

## Book Reviews

developed midwifery, that the U.S.A. had developed nursing, but that Britain had managed to combine them in the way that was needed. Accordingly, she and her nurses took midwifery training in London. But she was also convinced that the nurse-midwife could and should combine sick nursing and preventive work, something that many Britons, then and now, see as far from ideal. We could do worse than to follow up these themes with systematic, comparative historical work, adding some clarification perhaps, to current debates about the work of the community nurse. Mary Breckenridge herself started by studying the Highlands and Islands Medical and Nursing Service. We could do worse than to follow her example.

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J. MENZIES CAMPBELL, *Dentistry then and now*, 3rd ed. rev. and enl., Glasgow, privately printed, 1981, 8vo, pp. xvi, 394. (Copies available from the British Dental Association, 64 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AL, at £7.50 or £8.50 including postage.)

This collected edition of the more important historical writings of the late John Menzies Campbell, reprinted from many sources, was first issued in 1958 under the title *From a trade to a profession*. This contained twenty-five papers. A revised and enlarged edition containing five additional papers and omitting two appeared in 1963, entitled *Dentistry then and now*. The present edition is a reprint of the latter with five added papers and other material, together with an appendix listing other writings of Menzies Campbell. The most valuable inclusion is, however, a comprehensive index, the work of Dr. Margaret Menzies Campbell, to whom the first edition was dedicated and whose enthusiasm, devotion, and regard for history have made possible the issue of this edition.

These well-documented papers represent a lifetime of diligent and dedicated research by a meticulously accurate dental historian, and most are the fruit of original research and hence embody material not available elsewhere. A number are based on the study of his own remarkable collections, now housed in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

They cover a wide field, ranging from biography to general dental history, but all bear the stamp of the personality of Menzies Campbell and his regard for accuracy and truth.

It is unfortunate but inevitable that the illustrations which accompanied the original publication of many of the papers could not be reproduced, and it would have been helpful to the serious reader if the place and date of the original publication could have been included in all cases besides the last five papers.

While this reprint is of the greatest interest and value to the dental historian, it may be read with profit by every dental practitioner and indeed by social historians. It is stated in the preface that the Benevolent and Rare Book Funds of the British Dental Association will be the principal beneficiaries from sales of this book.

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ALVIN E. RODIN, *Oslerian pathology*, Lawrence, Kansas, Coronado Press, 1981, 8vo, pp. xviii, 250, illus., \$25.00.

This book, the latest of a large number on the life and work of the outstanding physician. Sir William Osler, is unusual, concentrating, as it does, on a little-known but important phase of his career when he was virtually a pure morbid anatomist. It was, in fact, a lifelong interest.

At the time of his appointment to Montreal General Hospital in 1875, it was the custom for physicians to perform autopsies on their own cases, but Osler's eagerness to do this for his colleagues led to his appointment as pathologist to that hospital. There, he was to perform over a thousand autopsies in the ensuing ten years.

His zeal for performing post-mortems led to difficulties later. In 1884, having been appointed