

Book Reviews

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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