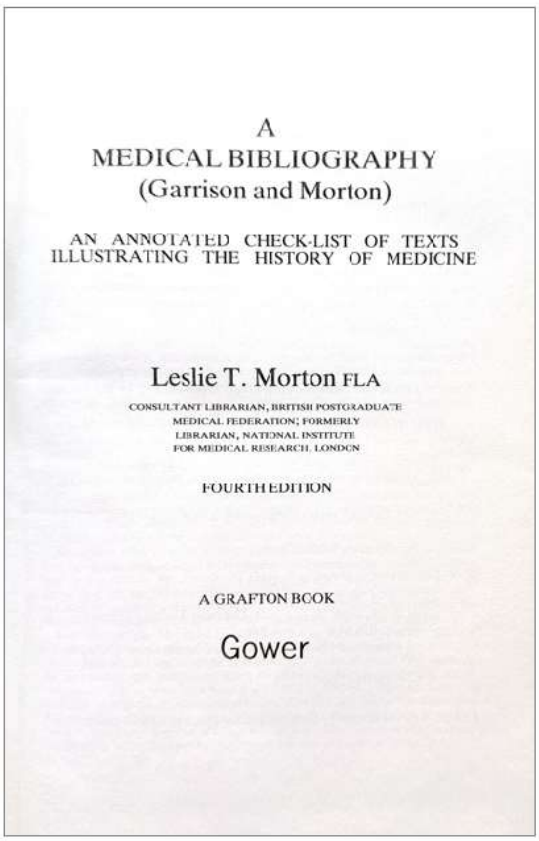




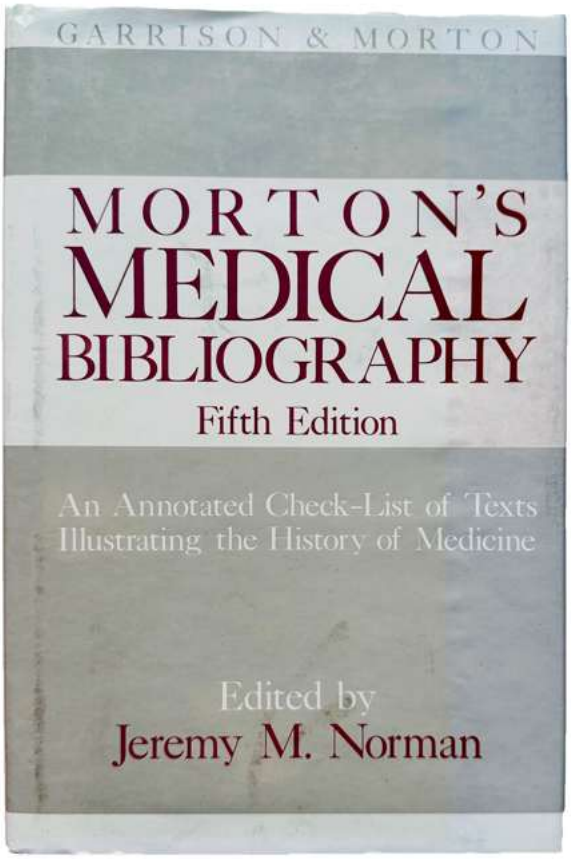


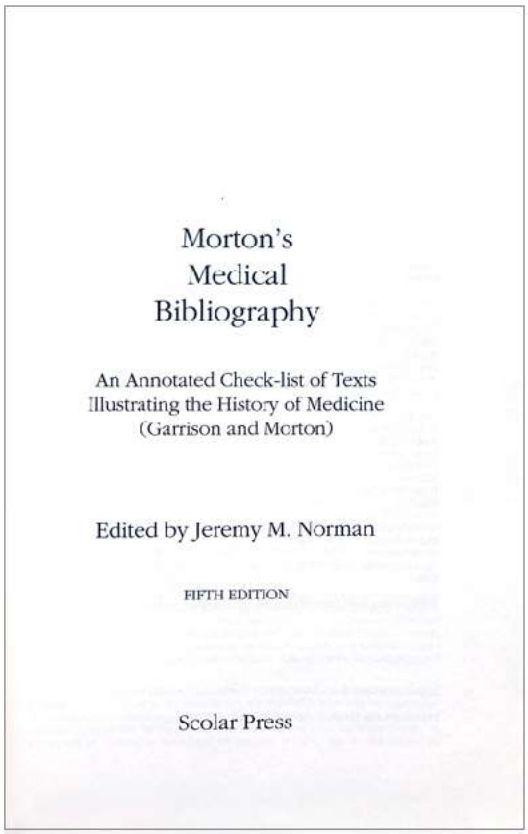
32. **MORTON, Leslie T**. (1907-2004). *A Medical Bibliography. An annotated check-list of texts illustrating the history of medicine. Third edition*. London: Grafton, Andre Deutsch, 1976. ¶ Thick 8vo. xiv, 15-872 pp. Indexes. Brick-brown cloth, gilt-stamping, dust-jacket; spine faded. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. $ 18





33. **MORTON, Leslie T**. (1907-2004). *A Medical Bibliography. An annotated check-list of texts illustrating the history of medicine. Fourth edition*. London: Grafton, 1983. ¶ Thick 8vo. xii, 1000 pp. Indexes. Maroon gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. $ 20

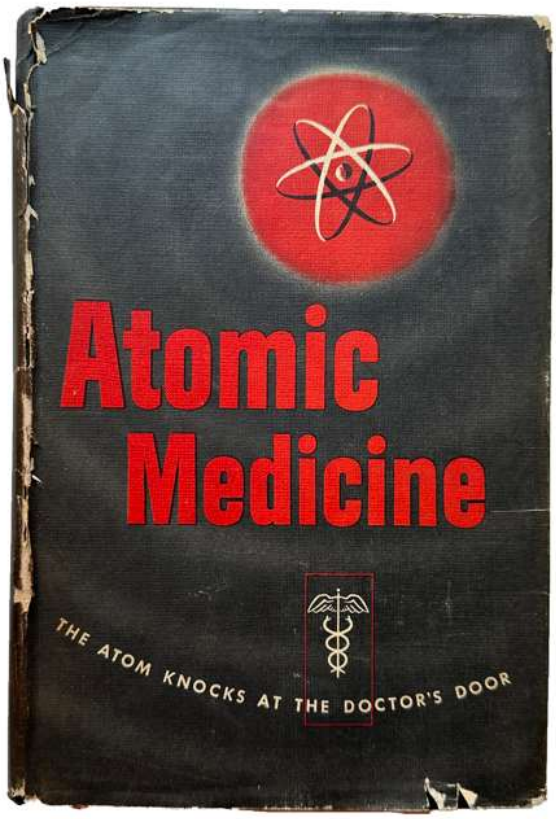


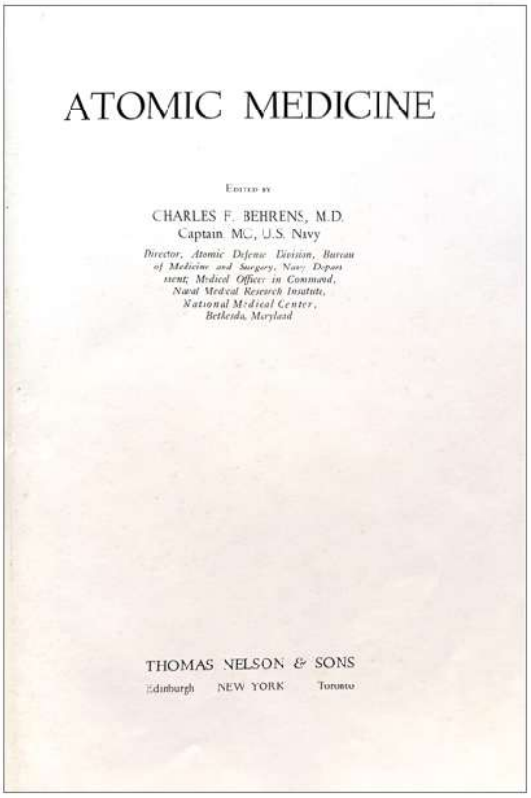


34. **MORTON, Leslie T**. (1907-2004). *Morton's Medical Bibliography. An annotated check-list of texts illustrating the history of medicine. Edited by Jeremy M. Norman. Fifth edition*. Brookfield, VT: Gower, Scolar Press, 1991. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxiv, 1243 pp. Indexes. Gray cloth, dust-jacket. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank.

$ 45

The latest and preferred edition – however, some value persists for the earlier editions of Morton.




ATOMIC MEDICINE

Edited by

CHARLES F. BEHRENS, M.D.
Captain MC, U.S. Navy

Director, Atomic Defense Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department; Medical Officer in Command, Naval Medical Research Institute, National Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland

THOMAS NELSON & SONS
Edinburgh NEW YORK Toronto

35. **Naval Medical Research Institute, National Medical Center, Bethesda**; **Charles F. BEHRENS** (editor). *Atomic Medicine*. Edinburgh: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1949. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 416 pp. Figs., diagrams, index. Black cloth with red stamping, dust-jacket; jacket split, worn, however the book itself is in very good condition. Good. $ 10

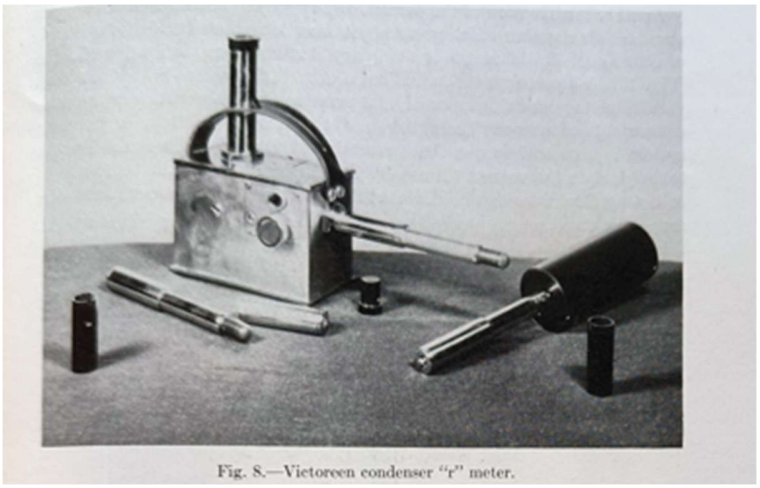
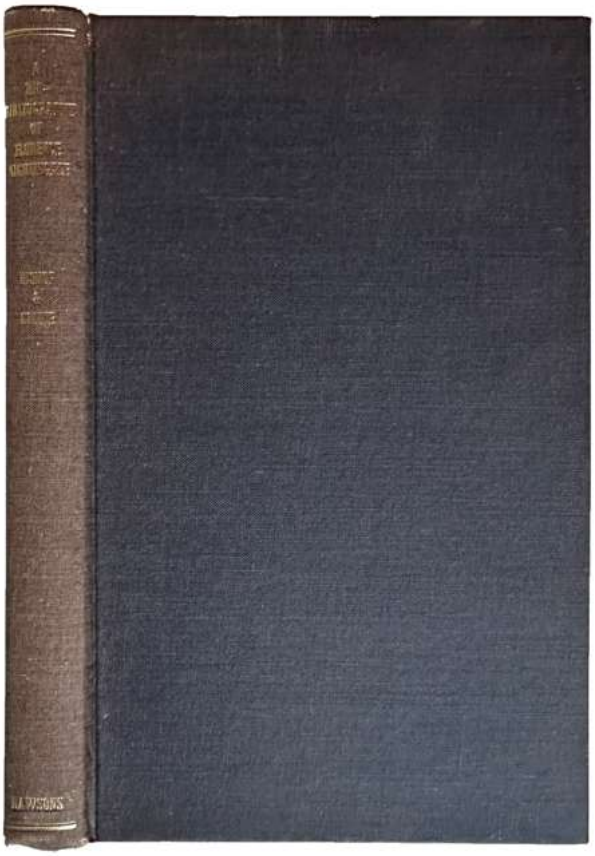
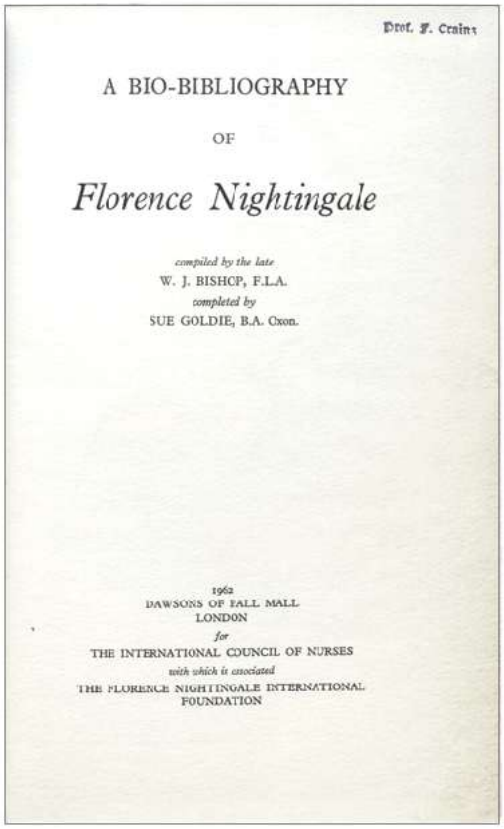


Fig. 8.—Victoreen condenser "r" meter.





36. [**NIGHTINGALE, Florence** (1820-1910)] **W.J. [William John] BISHOP** (1903-1961); **Sue [M.] GOLDIE**. *A Bio-Bibliography of Florence Nightingale. Compiled by the late* . . . London: Dawsons of Pall Mall, 1962. ¶ 8vo. 160 pp. Frontispiece portrait, 14 figs. on plates, index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership rubberstamp of Franco Crainz. Scarce.

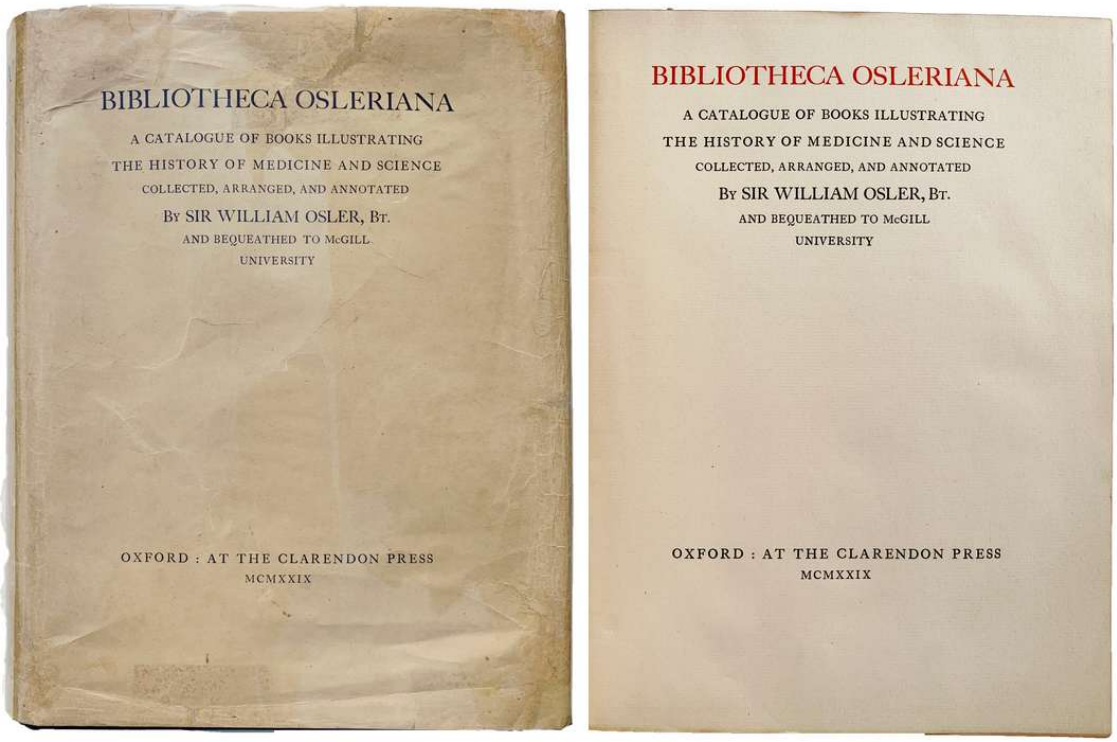
$ 45

The standard bibliography of the works of Florence Nightingale. "The present book attempts, for the first time, to provide a complete annotated list of Florence Nightingale's printed writings. In the course of an extraordinarily busy life, Miss Nightingale wrote many books, pamphlets, magazine articles, memoranda, etc. on such diverse subjects as army hygiene and sanitation, hospital administration and statistics, Indian land reform, sociology, religion and philosophy, and even the proper feeding of birds, as well as the well-known works on nursing. She was in the vanguard of the reforming movement,

the close friend of many of the most prominent statesmen and government officials of the time, and through them played an important role in the formulation of plans for social reform, as the enormous mass of official papers, annotated in her hand, bears witness. She edited, corrected and con- tributed to the annual Government Blue Books on Army reform, sanitary reform in India, and workhouse and Poor Law administration at home. In addition to all this she contributed many prefaces and introductions to other people's writings in support of the causes in which she believed." – Introduction.

William John Bishop, FLA, British librarian, in 1946 the Wellcome Historical Medical Library appointed him as their librarian. Five years after publishing *A Seventeenth Century Doctor and his Patients: John Symcotts, 1592?–1662*, [1951], he became the first editor of the journal *Medical History*. He wrote several other books and in retirement continued to contribute as librarian of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. His bio-bibliography of Florence Nightingale and calendar of her letters were completed after his death by Sue [M.] Goldie.

PROVENANCE: Professor Franco Crainz (1913-2004) who specialized in obstetrics and gynecology, university professor, took his medical degree in 1936 at the University Rome, the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; he was Head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Novara, Italy, 1956-1964, later becoming head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Rome, 1972-1988. Crainz wrote on the history of medicine including a monograph: The Life and Works of Matthew Baillie MD, FRS L&E, FRCP, Etc. (1761-1823), [1995], and, An Obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta: some unpublished documents of 1817, [1977], collected books & papers (mostly Italian & European) in the history of gynecology. Posthumously published was a paper with John Dewhurst, "Dr John Sims. A mystery solved", BJOG, 17 May 2005.



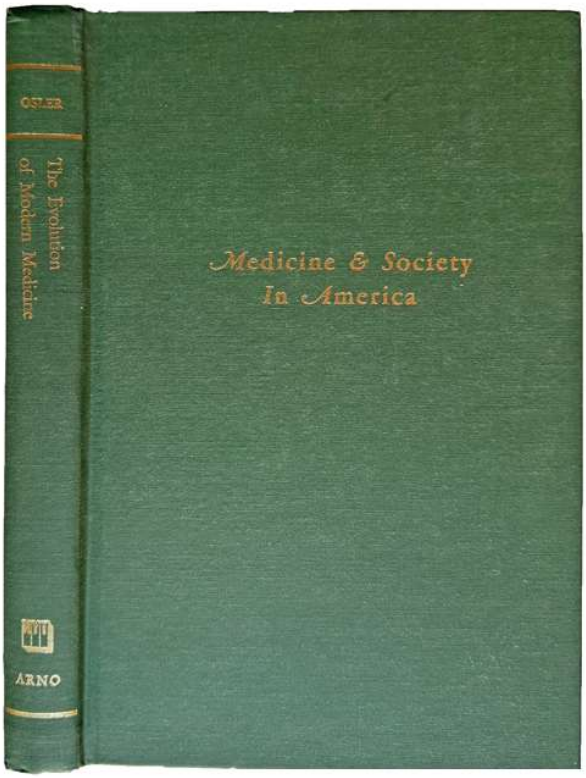
37. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *Bibliotheca Osleriana: a catalogue of books illustrating the history of medicine and science; collected, arranged, and annotated by Sir William Osler, Bt., and bequeathed to McGill University*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1929. 30 cm. 4to. xxxv, [1], 785, [1] pp. Title printed in red & black. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth, original printed dust-jacket; jacket mended. Ink annotation to front pastedown. Book is near fine. [M13937]

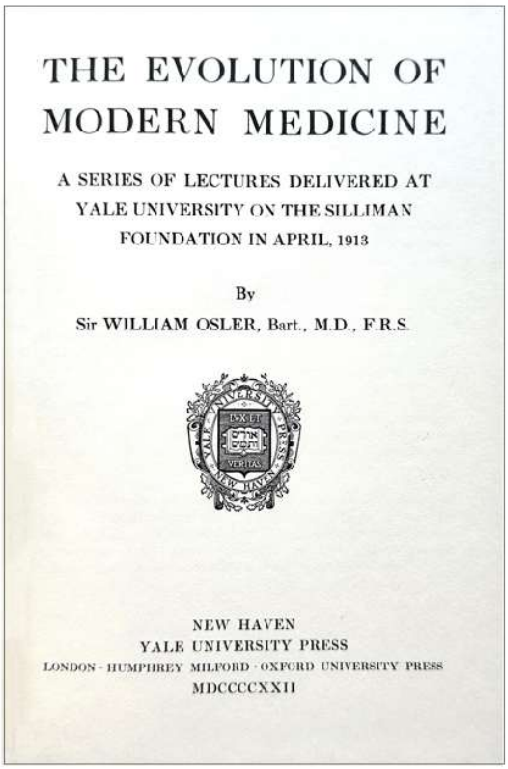
$ 750

FIRST EDITION of Osler's remarkable annotated library catalogue. Though it has been reprinted several times, this is by far the preferred issue as it is printed in a noble format, whereas the reprints are successively reduced in size (and readability). The original dust-jacket is present, rarely found extant with this item.

"This enormous bibliography of over 7500 titles is the catalogue of Osler's magnificent library. It is probably the most complete well-annotated bibliography of medicine."

□ Garrison and Morton 6772.




THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN MEDICINE

A SERIES OF LECTURES DELIVERED AT YALE UNIVERSITY ON THE SILLIMAN FOUNDATION IN APRIL, 1913

By

Sir WILLIAM OSLER, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

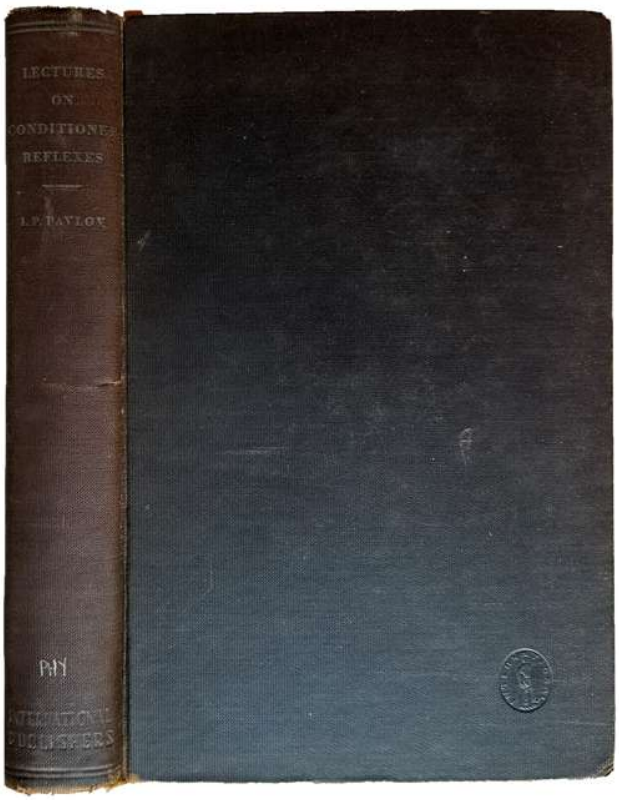
NEW HAVEN
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON - HUMPHREY MILFORD - OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
MDCCCCXXII

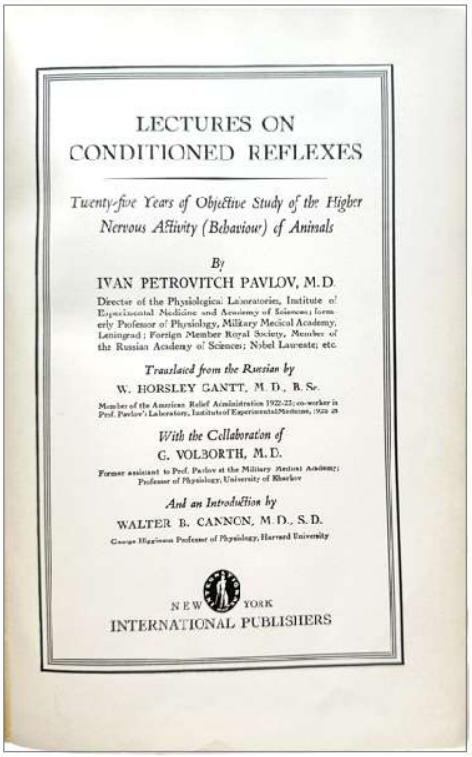
38. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *The Evolution of Modern Medicine; a series of lectures delivered at Yale University on the Silliman Foundation in April, 1913*. New York: Arno Press, 1972. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 243, [3] pp. 107 figs., index. Original dark green gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of Elmer Belt ('From the house of Belt').

$ 15

Reprint, originally issued in 1921. Osler's broad-reaching history of medicine from the Greeks, up through the ages to what he described as 'The rise of preventive medicine.'

PROVENANCE: Elmer Belt (1893-1980), urologist, was also an important book collector in the history of medicine, especially of Sir William Osler. Belt's Leonardo da Vinci and Vinciana collection is world famous, all of which he gifted to UCLA in 1961.





LECTURES ON
CONDITIONED REFLEXES

Twenty-five Years of Objective Study of the Higher Nervous Activity (Behaviour) of Animals

By
IVAN PETROVITCH PAVLOV, M.D.
Director of the Physiological Laboratories, Institute of Experimental Medicine and Academy of Sciences; formerly Professor of Physiology, Military Medical Academy, Leningrad; Foreign Member Royal Society, Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Nobel Laureate; etc.

Translated from the Russian by
W. HORSLEY GANTT, M.D., B.Sc.
Member of the American Relief Administration 1922-23; co-worker in Prof. Pavlov's Laboratory, Institute of Experimental Medicine, 1922-28

With the Collaboration of
G. VOLBORTH, M.D.
Former assistant to Prof. Pavlov at the Military Medical Academy; Professor of Physiology, University of Rhodes

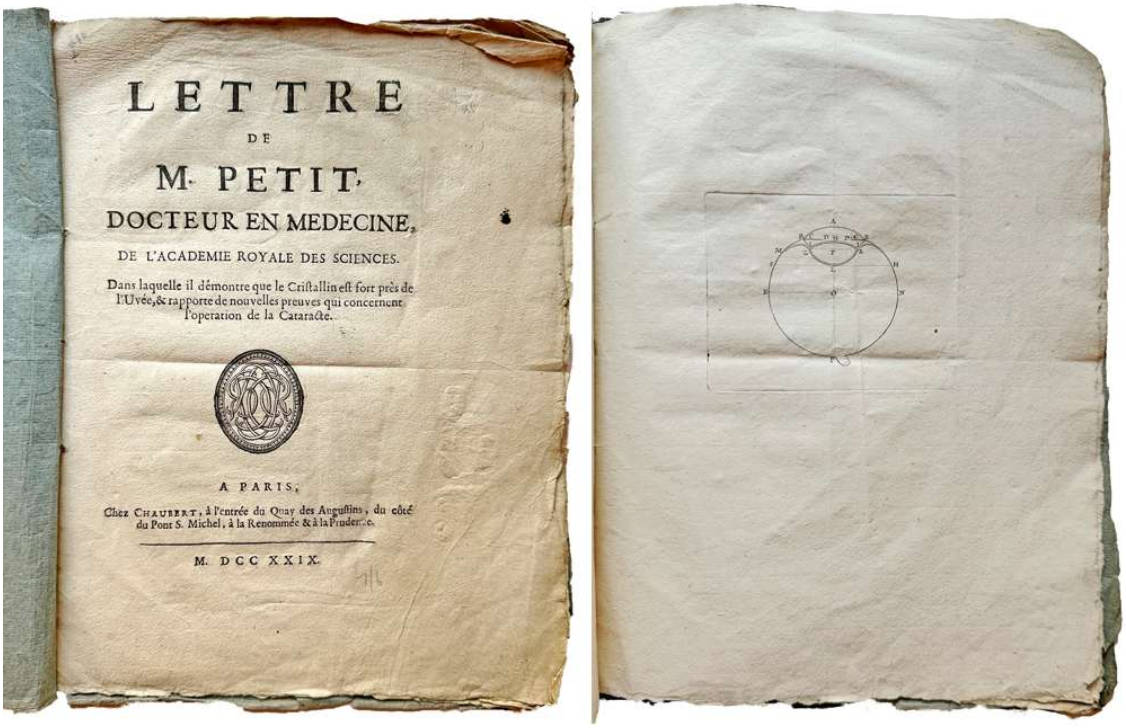
And an Introduction by
WALTER B. CANNON, M.D., Sc.D.
George Higginson Professor of Physiology, Harvard University

NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

39. **PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovitch** (1849-1936). *Lectures on Conditioned Reflexes: Twenty-Five Years of Objective Study of the Higher Nervous Activity (Behavior) of Animal.* New York: International Pubs., 1928. ¶ 8vo. 414 pp. 9 figs., index. Original black cloth, spine titles; spine dulled, spine ends a bit worn, rear inner joint mended with kozo. Ex-library copy with the large bookplate of Dr. Franklin Holland, Mount Sinai Hospital (discarded). SUPPLEMENTED with a photograph of Pavlov, at Yale University, Sept. 2, 1929, photo by Dr. Kunporich[!?]. Good.

$ 45

Present also was Dr. Walter W. Boyd, who also took a photo of Pavlov with Harvey Cushing on the same day (Pavlov is wearing the same suit in this photo).


LETTRE
DE
M. PETIT,
DOCTEUR EN MEDECINE,
DE L'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES.
Dans laquelle il démontre que le Cristallin est fort près de l'Uvée, & rapporte de nouvelles preuves qui concernent l'operation de la Cataracte.
A PARIS,
Chez CHAUBERT, à l'entrée du Quay des Augustins, du côté du Pont S. Michel, à la Renommée & à la Prudence.
M. DCC XXIX.

Cataract operation

40. **POURFOUR du PETIT, François** (1664-1741). *Lettre de M. Petit . . . dans laquelle il démontre que le cristallin est sort près de l'Uvée, & rapporte de nouvelles preuves qui concernent l'operation de la cataracte*. Paris: Chez Chaubert, 1729. ¶ 274 x 209 mm. 4to. 12, [2], [4] pp. Title-page vignette, headpiece, decorative initial, 1 engraved plate, errata. ORIGINAL PLAIN BLUE WRAPPERS; extremities chipped, edges folded or curled. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. RARE. Very good. [M12829]

$ 250

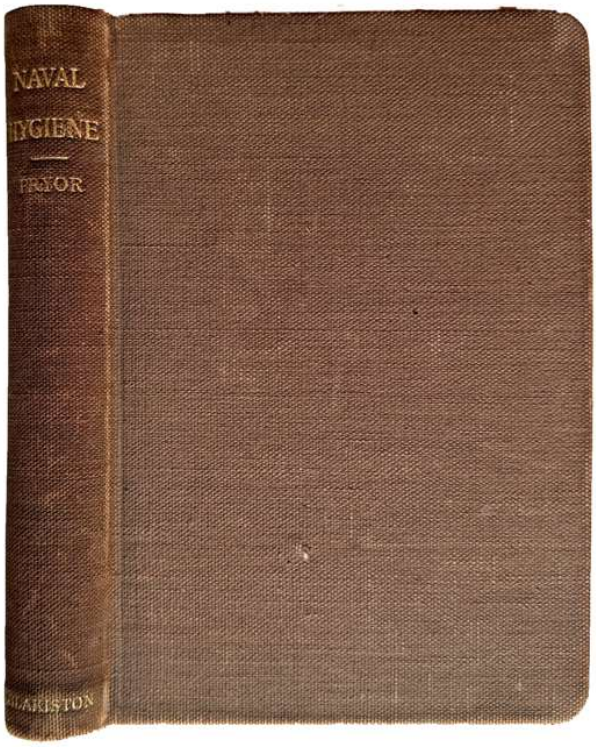
"This letter was directed against Philippe Hecquet who, in a monograph published in 1727, had stated that the lens lies in the center of the eyeball and that the cataract is a membrane. Petit published letters to prove the true facts. They contain excellent measurements of the human eye and describe Petit's new cataract operation." Albert, et al. Includes an engraved plate of the human eye.

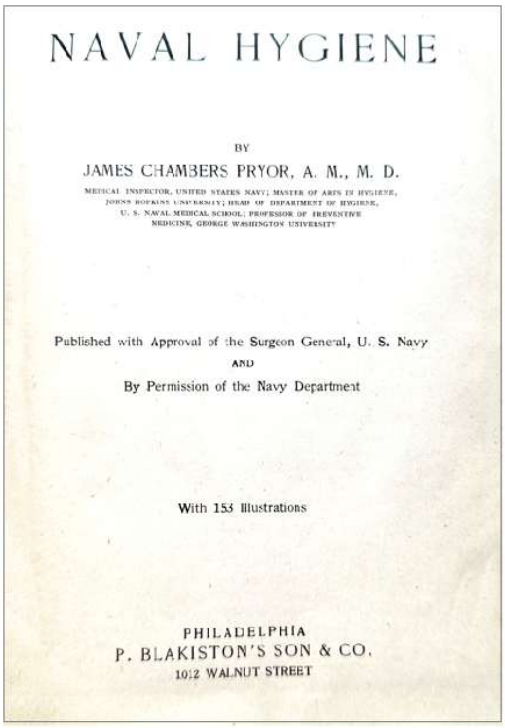
François Pourfout du Petit received his M.D. at "Montpellier in 1690 and was a military surgeon for some twenty years. From 1713 he lived and practiced in Paris, contributing numerous papers to the transactions of the Academie des

Sciences, especially on the anatomy and pathology of the eye and the physiology of vision." Albert, et al.

PROVENANCE: Jerry Frank Donin (1927-2003) worked as an ophthalmologist out of the Pomona Valley Community Hospital. His passion for the history of his field was represented by a remarkable collection of books in the history of ophthalmology.

□ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1775; Blake, NLM, p. 361; *DSB*, XI, pp. 111-113; Hirschberg, III, p. 79; Mettler, *History of medicine*, p. 1022.




NAVAL HYGIENE

BY

JAMES CHAMBERS PRYOR, A. M., M. D.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR, UNITED STATES NAVY; MASTER OF ARTS IN HYGIENE, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY; HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE, U. S. NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL; PROFESSOR OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Published with Approval of the Surgeon General, U. S. Navy
AND
By Permission of the Navy Department

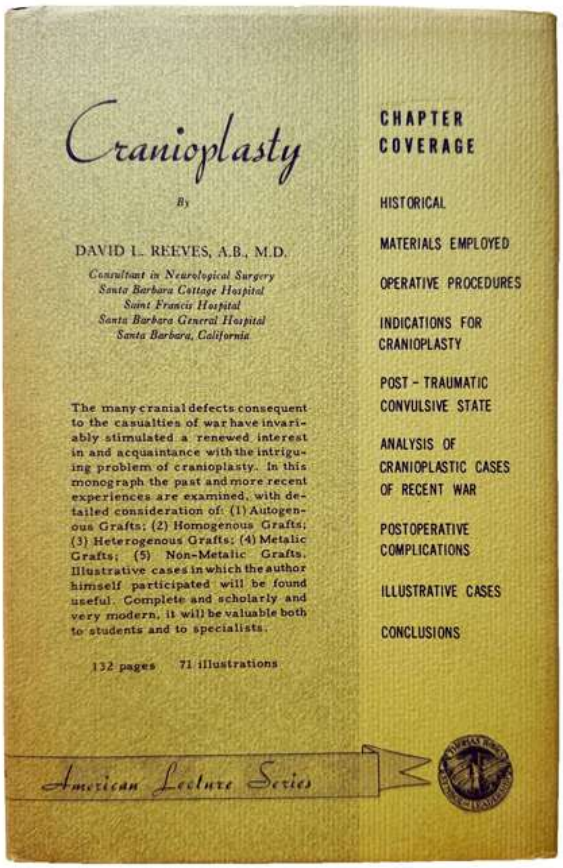
With 153 Illustrations

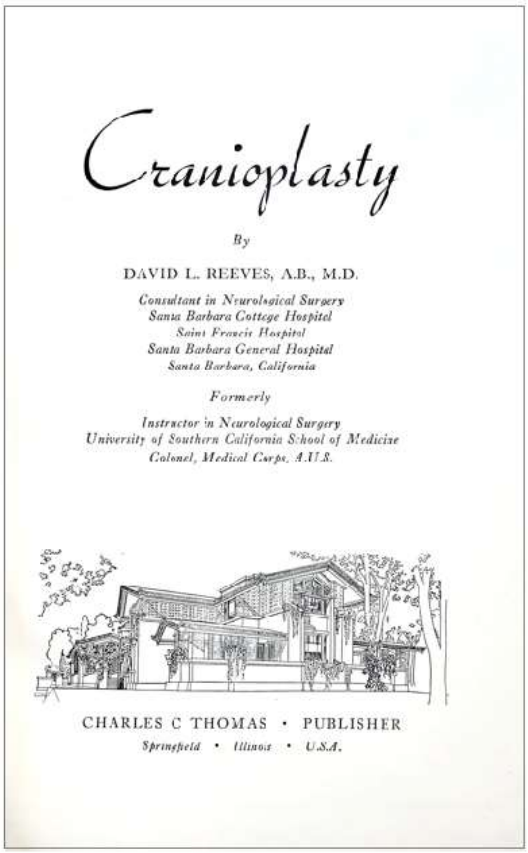
PHILADELPHIA
P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.
1012 WALNUT STREET

41. **PRYOR, James Chambers**. *Naval Hygiene*. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1918. Small 8vo. vii, 507, [1] pp. 153 figures, index. Brown gilt-stamped linen cloth. Bookplate of Howard L. (Leighton) Updegraff (1896-1940). Scarce.

$ 40

The author was Medical Inspector, UN Navy, Head of the Dept. of Hygiene, US Naval Medical School, etc.





42. **REEVES, David Lander** (1904-1970). *Cranioplasty*. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, (1950). ¶ *American Lecture Series*, No. 39. 223 x 147 mm. 8vo. x, 119 pp. 71 figs., bibliog. Gilt-stamped black cloth. Fine.

$ 25

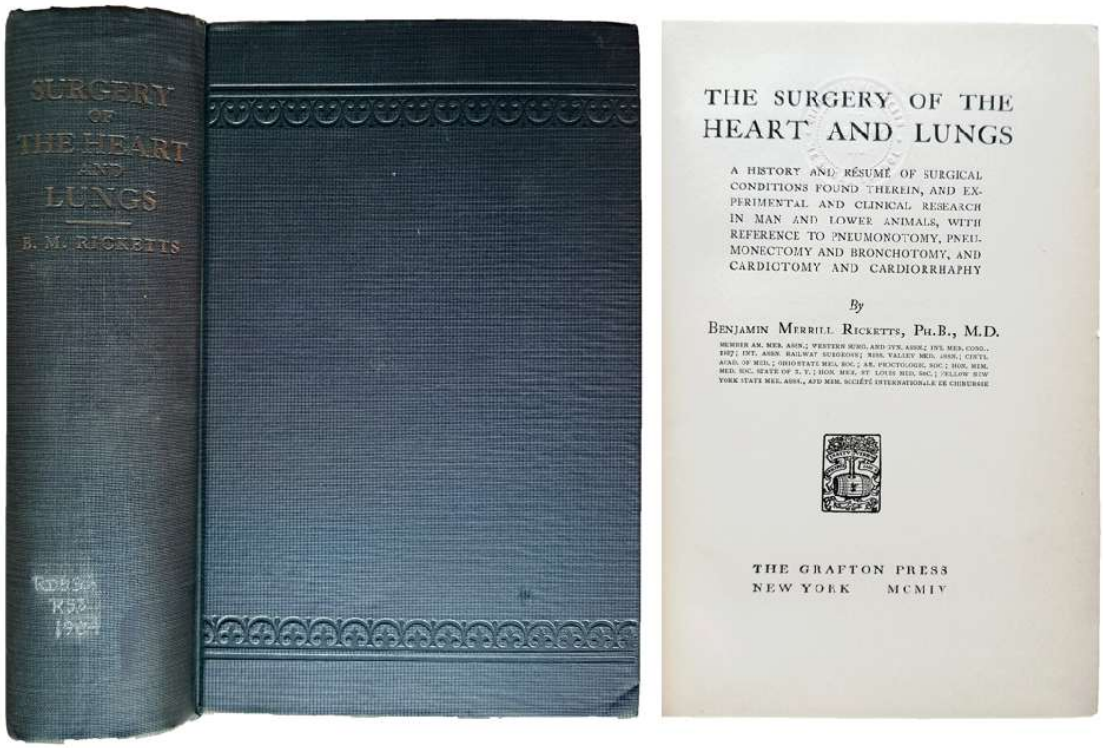
FIRST EDITION. Explores the various methods of grafting effective in cranial repairs consequent upon war.

"In this well-documented little book there is an outline of the attempts which over many years have been made to close defects in the cranial bones and the materials which have been used for the closure."

"It is estimated that 5000 cranioplasties were per- formed by the medical services of the United States during the recent war. The commonest position for bony defects in the skulls of service men was found to be the left frontal region, and it is suggested that the reason is that the advancing soldier has his head turned slightly to the right. The indications for closure of bone defects are discussed. In a chapter on the post-convulsive state, it is interesting to note that in spite of early surgery and chemotherapy, the incidence of post-traumatic epilepsy has shown little improvement on that of the first world war. Wounds over the hemispheres that have produced dural penetration still led to epilepsy in from 35 to 50 per cent of cases. Closure of bone defects has little if any effect on the fits. The author

relates his experience with 196 cases of cranioplasty following the recent war, and also with the repair defects resulting from the removal of bone in in such conditions as cosinophilic granuloma, osteoma, meningioma, and osteomyelitis. He prefers tantalum to acrylic resin for the repair of large defects and autogenous bone or cartilage for small ones, and describes his methods of operating. This is a comprehensive little monograph on the subject." – *British Journal of Surgery*, Volume 38, Issue 151, January 1951.

□ Courville Collection 1842.

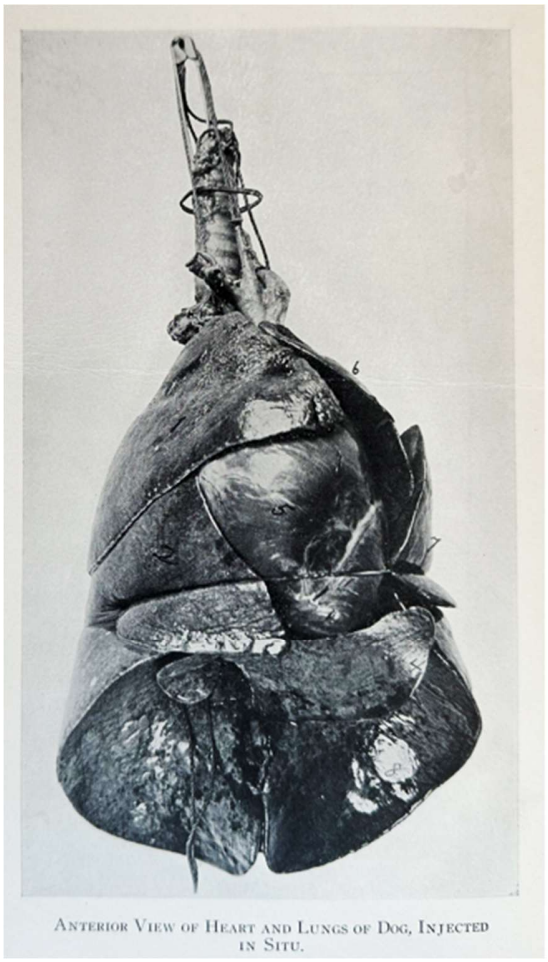


43. **RICKETTS, Benjamin Merrill** (1858-1926). *The Surgery of the Heart and Lungs: A History and Resume of Surgical Conditions Found Therein, and Experimental and Clinical Research in Man and Lower Animals, with Reference to Pneumonotomy, Pneumonectomy and Bronchotomy, and Cardiotomy and Cardiorrhaphy*. New York: The Grafton Press, 1904. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 510 pp. 87 photo plates (including frontis.), index. Navy cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Ex-library bookplate and title-page embossed stamp, spine call numbers. A very good copy. [M11650]

$ 125

FIRST EDITION. Rickets practiced medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio. “Rickets was known worldwide as an authority on heart, lung, and throat surgery.” [The Lawrence Register].

PROVENANCE: Signature of A. E. Rockey, M.D., of Portland, Oregon. Rockey, associated with the University of Oregon. He was the author of “Double Uterus and Vagina with a new bloodless operation for the correction of the deformity.” (1909). Also: “Interscapulothoracic amputation of the shoulder with complete excision of the clavicle. A report of three cases.” (1914).



Anterior View of Heart and Lungs of Dog, Injected in Situ.

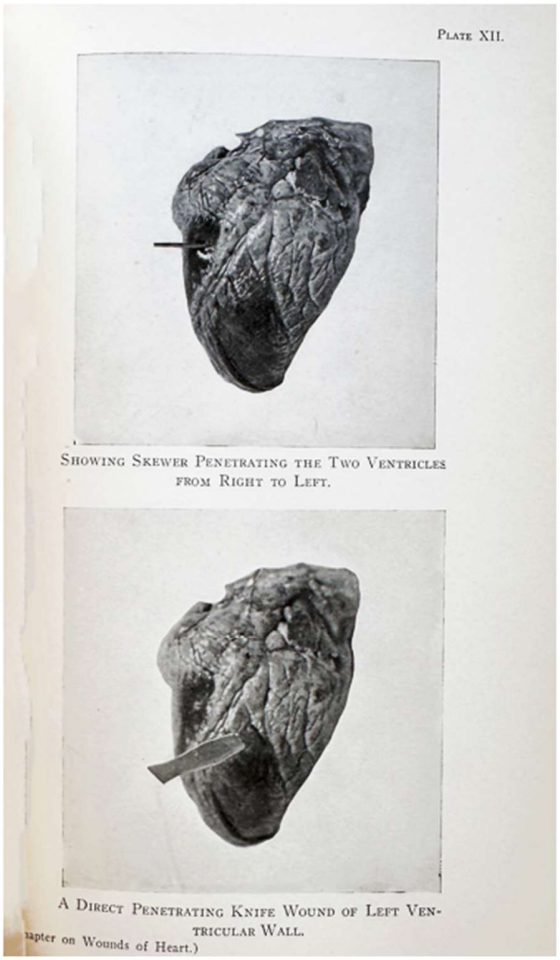
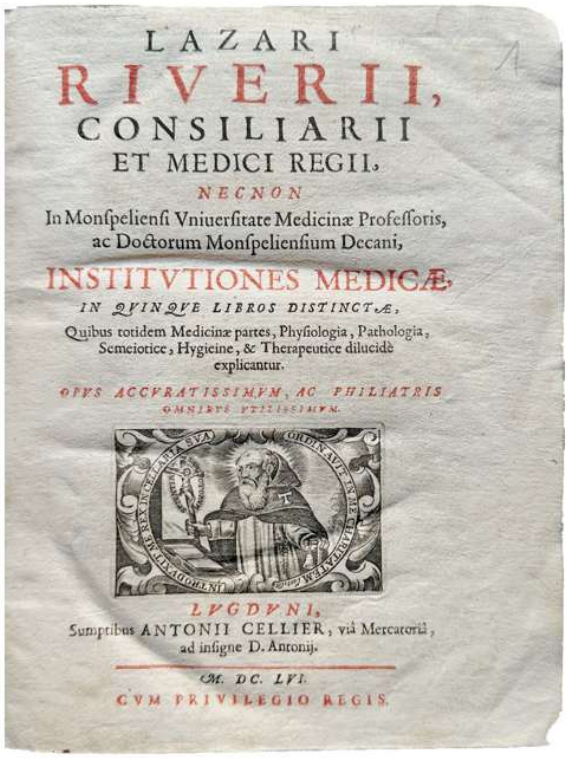


Plate XII.

Showing Skewer Penetrating the Two Ventricles from Right to Left.

A Direct Penetrating Knife Wound of Left Ventricular Wall.

apter on Wounds of Heart.)

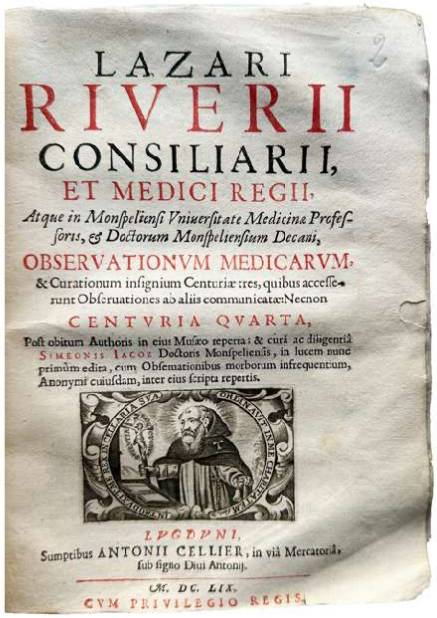


44. **RIVIERE, Lazare** [Riverius, 1589-1655]. *Institutiones Medicae, in Quinque Libros Distinctae, Quibus Totidem Medicinae partes, Physiologia, Pathologia, Semeiotice, Hygienine, & Therapeutice Dilucide Explicantur. Lugduni: Antonii Cellier, 1656. WITH: Observationum Medicarum, & Curationum Insignium Centuriae Tres, Quibus Accesserunt Obseruationes ab Aliis Communicatae: Necnon Centuria Quarta, Post Obitum Authoris in eius Musaeo Reperta; & Cura ac Diligentia Simeonis Iacoz Doctoris Monspeliensis, in Lucem nunc Primum Edita, cum Obseruationibus Morborum Infrequentium, Anonymi Cuiusdam, Inter eius Scripta Repertis.* Lugduni: Antonii Cellier, 1659. ¶ Two works bound together. Small thick 4to. [16], 535, [3]; [8], 311, [9] pp. Engraved frontis. port., engraved title vignettes, engraved head pieces, engraved initials, 5 folding tables, index; lightly foxed, marginal damp staining to upper corner from half-title-112 & 473-538 pp. (first work), marginal burn hole 447-448 pp. (text unaffected), small marginal chip to title (second work), damp staining 1-14 & at head of gutter 12-74 pp. (second work), ink stain p. 51, wear affecting text p. 313 (second work - index) with early repair and ms. replacement of missing letters. Early paper spine

preserving original vellum boards; spine & extremities rubbed, vellum soiled. Very good. RARE. [M9569]

$ 300

EARLY EDITIONS. Important works by Riverius on the practice of medicine. Riverius was physician to the King of France, and introduced the teaching of chemistry to the University Montpellier. He was one of the earliest advocates of Harvey's doctrine in France, and made valuable contributions to the history of dentistry, dermatology, otology, and psychiatry.


LAZARI
RIVERII
CONSILIARII,
ET MEDICI REGII,
Atque in Monſpelienſi Vniuerſitate Medicinæ Profeſſoris, & Doctorum Monſpelienſium Decani,
OBSERVATIONVM MEDICARVM,
& Curationum inſignium Centuriæ tres, quibus acceſſerunt Obſeruationes ab aliis communicatæ: Necnon
CENTVRIA QVARTA,
Poſt obitum Authoris in eius Muſæo reperta: & curâ ac diligentiâ SIMEONIS IACOT Doctoris Monſpelienſis, in lucem nunc primùm edita, cum Obſeruationibus morborum infrequentium, Anonymi cuiuſdam, inter eius ſcripta repertis.
LVGDVNI,
Sumptibus ANTONII CELLIER, in viâ Mercatoriâ, ſub ſigno Diui Antonij.
M. DC. LIX.
CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

□ NLM (17th C.), 9694 & 9718; Wellcome, IV, p. 534 (both works).


Index Librorum,

PHYSIOLOGIÆ
SECTIO QVARTA.
De ſpiritibus & calido innato.
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Cap. 2. De ſpirituum differentiis. pag. 43
Cap. 3. De calido innato. pag. 47

PHYSIOLOGIÆ
SECTIO QVINTA.
De partibus.
Cap. 1. DE partium natura. pag. 52
Cap. 2. De partium differentiis, ac

PHYSIOLOGIÆ
SECTIO SEPTIMA.
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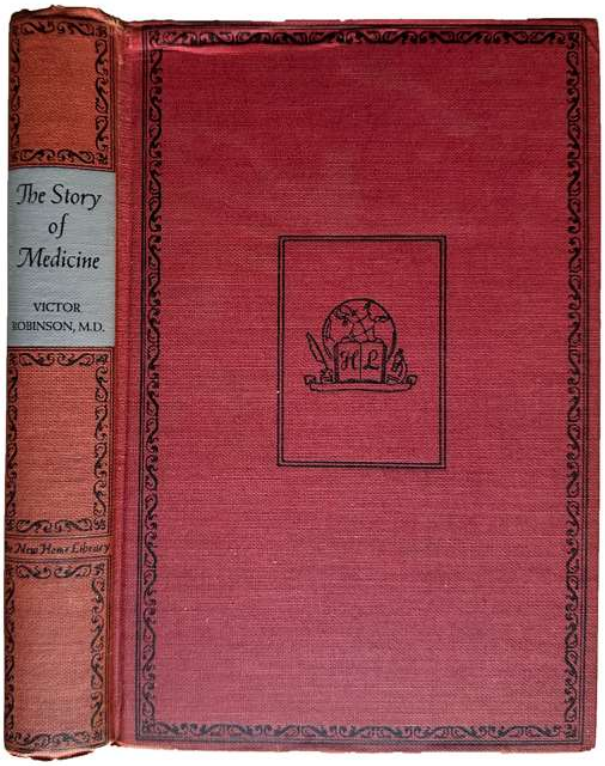
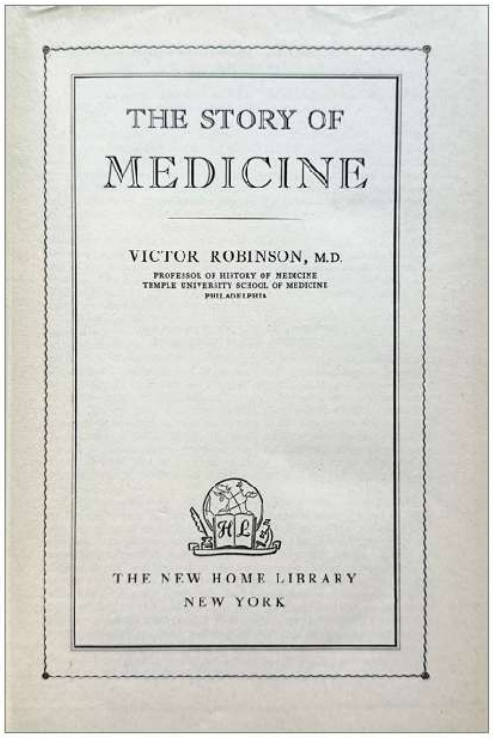
Cap. 6. De ſimilitudine cum Parentibus. pag. 84

Inſtitutionum Medicarum
LIBER SECVNDVS

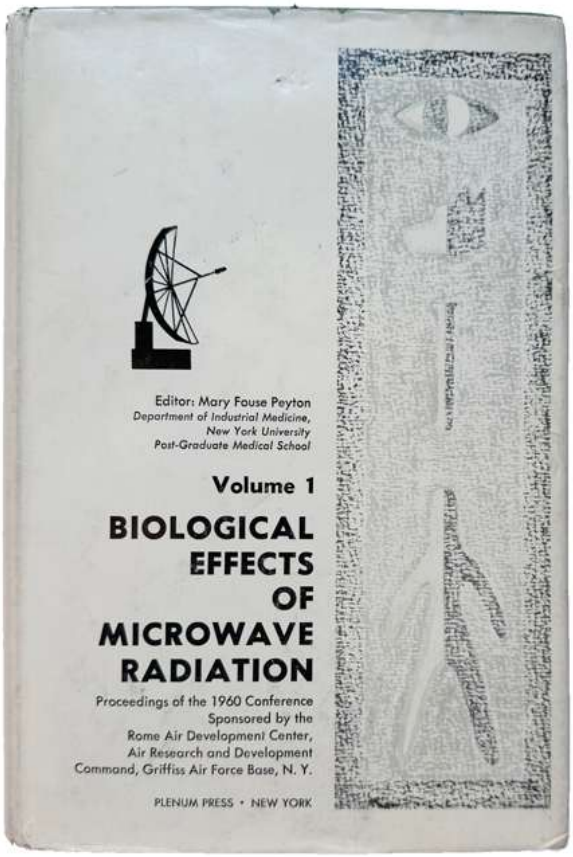
[44]

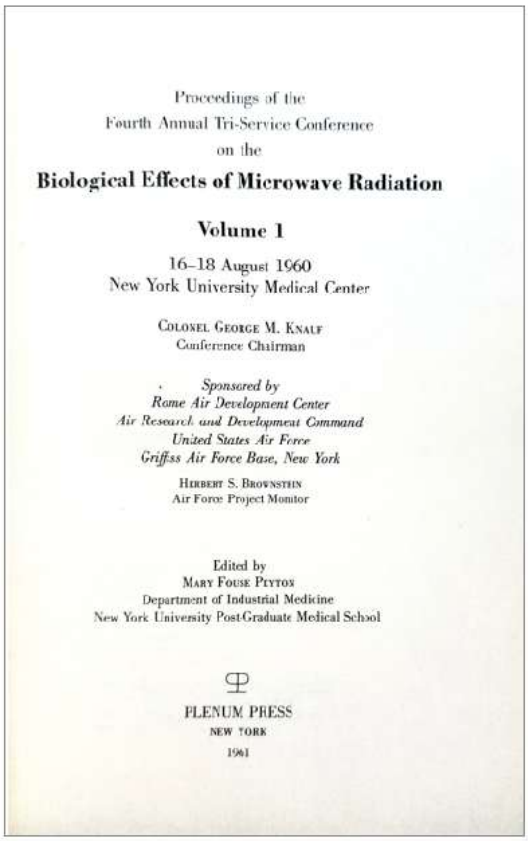




45. **ROBINSON, Victor** (1886-1947). *The Story of Medicine*. New York: The New Home Library, 1944. ¶ 8vo. [x], 564 pp. Index. Dark red cloth stamped in black with a painted gray-blue spine title; bumped, spine ends showing some wear. Generally very good. Ownership signature of Emilie Willms, R.N., 1929-1949; Arthur L. Frank 1987. War-time reissue.

$ 5

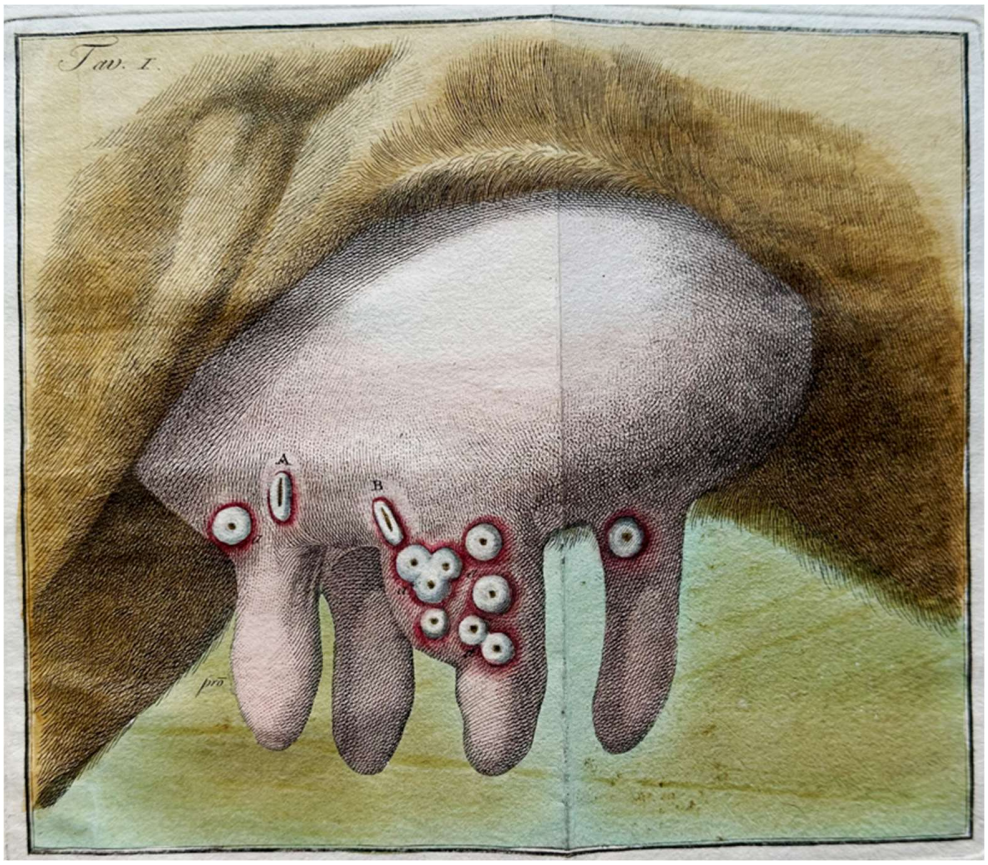




46. **Rome Air Development Center, Air Research and Development Command, Griffiss Air Force Base, NY**; **Mary Fouse PEYTON** (editor). *Biological Effects of Microwave Radiation, Volume 1. 16-18 August 1960, New York University Medical Center*. [At head of title: *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Tri-Service Conference on the . . .*]. New York: Plenum Press, 1961. ¶ 8vo. viii, 333, [1] pp. Numerous diagrams and figures, index. Green gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket a bit soiled and rubbed, the book itself is in excellent condition. Ownership signature.

$ 25

Studies relating to the possible hazards of exposure to microwave radiation.


Tav. I.
A
B

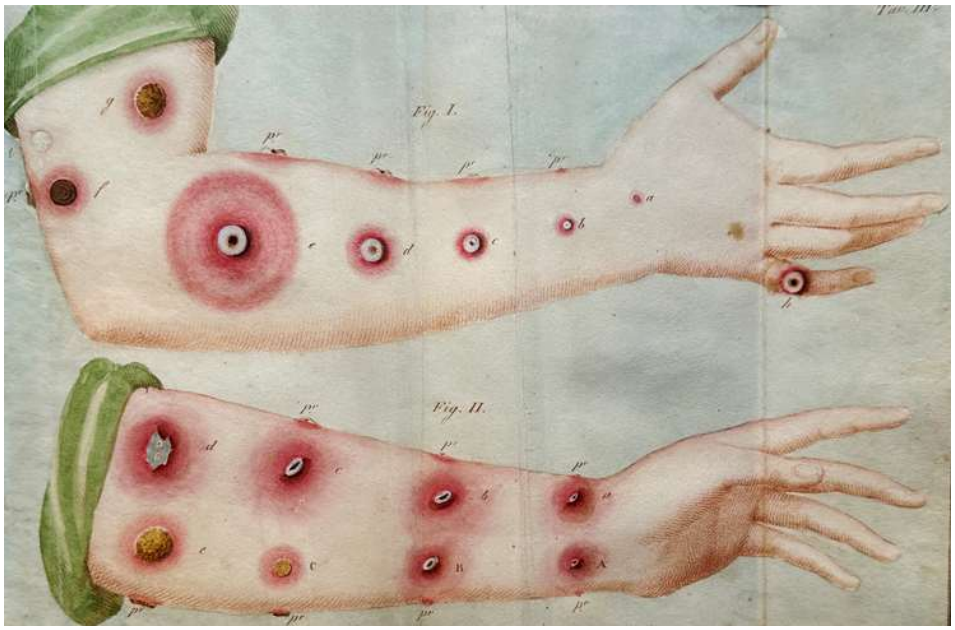


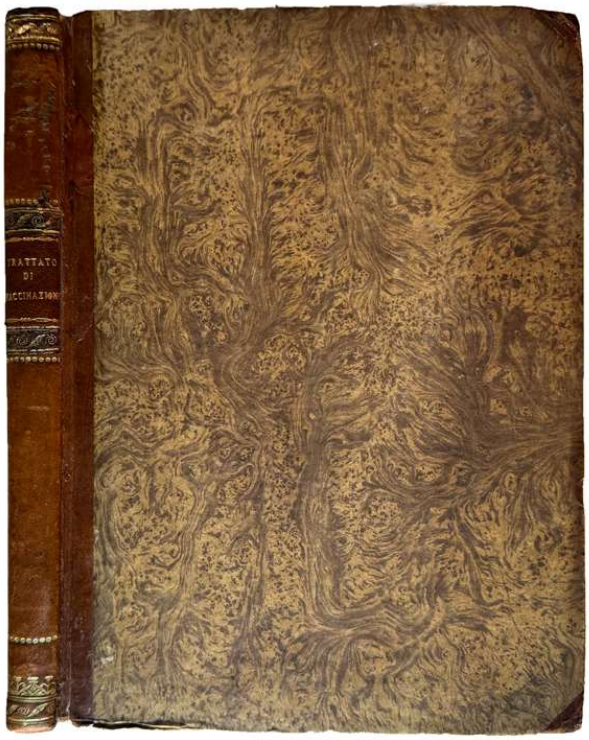
Fig. I.
Fig. II.

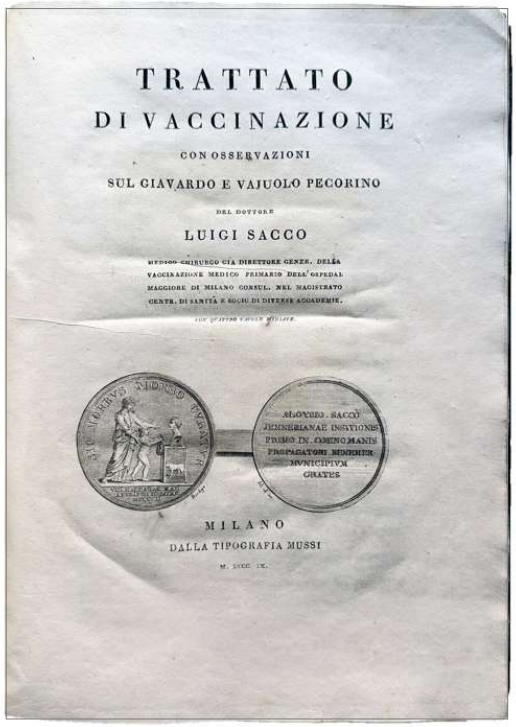
47. **SACCO, Luigi** (1769-1836). *Trattato di Vaccinazione con Osservazioni sul Giavardo e Vajuolo Pecotino*. Milan: Tipografia Mussi, 1809. ¶ 4to. 223, [3] pp. Engraved copper plate portrait of Edward Jenner, by P. Anderloni after J.R. Smith, 2 engraved medallions on title-page, 2 more medallions heading the text (including a bust of the author), 4 hand-colored folding plates; light foxing showing at the outer margin of plate II, otherwise very clean. Early quarter calf, corner tips, tree-calf patterned paper over

boards, the spine neatly tooled with gilt-stamping, brown morocco spine label. Very good.

$ 1,500

First edition of Luigi Sacco's, "the Italian Jenner", whose major work contributed extraordinarily to the spread of vaccination in Italy. His practical observations on the use of vaccine smallpox, was published in Milan, 1808, followed by his great treatise on vaccination published in 1809, which was translated into French and German.





TRATTATO
DI VACCINAZIONE
CON OSSERVAZIONI
SUL GIAVARDO E VAJUOLO PECORINO
DEL DOTTORE
LUIGI SACCO
MILANO
DALLA TIPOGRAFIA MUSSI

"Luigi Sacco (1769-1836), a physician in Milan, also produced drawings of the development of pustules … (1801)." His work was effective in spreading the education of health professionals in Italy and, due to the translations, in France and Germany. This works advanced the data on cowpox as it showed the vaccine pustules at various stages (see plates). The plates showed skin lesions in humans and animals. "This work was the first to show the lesions from the side which are denoted by the label "pr" (for profile) [in plates I ["pro"] & III ["pr"]]. This additional information was helpful for determining when and where to collect the matter that would be most effective in vaccination." Harry Owen, (p. 247).

Jean de Carro and Luigi Sacco were among the earliest and strongest proponents of Jenner's work with inoculation. The Cisalpine Republic sanctioned Jenner's method and appointed Sacco to undergo practice there and placed him in charge.

"The vaccine used by Carro in the eastward odyssey was most likely the one he received in early 1801 from Dr. Luigi Sacco … a physician and the Director of Vaccination in Lombardy. Sacco, who is regarded as the Jenner of Italy, later became a target for Creighton's vicious attacks as did Jenner himself. He obtained this vaccine from local infected horses (or Swiss cows, according to another report) in the autumn of 1800. He vaccinated 8,000 persons by October 1801 and sent some of this vaccine to Jenner (who in turn gave it to Dr. Ring) and Woodville; it was subsequently used widely in Britain. Sacco in return received some of Jenner's vaccine. Abbas M. Behbehani, "The Smallpox Story: Life and Death of an Old Disease," *Microbiological Reviews*, Dec. 1983, (p.478).

"This treatise on the smallpox vaccination had an enormous effect in swaying professional and public attitude in favor of the procedure. An exceptionally fine portrait of Edward Jenner … and four hand-colored plates showing vaccinia pustules add to the beauty of this work." *Heirs of Hippocrates*, no. 1245.

Sacco studied under Spallanzani, Scarpa, and others, As a devoted Jennerian, he devoted himself to the study, observation and experiments necessary to advance and introduce vaccination to Italy. Within three years smallpox was extinguished in Italy. LeFanu's Bibliography of Jenner lists letters from Sacco to Jenner, and the authentic portraits. The frontispiece in this copy by in the first group by John Raphael Smith.

DSB, XII, pp 57-58; *Heirs of Hippocrates,* no. 1245; Hirsch, *Biog. Lexikon.*, V, pp. 138-9; Waller 8375. Not in Osler, Cushing.

See: Luigi Belloni, 'L'innesto del vaccine,' In: *Storia di Milano*, XVI (1962), pp. 960-71; Creighton, *Jenner and Vaccination: A Strange Chapter of Medical History,* London, 1889, Chapter XI: The Jenner of Italy, pp. 267-90; Harry Owen, *Simulation in Healthcare Education: An Extensive History*, p. 247.

48. **SANCHES, Antonio Nunes Ribeiro** (1699-1783); **Benito D. BAILS** (1730-1797) [trans.]. *Tratado de la Conservación de la Salud de los Pueblos, y Consideraciones Sobre Los Terremotos*. Madrid: Imprenta de. Joachin de Ibarra, 1781. ¶ 8vo. xxi, 376 pp. Water-stained throughout (mostly to lower portions of book). Early brown gilt-stamped mottled calf and red gilt-stamped spine label; marbled endpapers, all edges red, binder's yellow bookmark ribbon, handwritten notes on front free endpaper. Bookplate of Romero & Martinez. Good, though beautifully bound. [M12433]

$ 125

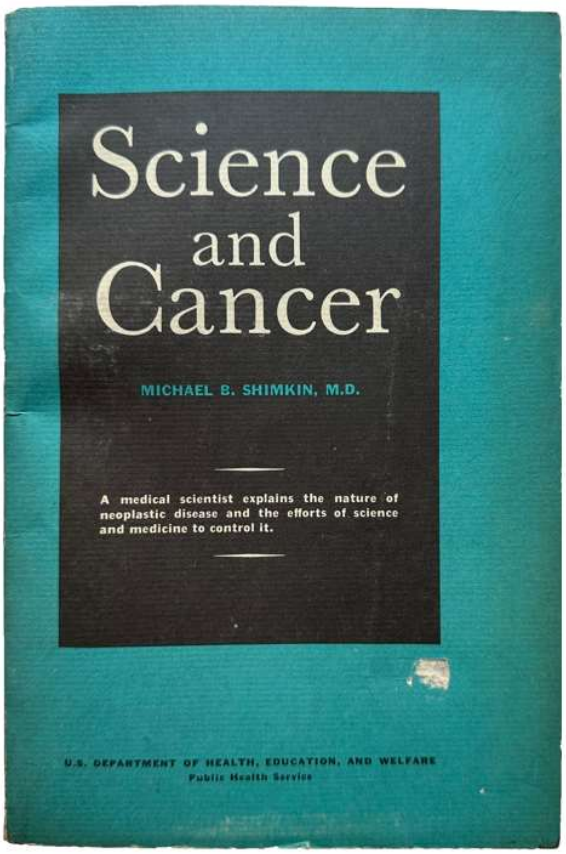
First Spanish edition printed in Madrid after being originally issued in Paris, 1756. The work was also translated into Portuguese (1757) and translated by the author's brother into Italian. "Following the great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755, by request of the Portuguese first minister Marquis of Pombal, he wrote the Treaty on Health Conservation of the People, where he explained his theory about earthquakes and made a demonstration how the Lisbon climate had improved since the catastrophe." – Doria.

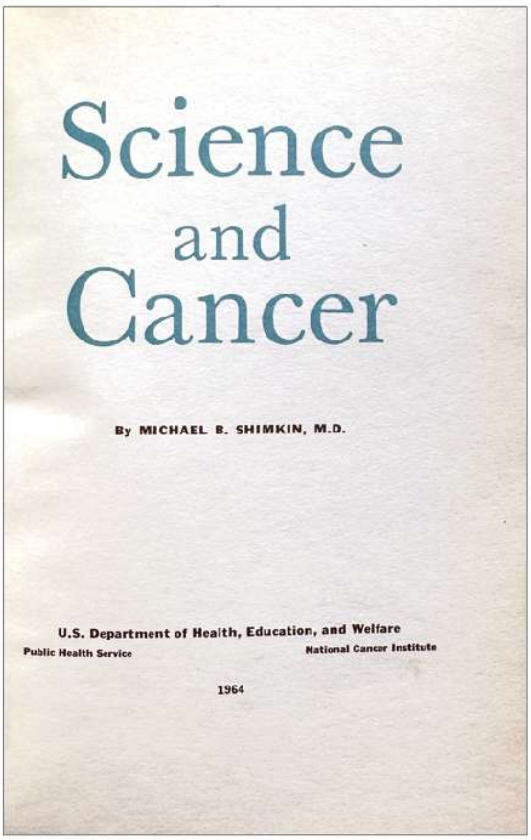
On the conservation of health and the considerations of earthquakes. Includes sections on the nature of air, of the putrefaction of bodies & its effects, effects of temperament of air in the tropics, on the purification of air on ships, methods for keeping air on ships pure, remedies for "evils", consideration of earthquakes, force of vapors and explosions within the earth, causes of earthquakes & lightning, etc.

Antonio Ribeiro Sanches, born in Penamacor, Portugal, to a Marrano family – being the son of a Jewish father who had converted to Christianity – become a physician, philosopher and encyclopaedist, studied "Arts, Law, Philosophy and probably Medicine" [Doria] at Coimbra (1716-1719) and took his medical degree at Salamanca (1724). As a physician in Lisbon he dealt with the yellow fever epidemic. Later, in 1726, he moved to London (to practice Judaism) and eventually found himself under the direction of Hermann Boerhaave at the University of Leiden. He also attended "the classes of the master, the lectures of Burmann, the chemistry lessons of Gaubius, the anatomy classes of Albino, the physic lessons of Gravesende and the pharmacology of Baron Van Swieten." [Doria] His success brought him an invitation to the Tsarina of Russia where he stayed from 1731-1747. From the age of 48 till his death he lived in Paris and built a considerable library. A major portion of that collection was donated to St Petersburg Imperial Academy of Sciences. He was a contributor to Diderot's Encyclopédie (published 1751-1772).

"Antonio Ribeiro Sanches was born in Portugal in 1699 and died in Paris in 1783. After his medical studies in Salamanca, he practiced for a short while in Portugal. From there, he fled from the Inquisition, never to return. He passed through Italy, England, and France, enrolling afterwards in the University of Leyden to study with Boerhaave. Through this master he was referred to the Russian tsarina to handle important medical functions. He stayed in Russia for more than 16 years, exiled afterwards to Paris, where he lived the last 36 years of his life. He wrote intensely and actively; he kept in contact with the European masters and influenced the cultural environment of his time. In medicine, he is remembered primarily by the studies he developed on venereal diseases (syphilis), and the exchange he established with Chinese medicine; by the reorganization of medical studies in Russia (Moscow and St Petersburg) and at the University of Strasburg. However his main contribution was his role in the reformation of the Portuguese University. In addition, his interests extended into cultural aspects such as the arts, social and commercial issues, politics and religion. Some of his works were included in The Methodical Encyclopaedia by Diderot and in Natural History by Buffon. – Antonio Ribeiro

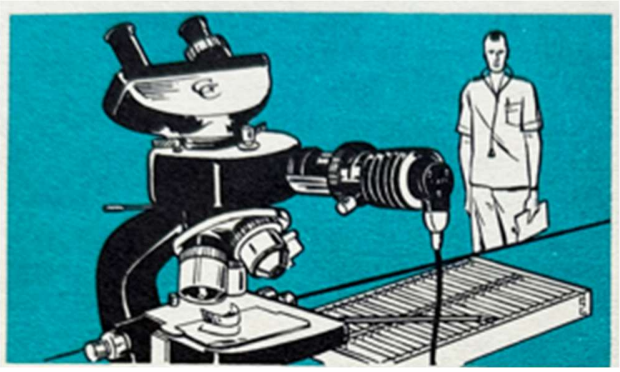
Sanches, Vesalius, VII, 1, 27 - 35, 2001. "Antonio Ribeiro Sanches A Portuguese doctor in 18th century Europe," by José Luis Doria.



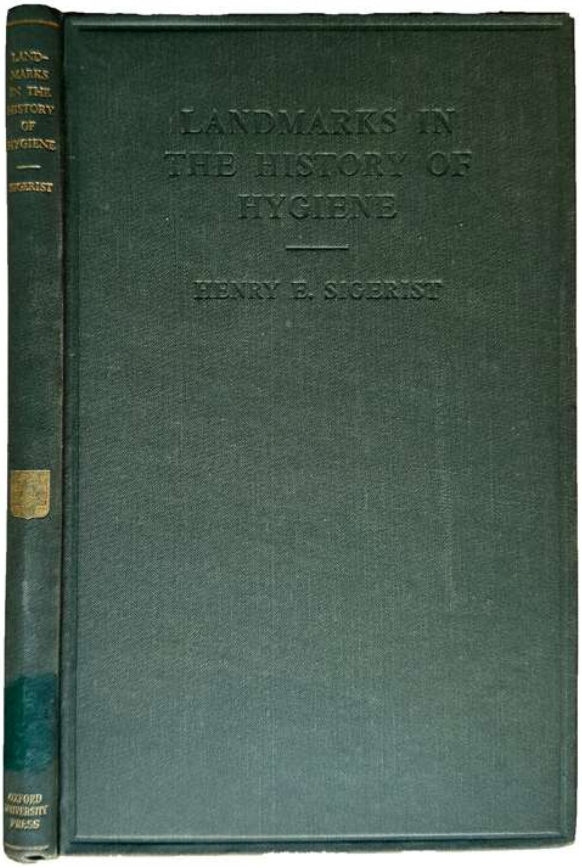


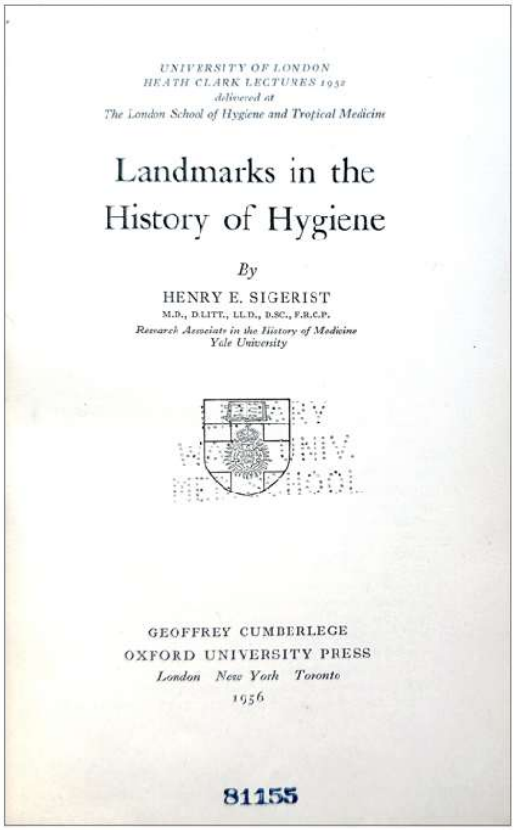
49. **SHIMKIN, Michael B.** (1912-1989). *Science and Cancer*. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1964. ¶ Small 8vo. [vi], 137, [1] pp. Decorative figs.; some marginalia pp. 99-111. Original printed wrappers. Good.

$ 8



Shimkin was highly respected for his research in cancer.

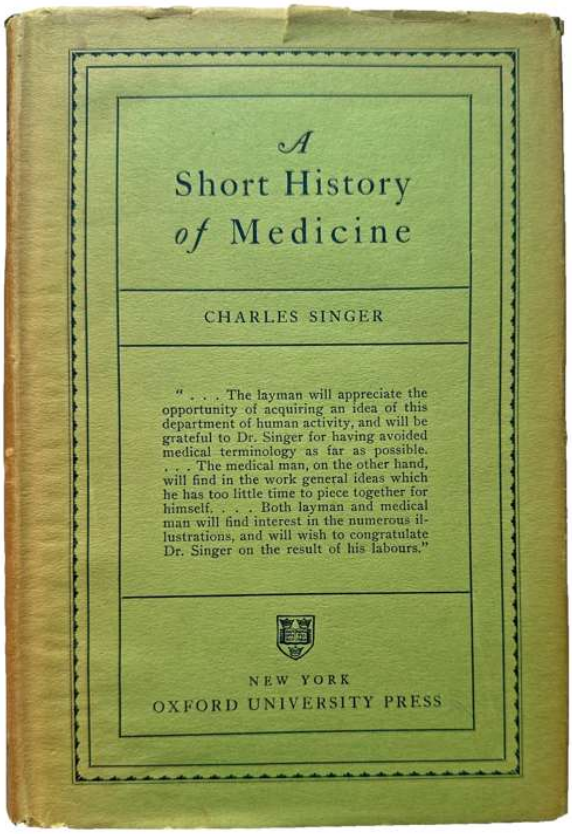


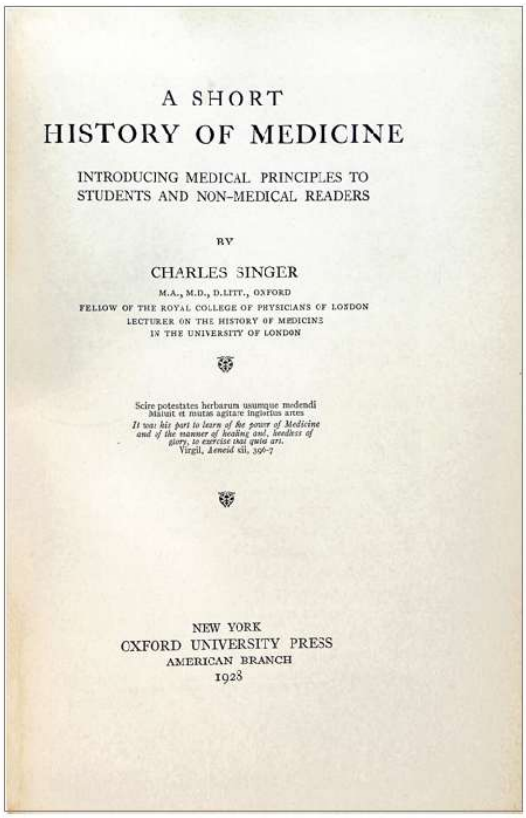


50. **SIGERIST, Henry E.** (1891-1957). *Landmarks in the History of Hygiene*. London: Oxford University Press, 1956. ¶ 8vo. 8vo. viii, [2], 78, [2] pp. 4 figures, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped dark green cloth. Ex-library bookplate and perforated title-page, spine call no. Good.

$ 14

Documenting the beginnings of social medicine, from Galen and the *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitatum*, to Johann Peter Frank and more. Based on the Heath Clark Lectures delivered at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1952.

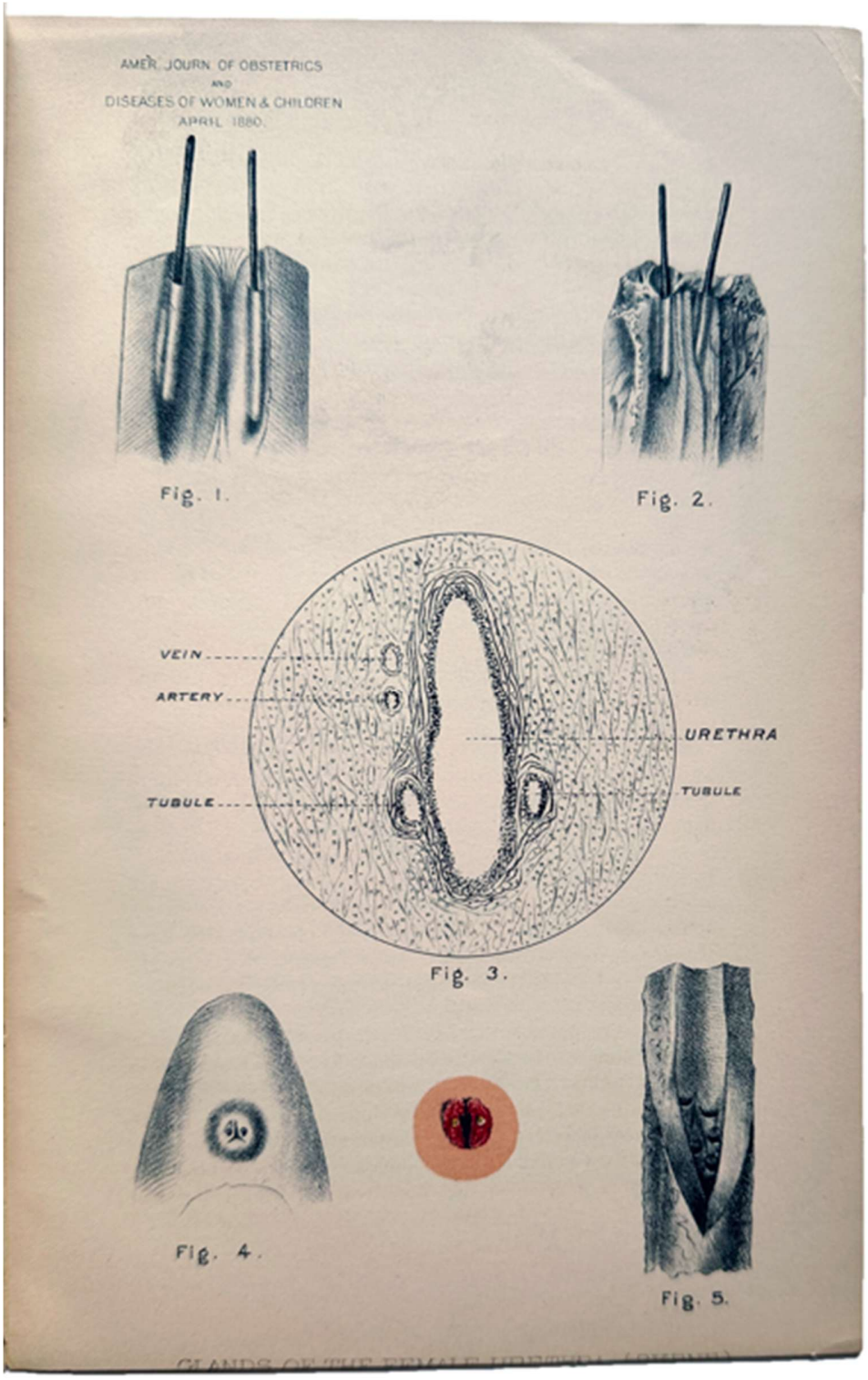




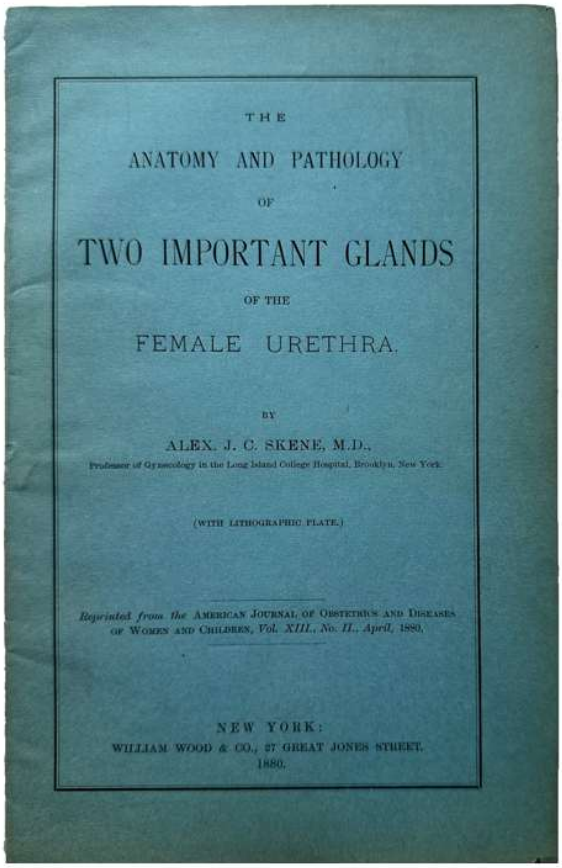
51. **SINGER, Charles** (1876-1960). *A Short History of Medicine*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1928. ¶ Small 8vo. xxiv, 368 pp. 143 figures, index. Green gilt-stamped cloth, green printed dust-jacket; head of spine with some wear, the jacket faded, spine chipped and soiled, extremities a bit worn. Rare to find in jacket. Very good.

$ 12

First American edition. Professor Singer holds first place and a revered stature among modern medical and scientific historians in the British Isles. Garrison and Morton 6421.


AMER. JOURN. OF OBSTETRICS
AND
DISEASES OF WOMEN & CHILDREN
APRIL 1880.
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
VEIN
ARTERY
TUBULE
URETHRA
TUBULE
Fig. 3.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 5.

Skene [52]


THE
ANATOMY AND PATHOLOGY
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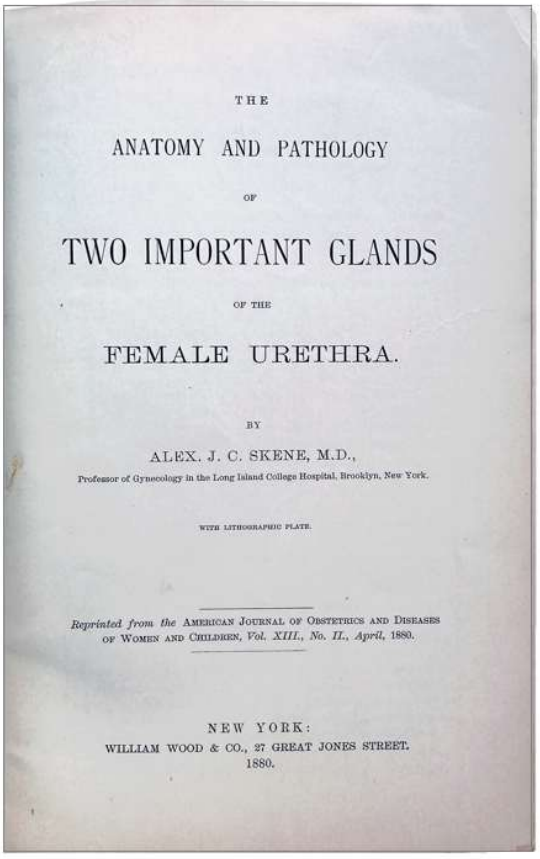
BY
ALEX. J. C. SKENE, M.D.,
Professor of Gynecology in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York.
(WITH LITHOGRAPHIC PLATE.)
Reprinted from the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, *Vol. XIII., No. II., April,* 1880.
NEW YORK:
WILLIAM WOOD & CO., 27 GREAT JONES STREET.
1880.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NEW YORK:
WILLIAM WOOD & CO., 27 GREAT JONES STREET.
1880.

52. **SKENE, Alexander Johnston Chalmers** (1837-1900). *The anatomy and pathology of two important glands of the female urethra*. New York: William Wood & Co., 1880. ¶ Reprint: American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Vol. XIII, No 11. 8vo. 8pp. 1 lithographed plate. Original printed pale blue wrappers; spine tearing at bottom, with kozo mend. Very good. [M11514]

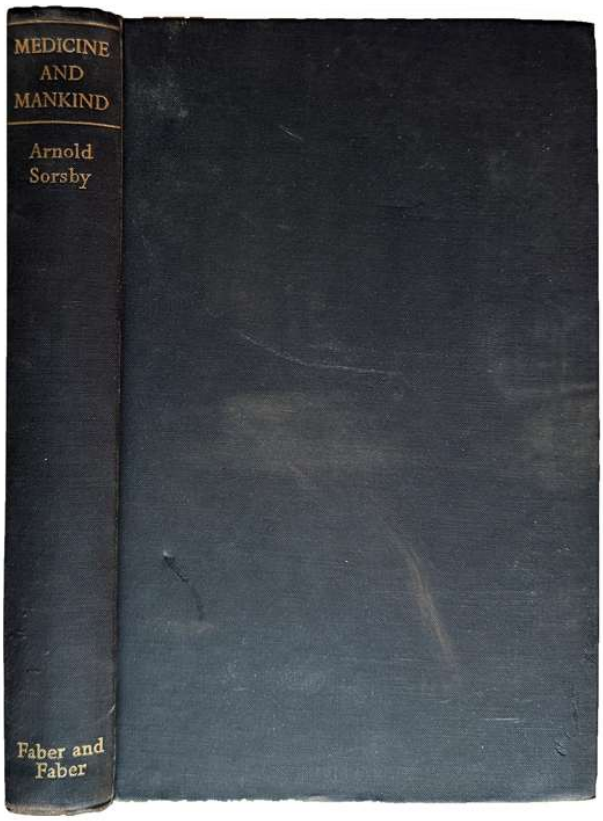
$ 375

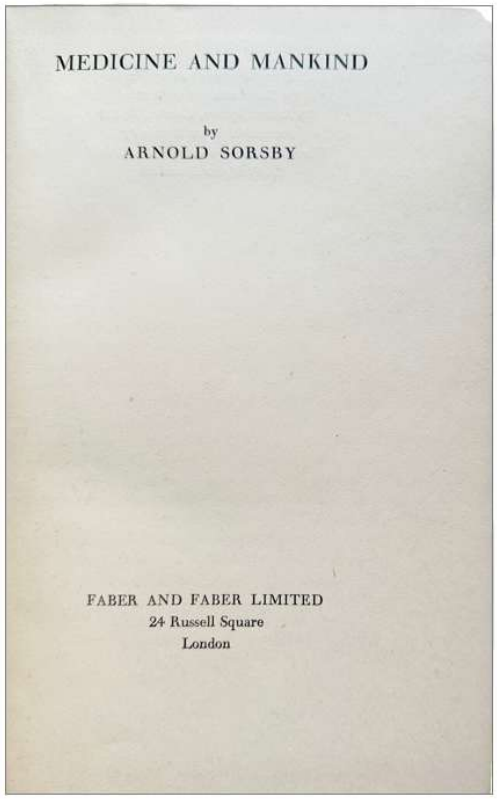
The first description of "Skene's glands" or "ducts".

"Skene wrote over 100 medical articles and several textbooks. He contributed many surgical instruments and improved on surgical techniques. He performed the first successful operation of gastro-elytrotomy that is recorded, and also that of craniotomy, using Sims's speculum. Primarily, he is remembered for his description of the Skene's glands at the floor of the urethra. He also described their infection—skenitis. Skene collaborated with J. Marion Sims, who performed gynecologic exams and surgeries on enslaved African-American

women without anesthesia, but Skene does not appear to be part of these experiments." – Wikip.

□ Cordasco 80-5776; Garrison & Morton 1225.





53. **SORSBY, Arnold** (1900-1980). *Medicine and Mankind.* London: Faber and Faber, 1941. ¶ 8vo. 236 pp. 16 plates with a total of 72 figures, index. Original black gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

$ 22

First edition.

Watts & Co. also issued an abridged edition of this work, so it is not the same.

"More than a hundred years ago it was realized by the pioneer reformers who laid the foundations of British public health that the maintenance of health and the effective treatment of disease were much more than a question of doctor and patient. Man is a social organism and must be studied in relation to his environment. It is more advantageous to the community, for example, that a thousand cases of typhoid fever should be prevented by safeguarding the water

supply, or by the detection of a carrier of the typhoid bacillus, than that cases of the declared disease should be treated successfully. The lesson has not been readily learned either by the medical profession or the public. When within the last decade medicine became more scientific and the experimental researches of the laboratory were applied at the bedside, the tendency was to regard the patient as a subject for biochemical investigation rather than an individual with an environment, which frequently enough was responsible for, or favoured, the existence of his malady." – *Nature*, August 4, 1945.

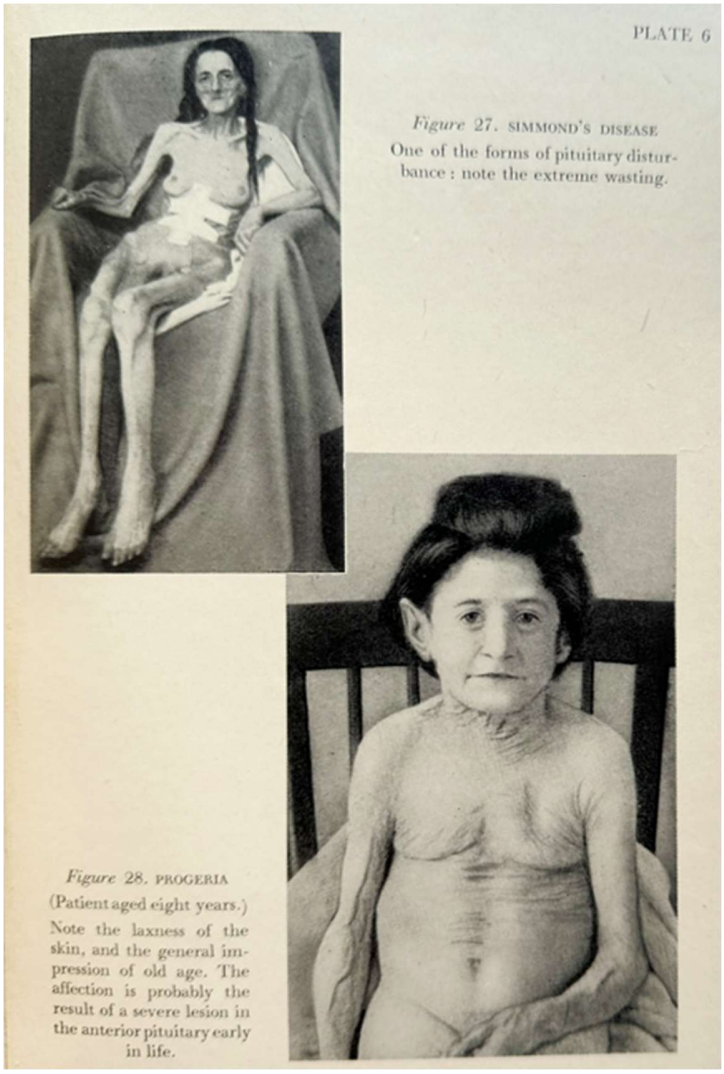


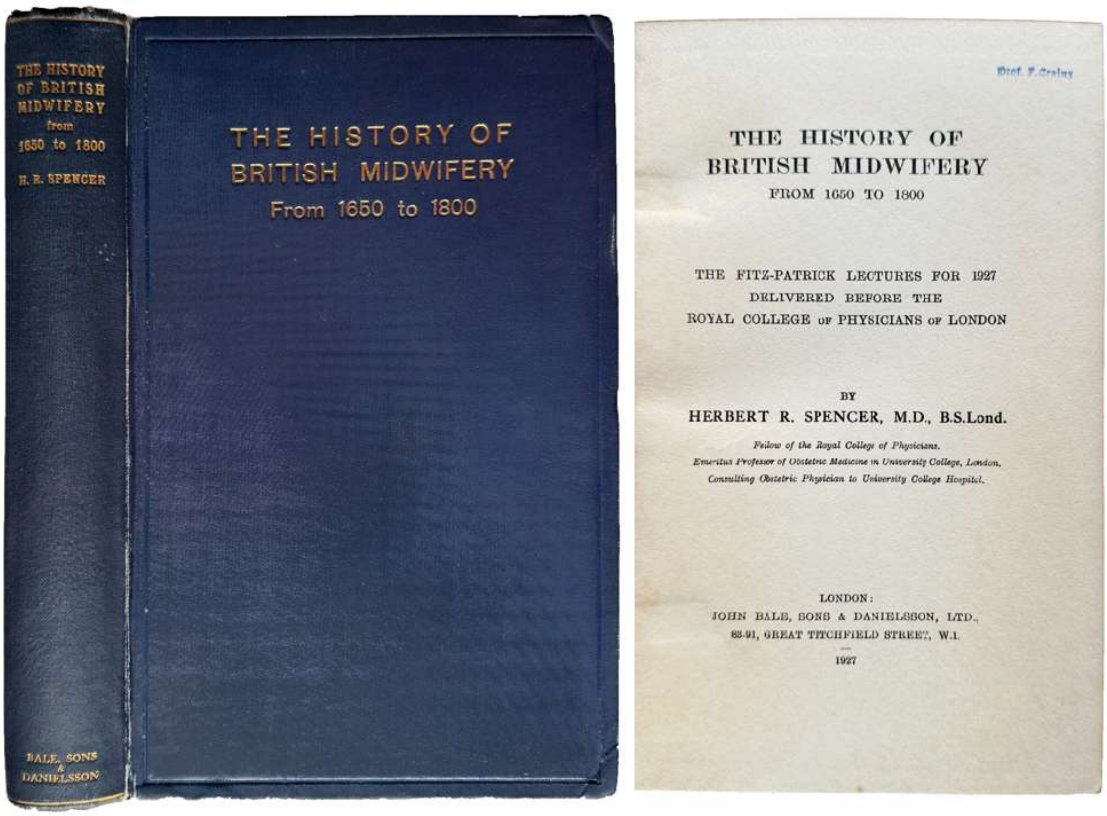
PLATE 6

Figure 27. SIMMOND'S DISEASE
One of the forms of pituitary disturbance : note the extreme wasting.

Figure 28. PROGERIA
(Patient aged eight years.)
Note the laxness of the skin, and the general impression of old age. The affection is probably the result of a severe lesion in the anterior pituitary early in life.

Rather an odd book as it attempts to group diseases in four types: the ill-formed body, The ill-balanced body – The abused body – The assaulted body. For treatments the author offers individual measures or collective measures. His chapter on social achievements and social frustrations attempts to draw conclusions from statistical studies.

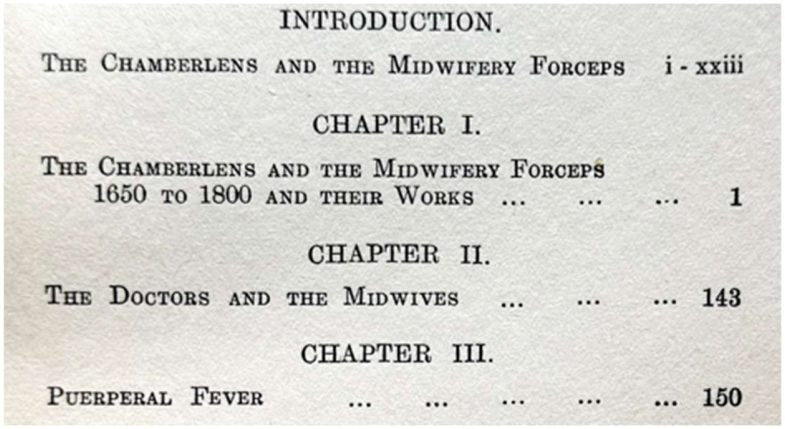
"Arnold Sorsby achieved national and international distinction as an ophthalmologist. He was a gentle, gracious and skilful surgeon, a man of great intellectual ability as shown in his works on genetics, blindness, medical history and as a poetry anthologist. He was a person of considerable charm, with a quiet but often disconcerting wit." – *Plarr's Lives of the Fellows*, The Royal College of Surgeons of England.



54. **SPENCER, Herbert Ritchie** (1860-1941). *The History of British Midwifery from 1650 to 1800. The Fitz-Patrick lectures for 1927 delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London*. London: Johan Bale, Sons & Danielson, 1927. ¶ 8vo. xxiv, 185, [1] pp. 9 plates, index. Original navy blue gilt-stamped cloth. Rubber-stamp (on title) of Franco Crainz. Near fine. VERY SCARCE. [M13231]

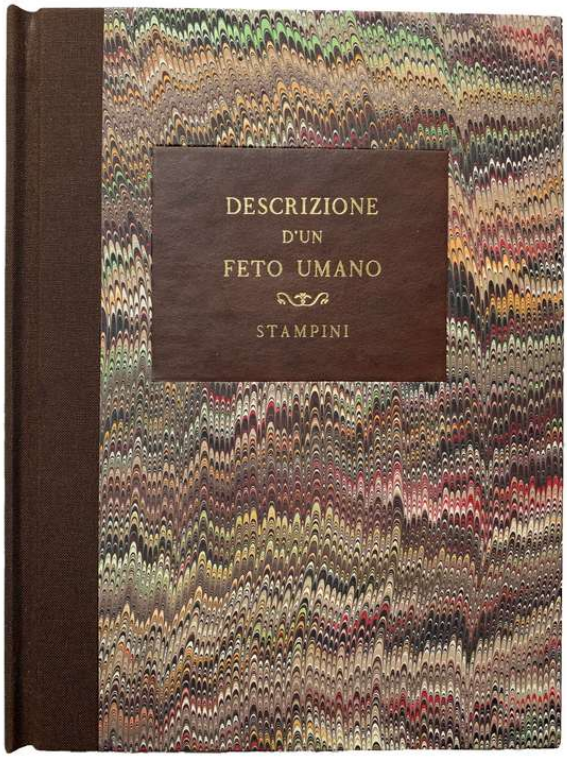
$ 150

□ Garrison & Morton 6299.



[54]

Stampini on conjoined twins [55]




DESCRIZIONE
D' UN
FETO UMANO
NATO COLLA MAGGIOR PARTE DELLE MEMBRA
RADDOPPIATE
FATTA
DA LUIGI STAMPINI BOLOGNESE
PROFESSORE DI CHIRURGIA
E DALLO STESSO PRESENTATA
ALL' ILLUSTRISS. E REVERENDISS. MONSIGNORE
MARCANTONIO LAURENTI
ARCHIATRO E CAMERIERE SEGRETO
DELLA SANTITA' DI NOSTRO SIGNORE
PAPA BENEDETTO XIV.

IN ROMA MDCCXLIX.
NELLA STAMPERIA DI PALLADE

PER NICCOLO', E MARCO PAGLIARINI MERCANTI DI LIBRI,
E STAMPATORI A PASQUINO.
CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

55. **STAMPINI, Luigi**. *Descrizione d'un feto umano: nato colla maggior parte delle membra raddoppiate. Fatta da Luigi Stampini Bolognese, professore di chirurgia, e dallo stesso presentata; all" illustriss. E reverendiss. monsignore Marcantonio Laurenti, archiatro e cameriere segreto; della santita di nosrto signore Papa Benedetto XIV*. In Roma: Nella stamperia di pallade, per Niccolo" e Marco Pagliarini Mercanti di Libri, e Stampatori a Pasquino, con licenza de" Superiori, 1749. ¶ 4to. 25 cm. XV, [1] pp. Title-vignette, 7 folding engraved plates, large woodcut head and tail pieces, woodcut initial letter. Modern quarter dark brown cloth, marbled boards, with large brown leather gilt-stamped label, newly sewn. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Fine copy. [M13977]

$ 1,250

First (and only) edition. Here, Luigi Stampini, a Bolognese surgeon, describes a case of conjoined twins with one head and two occipital bones, two spinal cords, two lungs, a conjoined stomach, and the abdominal viscera doubled. De Renzi, the Italian historian of medicine, reports that [Antoine] Portal (1742-1832) praised this work. Portal had vast experience with postmortem cases.

Conjoined twins are long present in the history of man. There is a woodcut of such a twin in the Nuremberg Chronicle (1493).

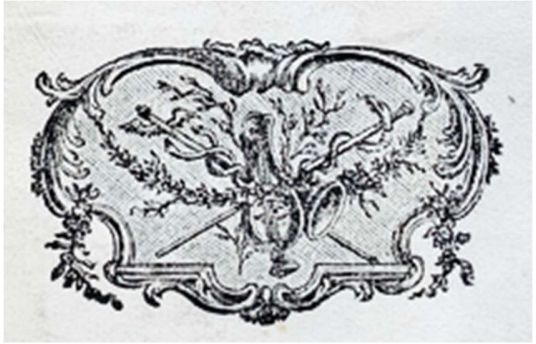
"The earliest known documented case of conjoined twin separation dates from the year 942, when a pair of conjoined twin brothers from Armenia was brought to Constantinople for medical evaluation. Leon Diakonos (950-992 AC) recalls that they had the same trunk from the armpits to the hips. Their members were proportionate and had no anomaly. When, at the age of thirty,

they came back to Constantinople from where they had been chased away previously because their presence was considered a bad omen, one of the twins died suddenly. The surgeons decided to try to detach the body of the dead one. The scene is represented in a miniature of a Madrid Manuscript at the end of the 12th century, the Byzantine Chronicle of John Skylitzes (Figure 1). Apparently the initial result of the operation was successful; however, the surviving twin died three days after.

Since antiquity, and even up to recent times, these deformities were considered as monstrous and often displayed in fairs and circuses. They are described and pictured in a number of chronicles during the Middle Ages and belong to the bestiary of monsters of the famous surgeon of the Renaissance Ambroise Pare (Figure 2). He attributed the conjoined twins to an excess of semen, but he never advised to operate on them. For him, the Monsters differ from the Prodigious and the Mutilated in that they are creatures against nature and are often signs of some misfortune to come. His contemporary surgeon, Pierre Franco, however, refused to call them "monsters. " They are God's creatures, and if possible they should be operated " [Montandon].

REFERENCES: Blake, NLM, p. 430; Blocker Collection, Moody Medical Library, p. 374; Salvatore De Renzi (1800-1872), *Storia della medicina in Italia*, (1848), p. 320; Albrecht von Haller, *Bibliotheca anatomica. Qua scripta ad anatomen et physiologiam* . . . , v. II, p. 411; [and] Haller, *Elementa physiologiae corporis humani*, volume 8: Fetus Hominisque Vita, 1766, p. 313; Wellcome Library b10777428; Yale Library catalog. Not in Osler.

See also: Denys Montandon, MD, THE UNSPEAKABLE HISTORY OF THORACOPAGUS TWINS' SEPARATION. ISAPS News, vol. 9, no. 3, Sept.-Dec. 2015. (does not mention this account, as this case does not apply due to the head being conjoined as well as the rest of the body, but his history is useful).



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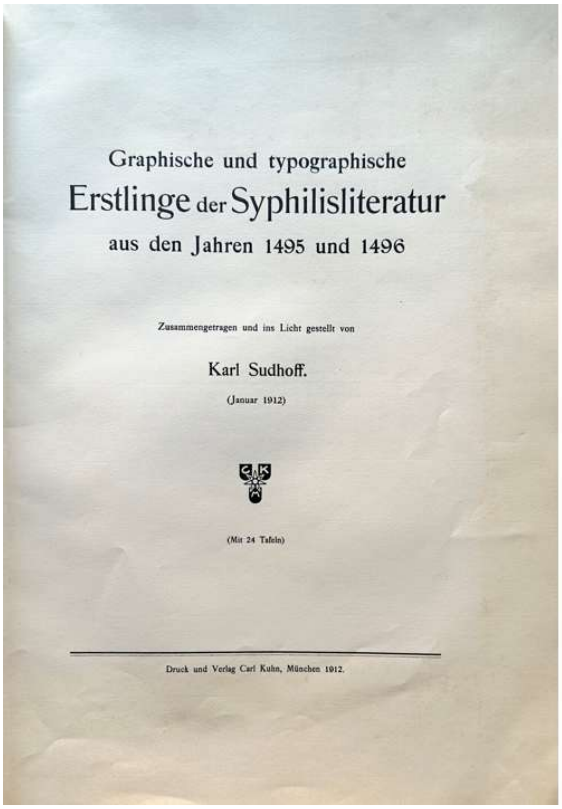

Graphische und typographische
Erstlinge der Syphilisliteratur
aus den Jahren 1495 und 1496

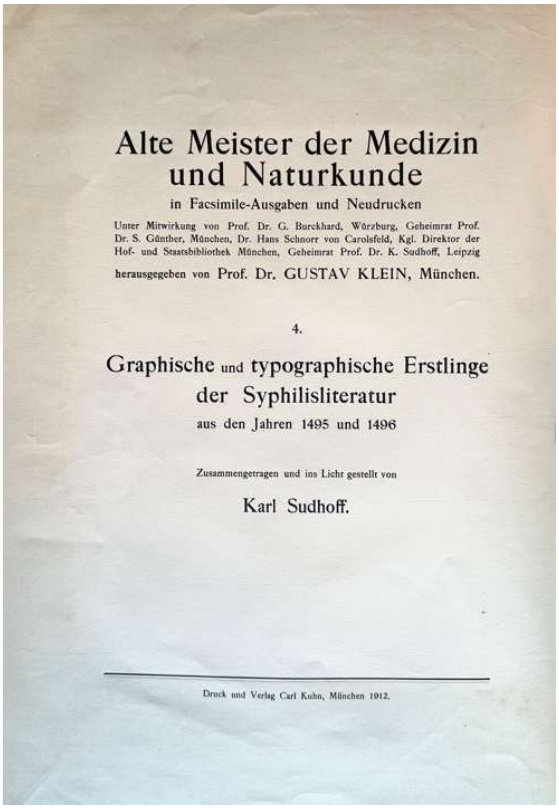
Zusammengetragen und ins Licht gestellt von

Karl Sudhoff.

(Januar 1912)

(Mit 24 Tafeln)

Druck und Verlag Carl Kuhn, München 1912.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4.

Graphische und typographische Erstlinge
der Syphilisliteratur
aus den Jahren 1495 und 1496

Zusammengetragen und ins Licht gestellt von

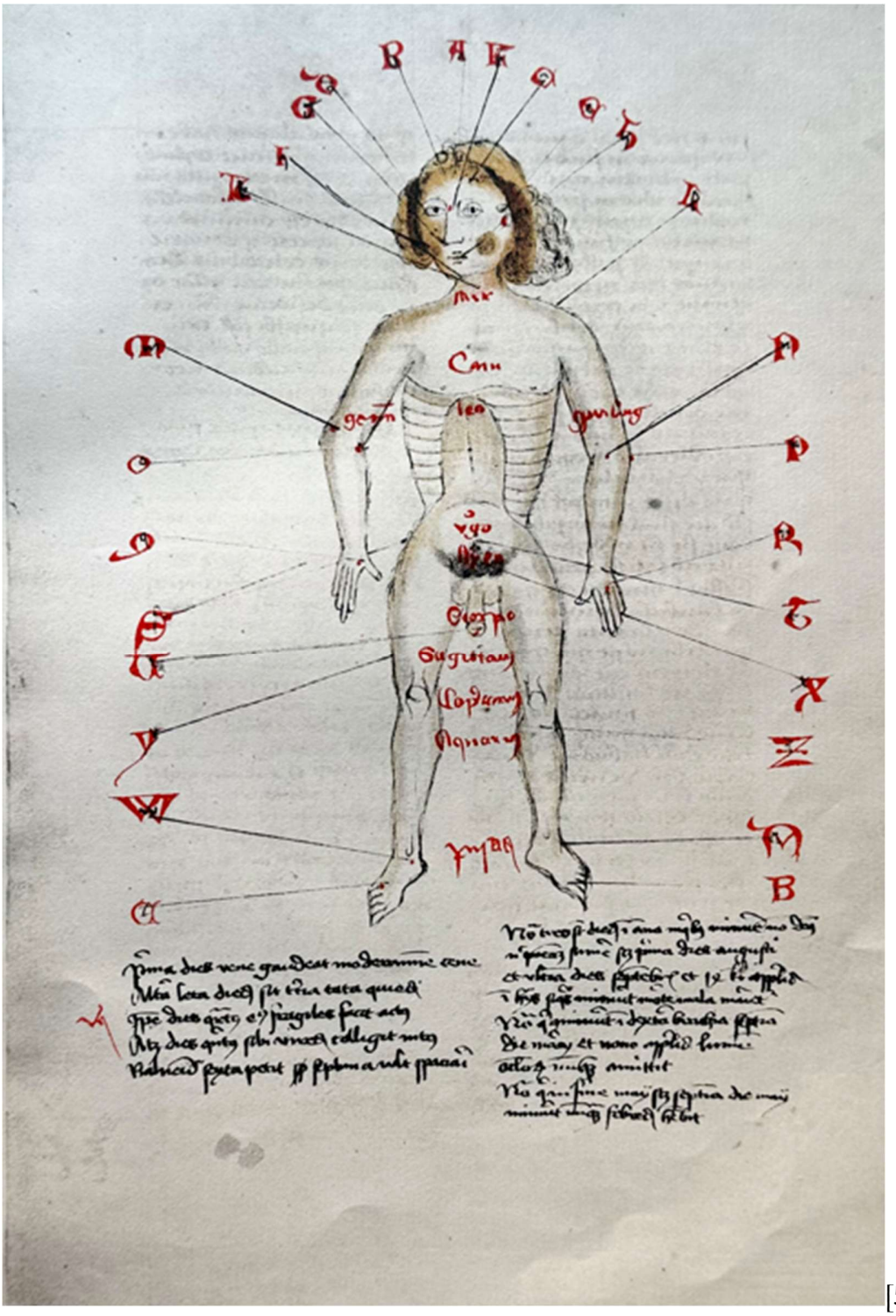
Karl Sudhoff.

Druck und Verlag Carl Kuhn, München 1912.

56. **SUDHOFF, Karl** (1853-1938). *Graphische und typographische Erstlinge der Syphilisliteratur aus den Jahren 1495 und 1496: zusammengetragen und ins Licht gestellt.* Munich: Carl Kuhn, 1912. ¶ Series: Alte Meister der Medizin und Naturkunde, 4. Folio. vii, 27, (28-29) pp. 24 plates. Paper wrappers with printed protective cover; original printed jacket browned and brittle with pieces missing, inside paper covers still very good. Burndy bookplate. [BL2433]

$ 100

Highlighting the earliest printed books relating to syphilis, printed originally in 1495-6. Contains facsimiles from eight different documents that document the earliest printed history of this 'dreadful disease'. [George Sarton].



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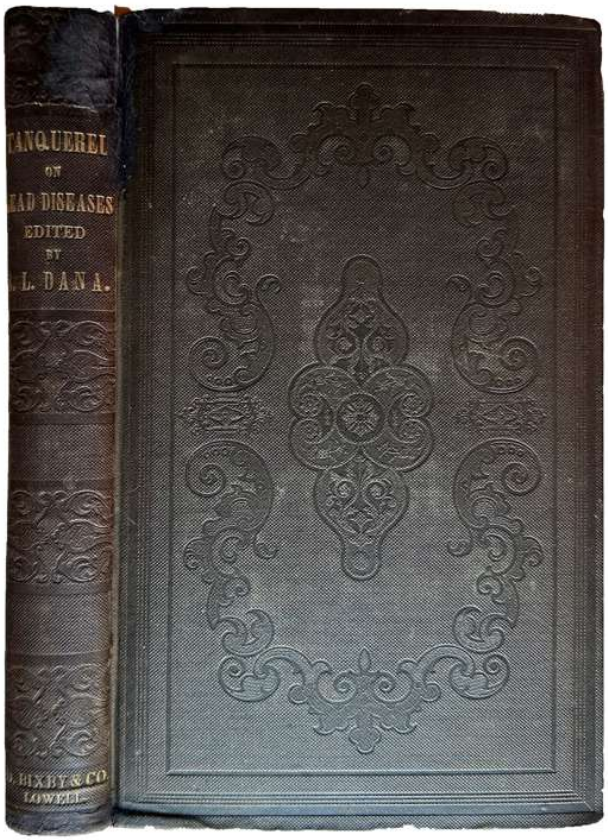
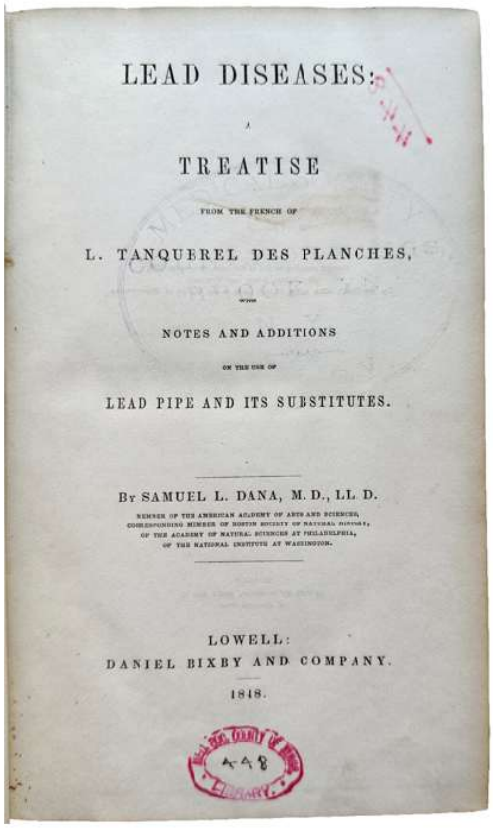




LEAD DISEASES:

A

TREATISE

FROM THE FRENCH OF

L. TANQUEREL DES PLANCHES,

WITH

NOTES AND ADDITIONS

ON THE USE OF

LEAD PIPE AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

By SAMUEL L. DANA, M. D., LL D.

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY,
OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AT PHILADELPHIA,
OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE AT WASHINGTON.

LOWELL:
DANIEL BIXBY AND COMPANY.
1848.

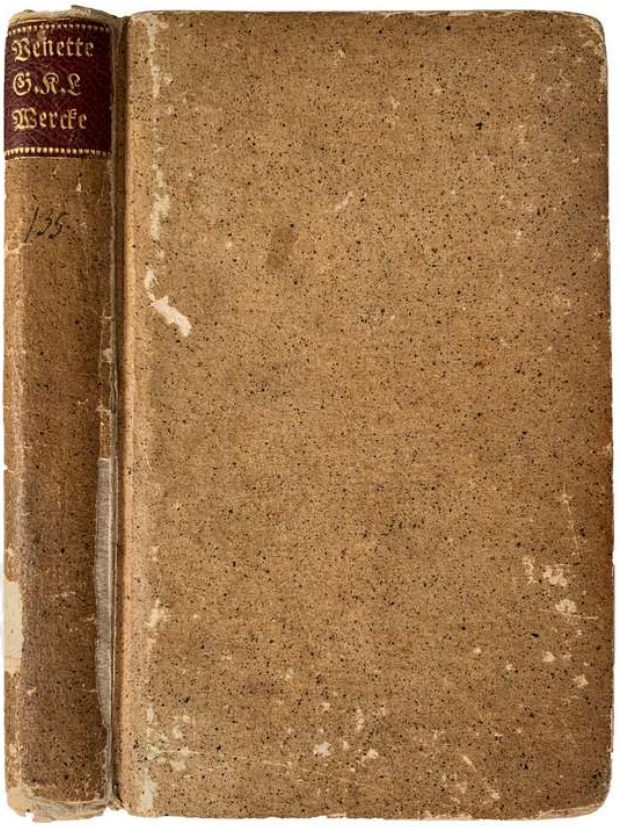
57. **TANQUEREL DES PLANCHES, Louis-Jean-Charles-Marie** (1810-1862); **DANA, Samuel L.** *Lead Diseases: a treatise from the French ... With notes and additions on the use of lead pipe and its substitutes.* Lowell, [Mass.]: Daniel Bixby, 1848. ¶ 8vo. x, [11]-441, [3] pp. Original dark brown embossed and gilt-stamped cloth; spine head repaired, extremities worn. Ex-library copy, rubber-stamp on title, bookplate of the Medical Society of the Co. of Kings. Title with multiple markings from the Medical Society Library. Good.

$ 175

First English translation of *Traité des maladies de plomb ou saturnines : suivi de l'indication des moyens qu'on doit mettre en usage pour se préserver de l'influence délétère des préparations de plomb.* 1839.

A classic work . . . still very valuable today because of the abundance and exactness of its clinical observations. Teleky, *History of Factory and Mine Hygiene.*

Tanquerel des Planches was a doctor in Paris and studied diseases caused by lead and lead poisoning in particular, writing his doctoral thesis on the same topic in 1834. In 1838, he published a study on encephalopathy, a word he created. In 1830, he requested the creation of the position of inspector of white lead factories.



58. **VENETTE, Niclas (Nicolas)** (1633-1698). *Dr. Niclas Venette's Geheimnisse keuscher Liebeswerke mit Einschaltungen aus den neuesten Naturforschern und Aerzten*. Dresden & Leipzig: Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf, 1788. ¶ Small 8vo. [xvi], 326 pp. Original speckled boards, small leather gilt-stamped spine label; mild chipping to extremities. Two black stamps on title, another on the forward of the Museums-Verein, Hameln [Germany]. Very good. RARE. [M13711]

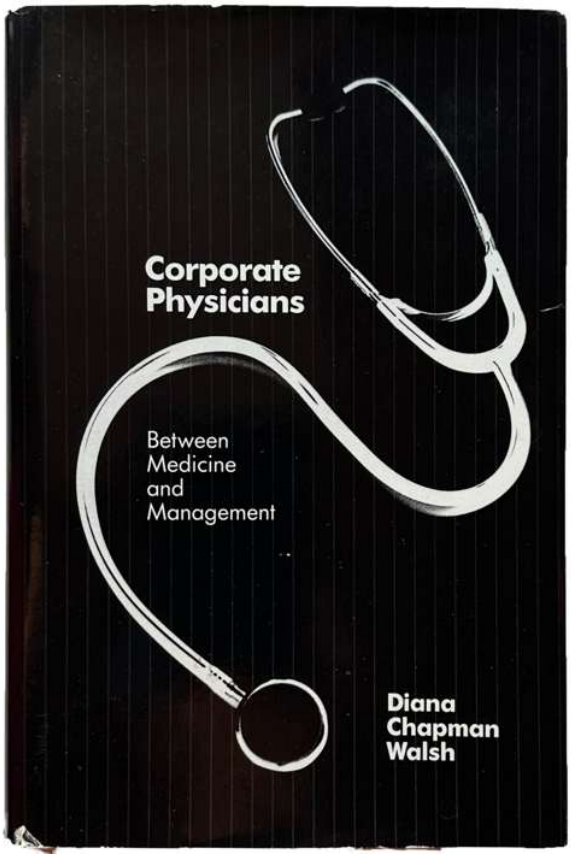
$ 200

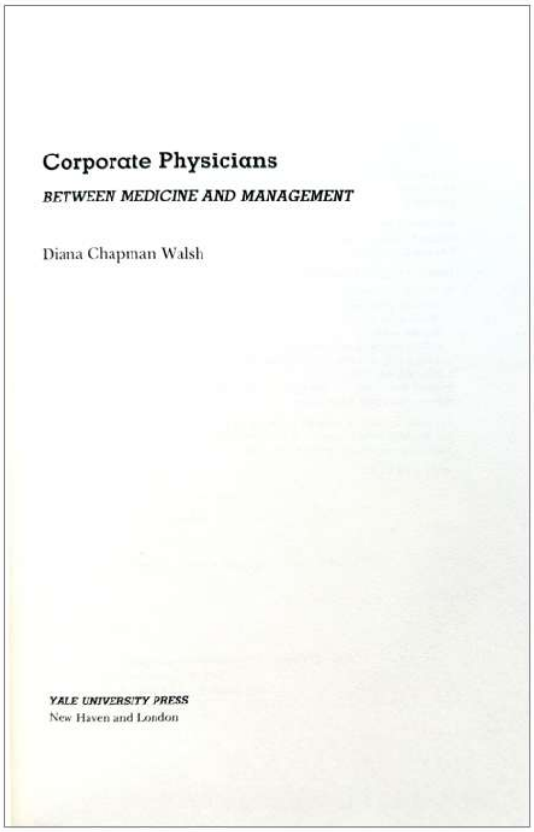
Later translation from the French, noting that the Germans who read the work were interested in Venette long after his death.

Vennette's text on sexology was considered the first written in the west. He dealt with aspects of sex as related to anatomy, reproduction, desire, and impotence or infertility. He describes hermaphrodites. Some of his text deals with the birth of weak or strong children as well their education.

This book contains the author's "secrets of chaste love affairs," considered by the church and older writers as offensive, thus omitted. Mentioned are Abbott Spallanzani (1729-1799), Charles Bonnet (1720-1793) (who discovered parthenogenesis (reproduction without fertilization)), Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777)), and others. This edition containing material considered secret by Henken, Julien Offray de la Mettrie (1709-1751), and others, relating to giving birth to boys or girls at will. There is a moment where Dr James Graham and his celestial bed is mentioned, an object which was supposed to make men and women fertile. Graham is now viewed has promoting a hoax, but his clinic was also pioneering the fields of sex and fertility. He viewed electrical and sexual energy as equivalent.

Vennette was a French physician and sexologist, having studied medicine at Bordeaux, taking his degree in 1656. In Paris he studied under Guy Patin and Pierre Petit. He worked at the Charite hospital (1664) and the Saint-Louis hospital (1669). In 1668 he became Regius Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.




Corporate Physicians

BETWEEN MEDICINE AND MANAGEMENT

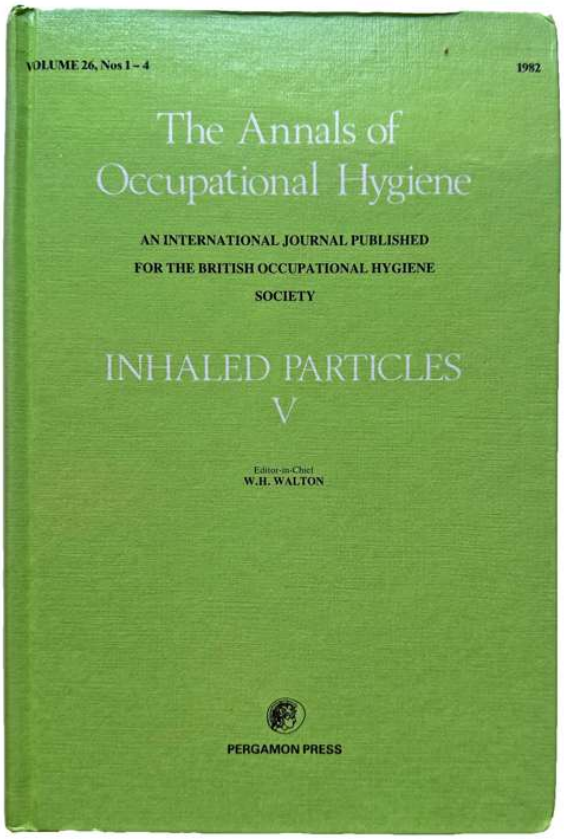
Diana Chapman Walsh

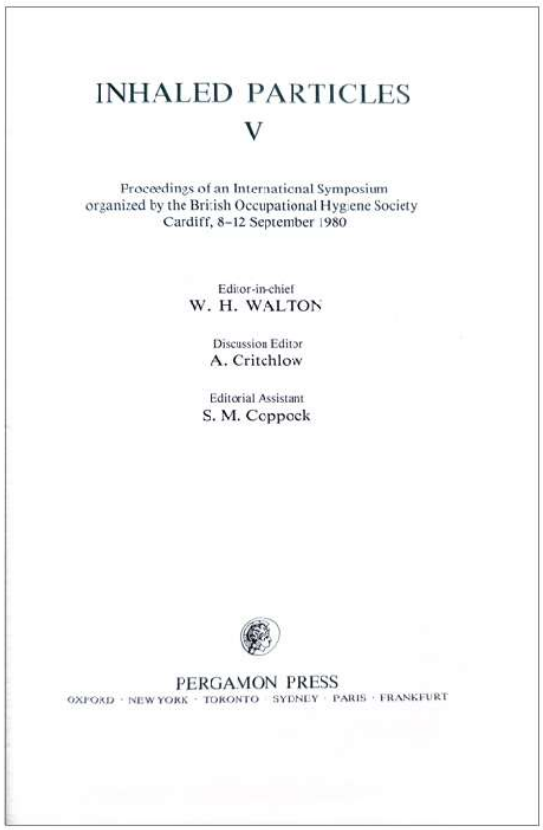
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
New Haven and London

59. **WALSH, Diana Chapman**. *Corporate Physicians: Between Medicine and Management*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1987. ¶ 8vo. xii, 267, [1] pp. Index. Black cloth, dust-jacket; jacket with a bit of wear. Very good.

$ 15

A study of the practice of medicine within corporations. Walsh was President of Wellesley College from 1993 to 2007.





60. **WALTON, W.H**. (editor); **British Occupational Hygiene Society**. *Inhaled Particles V: Proceedings of an International Symposium Organized by the British Occupational Hygiene Society, Cardiff, 8-12 September 1980*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1982. ¶ Series: *Annals of Occupational Hygiene*, vol. 26, nos. 1-4. Large 8vo. x, 954 pp. Figs., index. Light lime-green cloth stamped in black and white. Very good. Very scarce.

$ 45

The Annals of Occupational Hygiene: Inhaled Particles V emphasizes respired particles, particularly their effects, fate, and entry, by considering quantitative exposure-effect relationships and basic mechanisms. Divided into eight sections, the book presents analysis of the dynamics of particles that enter the mouth or nose, which has been considered relative to hygiene standards grounded on 'total dust'. The concerns include the retention of mineral fibers

and asbestos in the lungs. The effects on health of coal dusts and fly ash generally common in the energy industries are considered.

Table of Contents: Preface; Session 1: Particle inhalation and deposition; Chapter 1. Applications of blunt sampler theory to the definition and measurement of inhalable dust; abstract; introduction; Sampling with thin-walled probes; sampling with blunt probes; the human head as a blunt dust sampler; conclusions; references; discussion; Chapter 2. Investigations into defining inhalable dust; abstract; introduction; experimental arrangement; selection of breathing parameters and experimental conditions; results; experimental uncertainties conclusions as to the definition of inhalable dust references; discussion; Chapter 3. Comparison of the criteria for sampling 'inhalable' and 'respirable' aerosols; abstract; introduction; criteria for size-selective sampling; evaluation of criteria; discussion; references; discussion; Chapter 4. Particle deposition within bronchial airways: comparisons using constant and cyclic inspiratory flows; abstract; introduction; materials and methods; results; discussion; conclusions; references; discussion; Chapter 5. Charge effects on particle deposition in the human tracheobronchial tree; abstract introduction theory; comparison with experiment; prediction of charge effect on deposition; summary and conclusions; references; discussion; Chapter 6. Generation, characterization and inhalation deposition of ultrafine aggregate aerosols; abstract; introduction; materials and methods; results; discussion; conclusions; acknowledgements; references; discussion; Chapter 7. Growth rate measurements and deposition modelling of hygroscopic aerosols in human tracheobronchial models; abstract; nomenclature; introduction; growth rate measurements of hygroscopic aerosols.

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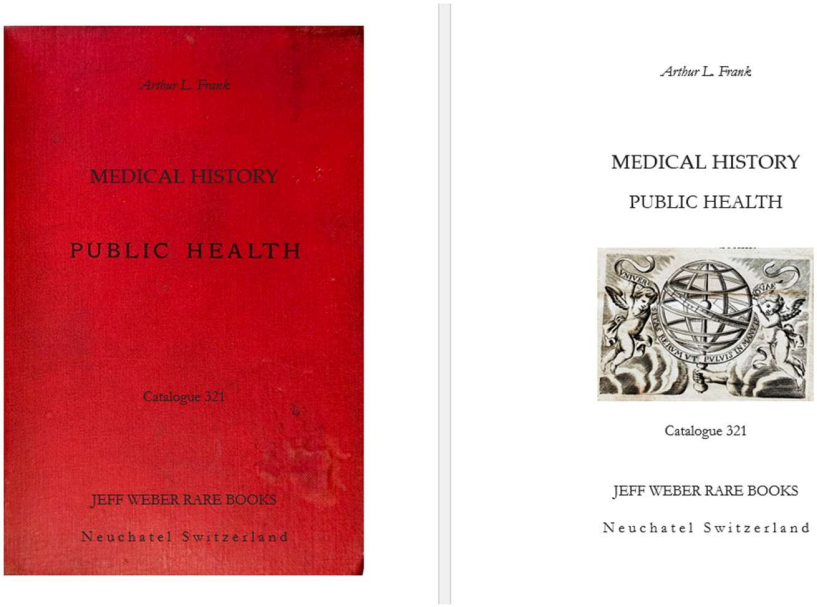

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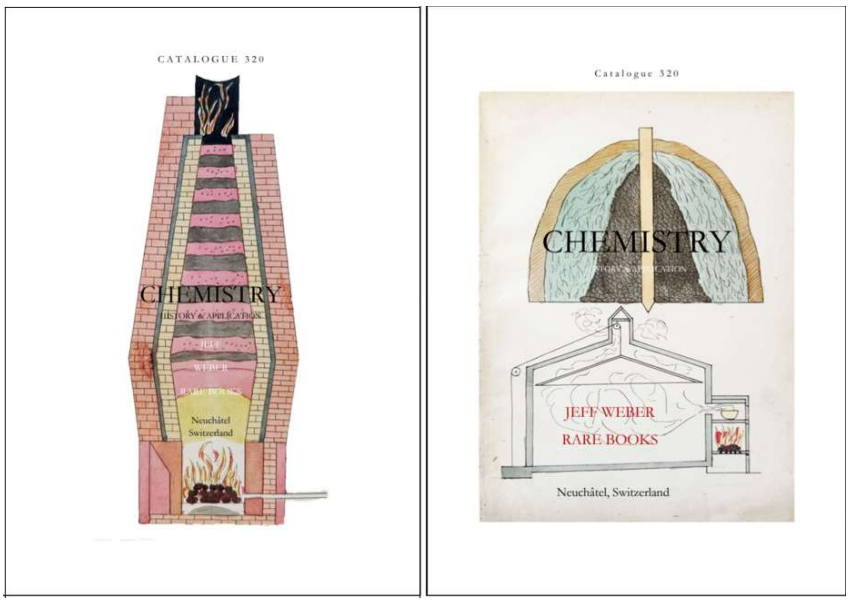

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