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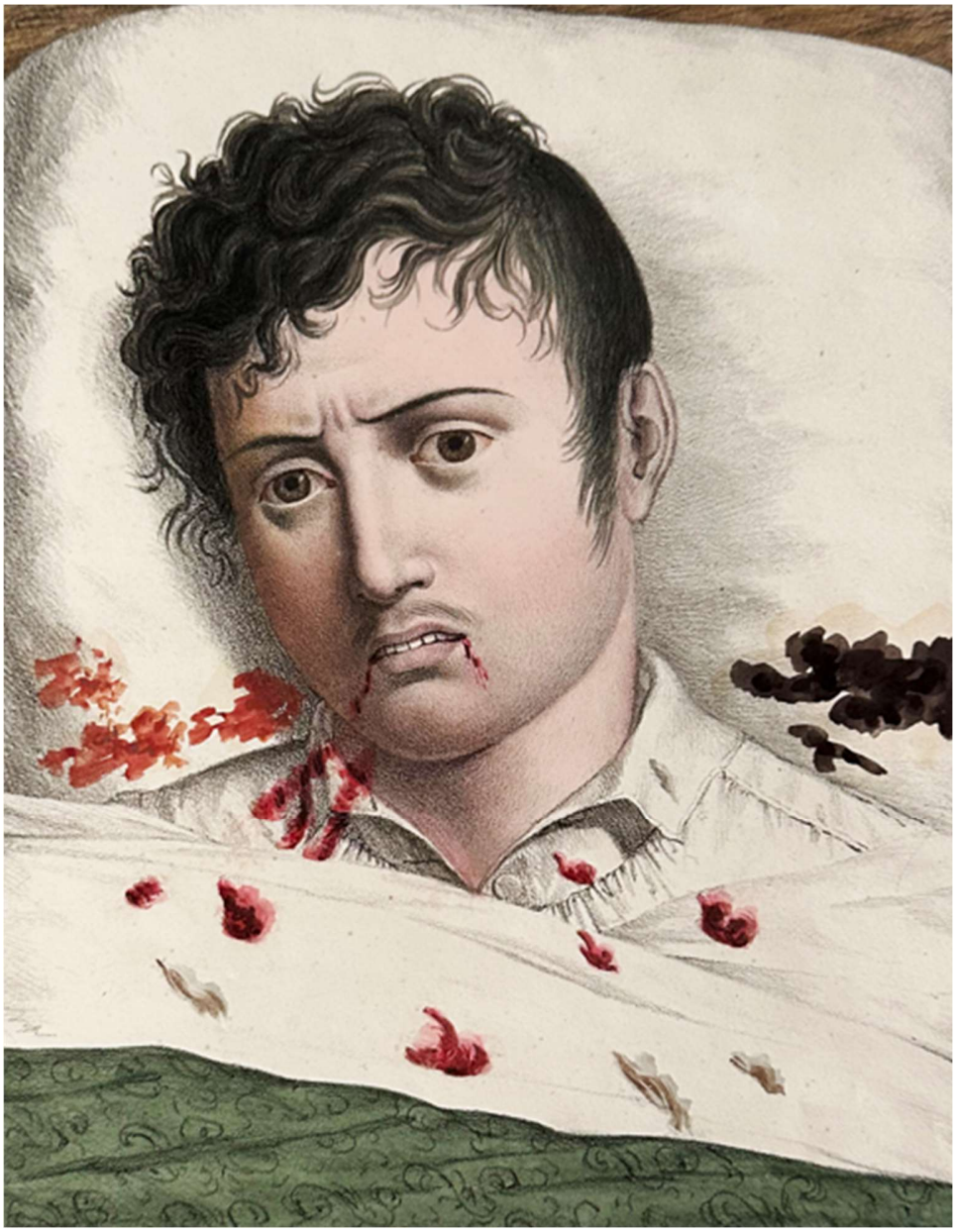
Medical History & Public Health



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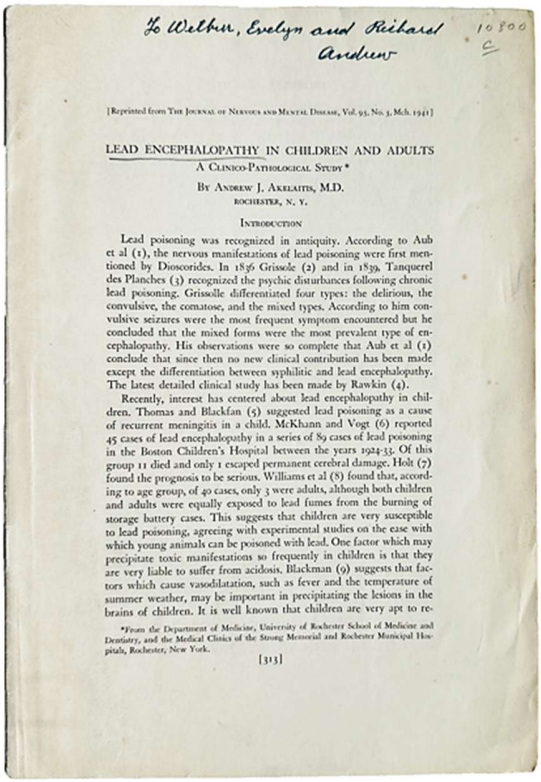


To Wilbur, Evelyn and Richard
Andrew

10800

[Reprinted from THE JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE, Vol. 93, No. 3, Mch. 1941]

LEAD ENCEPHALOPATHY IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS
A CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL STUDY*

BY ANDREW J. AKELAITIS, M.D.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

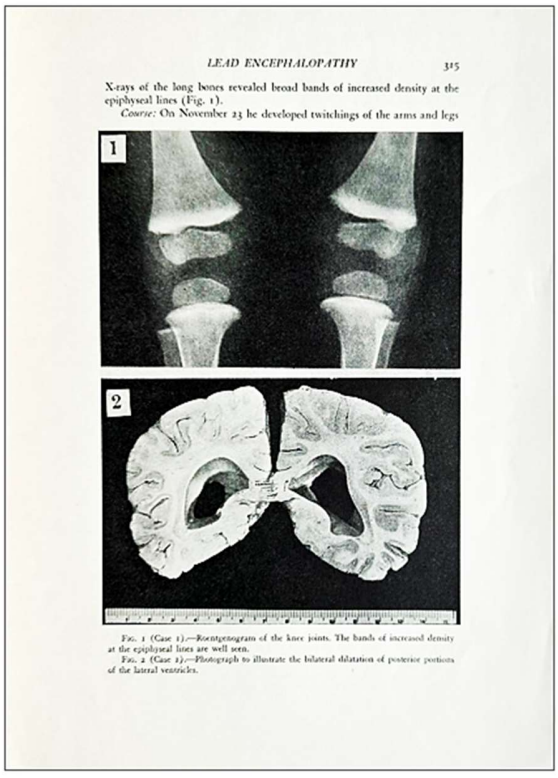
INTRODUCTION

Lead poisoning was recognized in antiquity. According to Aub et al (1), the nervous manifestations of lead poisoning were first mentioned by Dioscorides. In 1836 Grissole (2) and in 1839, Tanquerel des Planches (3) recognized the psychic disturbances following chronic lead poisoning. Grissolle differentiated four types: the delirious, the convulsive, the comatose, and the mixed types. According to him convulsive seizures were the most frequent symptom encountered but he concluded that the mixed forms were the most prevalent type of encephalopathy. His observations were so complete that Aub et al (1) conclude that since then no new clinical contribution has been made except the differentiation between syphilitic and lead encephalopathy. The latest detailed clinical study has been made by Rawkin (4).

Recently, interest has centered about lead encephalopathy in children. Thomas and Blackfan (5) suggested lead poisoning as a cause of recurrent meningitis in a child. McKhann and Vogt (6) reported 45 cases of lead encephalopathy in a series of 89 cases of lead poisoning in the Boston Children's Hospital between the years 1924-33. Of this group 11 died and only 1 escaped permanent cerebral damage. Holt (7) found the prognosis to be serious. Williams et al (8) found that, according to age group, of 40 cases, only 3 were adults, although both children and adults were equally exposed to lead fumes from the burning of storage battery cases. This suggests that children are very susceptible to lead poisoning, agreeing with experimental studies on the ease with which young animals can be poisoned with lead. One factor which may precipitate toxic manifestations so frequently in children is that they are very liable to suffer from acidosis. Blackman (9) suggests that factors which cause vasodilatation, such as fever and the temperature of summer weather, may be important in precipitating the lesions in the brains of children. It is well known that children are very apt to re-

*From the Department of Medicine, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, and the Medical Clinics of the Strong Memorial and Rochester Municipal Hospitals, Rochester, New York.

[313]



LEAD ENCEPHALOPATHY 315

X-rays of the long bones revealed broad bands of increased density at the epiphyseal lines (Fig. 1).

Course: On November 23 he developed twitchings of the arms and legs

1

2

FIG. 1 (Case 1).—Roentgenogram of the knee joints. The bands of increased density at the epiphyseal lines are well seen.

FIG. 2 (Case 1).—Photograph to illustrate the bilateral dilatation of posterior portions of the lateral ventricles.

Inscribed by the Author

62. **AKELAITIS, Andrew J.** (1904-1955). *Lead Encephalopathy in Children and Adults; a clinic-pathological study.* [Offprint]. JNMD, 1941. ¶ Ser.: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, vol. 93, no. 3, March 1941. 11 figs. Self-wraps. Inscribed "To Wilbur, Evelyn and Richard – Andrew". Very good.

$ 12.95

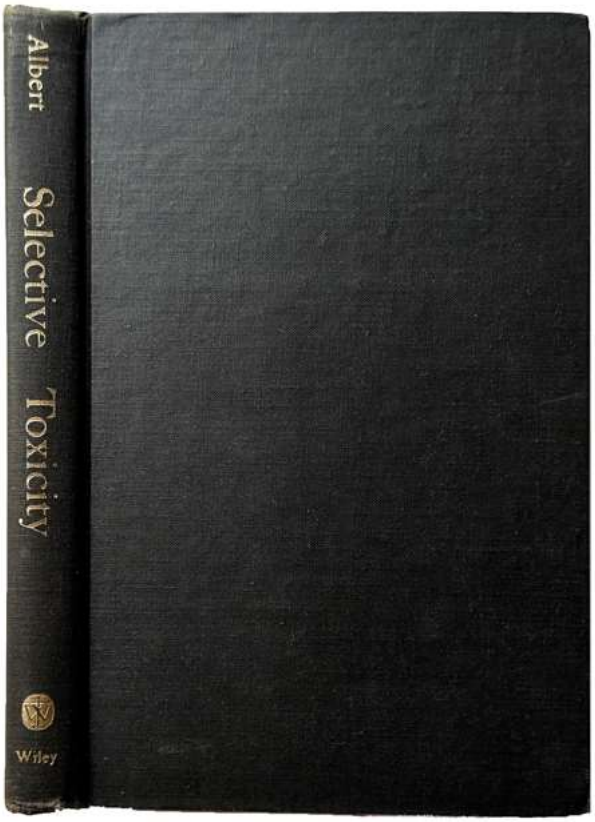
Noting that both children and adults are equally exposed to harmful toxic lead fumes.

Dr. Andrew John Edward Akelaitis, Rochester, NY., "began his career as an assistant professor in the Department of Medicine, Division of Psychiatry, at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. At the same time, he also held appointments at the clinics of the Strong Memorial and Rochester Municipal Hospitals in Rochester, New York. He left these

appointments to serve in the Navy during World War II. Following his service in the war, Dr. Akelaitis worked as an Assistant Professor of Neurology at the New York Medical College and Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in Neurology at Cornell University Medical College. He also served as the attending neuropsychiatrist at Mount Vernon (New York) Hospital and on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital and the New York Hospital." – Larson & Fair.

PROVENANCE: This item is inscribed to "Wilbur" and based on another item (see Steiman below) that would by Wilbur K. Smith (1902-1986), Department of Neurology, University of Rochester. See: David O. Marsh, MD, "Wilbur K. Smith, MD (1902-1986)", *Arch Neurol.* 1987; 44 (3):331.

See: Michael J. Larson & Joseph E. Fair, Akelaitis, Andrew John Edward ("A.J.") (1904–1955). *Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology.*

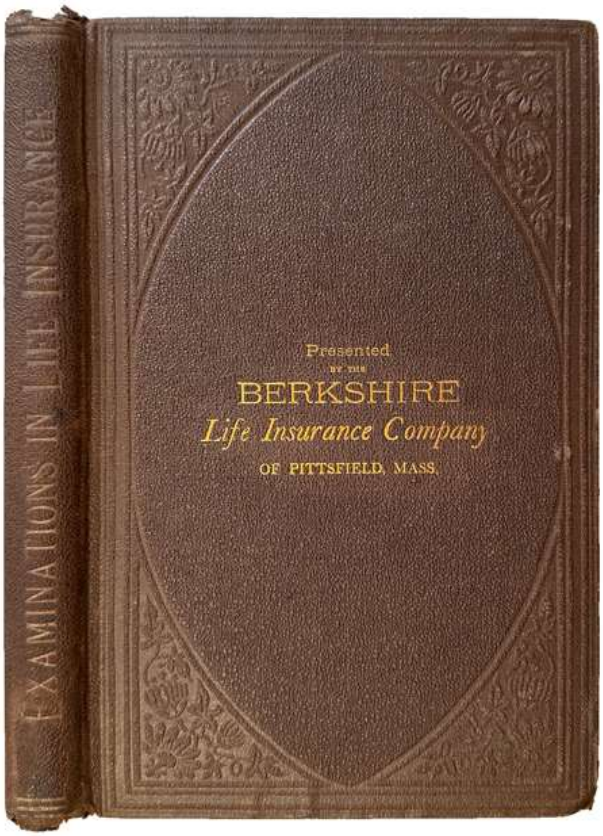


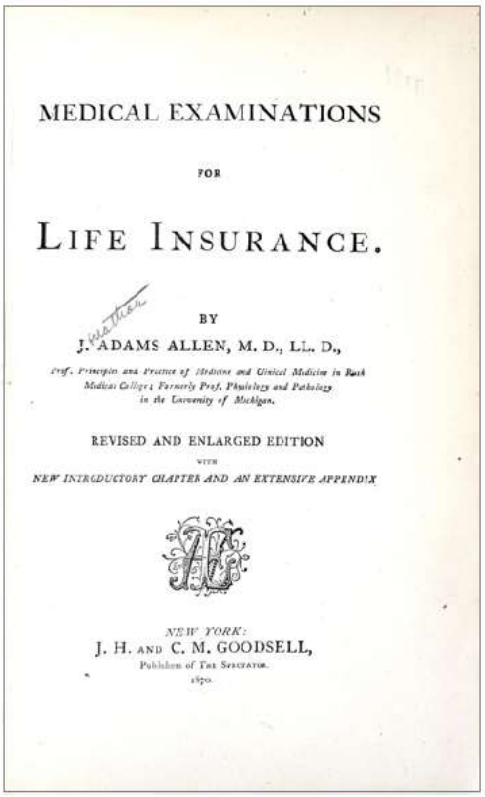
63. **ALBERT, Adrien** (1907-1989). *Selective Toxicology*. London: Methuen & Co.; New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1960. ¶ Second edition, revised. 8vo. x, 233, [1] pp. Figs., diagrams, index. Original black gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed, spine end frayed. Ownership label of Robert Batzinger

(Thailand); signature Norman E. Morrison, [microbiologist] Johns Hopkins University – Leonard Wood Memorial Leprosy Research Laboratory, Baltimore, School of Hygiene and Public Health. Scarce.

$ 12

Adrien Albert, AO, was a leading authority in the development of medicinal chemistry in Australia.





64. **ALLEN, J. (Jonathan) Adams** (1825–1890). *Medical Examinations for Life Insurance. Revised and enlarged edition.* New York: J.H. and C.M. Goodsell, 1870. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], [15]-181, [1] pp. Index. Original mauve blind- and gilt-stamped cloth with the upper cover gilt-stamped "Presented by the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass."; corners and spine ends a bit worn. Ex-library copy, with the bookplate and related rubber stamp (title verso) of the Rhode Island Medical Society; ownership signature of L.H. Nickelson[?], G.A. City [?]. Quite scarce.

$ 75

Sixth edition. An early work on medical insurance, called 'Medical Examiners.' Medical insurance examinations were one of the primary sources of income for many physicians.

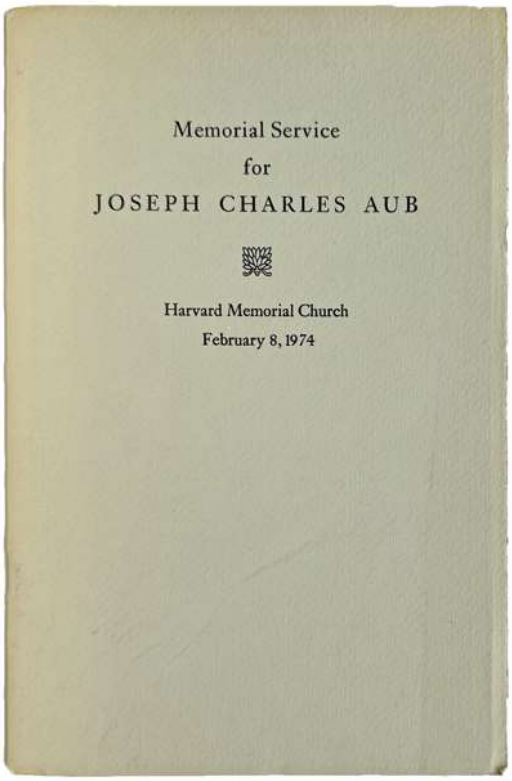
Jonathan Adams Allen was a professor of medicine at Rush Medical College; previously serving as Prof. of physiology and pathology, University of Michigan. Allen was surgeon in chief of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

65. **ASCHOFF, Ludwig** (1866-1942); **Paul DIEPGEN** (1878-1966). *Kurze Übersichtstabelle zur Geschichte der Medizin. Zweite vermehrte Auflage.* München und Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1920. ¶ 8vo. 37, [1] pp. Original flesh-orange printed wrappers; spine mended with kozo. Ownership signature on title (possibly Henry H, Fertig). Very good.

$ 18

Second enlarged edition. Brief overview table on the history of medicine, starting an outline of the history of medicine by topic and chronology.

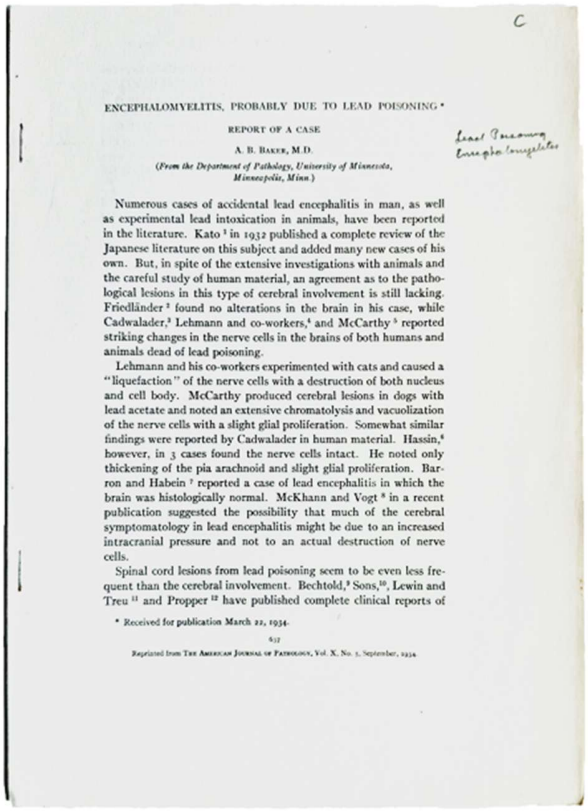
Aschoff was an important pathologist; whereas his colleague, Diepgen, was a gynecologist and medical historian.



66. [**AUB, Joseph Charles**] (1890-1973). *Memorial Service for Joseph Charles Aub, Harvard Memorial Church February 8, 1974.* ¶ 8vo. [28] pp. Portrait. Original printed wrappers. Fine copy. Rare.

$ 15

Joseph Charles Aub was a respected American endocrinologist and professor then chair of medicine at Harvard University. Includes memorial addresses by John E. Mack (1929-2004), Rita M. Kelley, Walter T. St. Goar (1920-2004), and Paul C. Zamecnik (1912-2009) –an American scientist who played a central role in the early history of molecular biology. He was a professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School and a senior scientist at Massachusetts General Hospital.



ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, PROBABLY DUE TO LEAD POISONING *

REPORT OF A CASE

A. B. Baker, M.D.

(From the Department of Pathology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.)

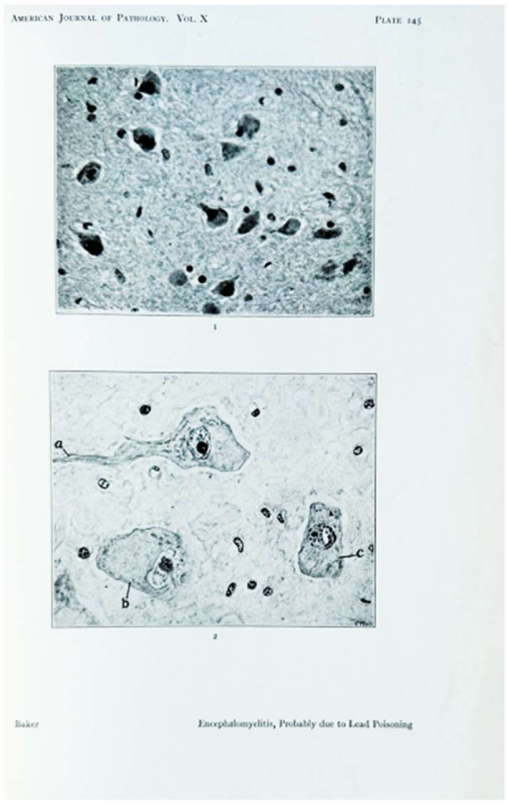
Numerous cases of accidental lead encephalitis in man, as well as experimental lead intoxication in animals, have been reported in the literature. Kato [1] in 1932 published a complete review of the Japanese literature on this subject and added many new cases of his own. But, in spite of the extensive investigations with animals and the careful study of human material, an agreement as to the pathological lesions in this type of cerebral involvement is still lacking. Friedländer [2] found no alterations in the brain in his case, while Cadwalader,[3] Lehmann and co-workers,[4] and McCarthy [5] reported striking changes in the nerve cells in the brains of both humans and animals dead of lead poisoning.

Lehmann and his co-workers experimented with cats and caused a "liquefaction" of the nerve cells with a destruction of both nucleus and cell body. McCarthy produced cerebral lesions in dogs with lead acetate and noted an extensive chromatolysis and vacuolization of the nerve cells with a slight glial proliferation. Somewhat similar findings were reported by Cadwalader in human material. Hassin,[6] however, in 3 cases found the nerve cells intact. He noted only thickening of the pia arachnoid and slight glial proliferation. Barron and Habein [7] reported a case of lead encephalitis in which the brain was histologically normal. McKhann and Vogt [8] in a recent publication suggested the possibility that much of the cerebral symptomatology in lead encephalitis might be due to an increased intracranial pressure and not to an actual destruction of nerve cells.

Spinal cord lesions from lead poisoning seem to be even less frequent than the cerebral involvement. Bechtold,[9] Sons,[10], Lewin and Treu [11] and Propper [12] have published complete clinical reports of

* Received for publication March 22, 1934.

Reprinted from The American Journal of Pathology, Vol. X, No. 5, September, 1934.



Baker Encephalomyelitis, Probably due to Lead Poisoning

67. **BAKER, Abraham Bert** (**Abe**) (1908-1988). *Encephalomyelitis, probably due to lead poisoning. Report of a case.* [Offprint]. *American Journal of Pathology*, vol. X, no. 5, Sept. 1934. 8vo. 637-645, [1] pp. 2 plates (incl. 4 figs). Self-wraps; stapled. Very good.

$ 8

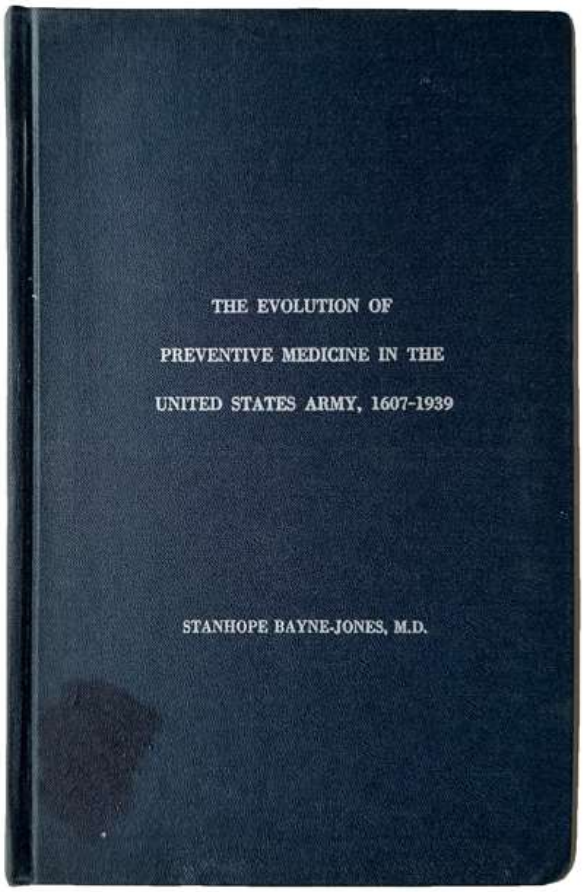
Throughout Dr. Baker's career at the University of Minnesota, his prime dedication was to both teach and research in the field of neurology. His basic training in pathology and virology prepared him well for his significant research contributions that began with his initial interest in the field of encephalitis. For his Ph.D. thesis he studied hemorrhagic encephalitis, and in the course of this work he became the first to isolate the virus of this disease. – Shapiro.

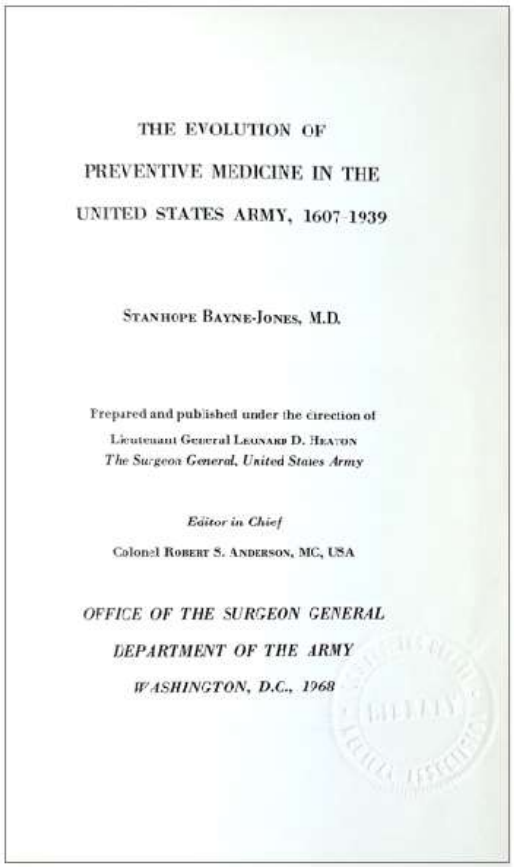
American neurologist and neuropathologist Abraham Bert (Abe) Baker (1908-1988) was instrumental in founding the American Academy of Neurology and served as a catalyst for the emergence of neurology as a strong, independent medical discipline in the United States in the second half of the twentieth century. Baker served as the first president of the Academy from 1948 to 1951. He was also instrumental in garnering support for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, which was founded in 1950 and later

evolved into the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. Baker's leadership was also essential in developing continuing medical education for neurologists at a national level and in garnering federal financial support for neurology training programs. – Lanska.

A.B. Baker was with the Dept. of Pathology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

□ See: Douglas J Lanska, *Abe Baker: Visionary and organizational leader of the American Academy of Neurology,* J Hist Neurosci., 2018, July-Sept.; 27 (3): 235-244; Sidney K. Shapiro, *Accomplishments of A. B. Baker. M.D. Lancet*, Minneapolis, March 1967, Vol. 87, No. 3.



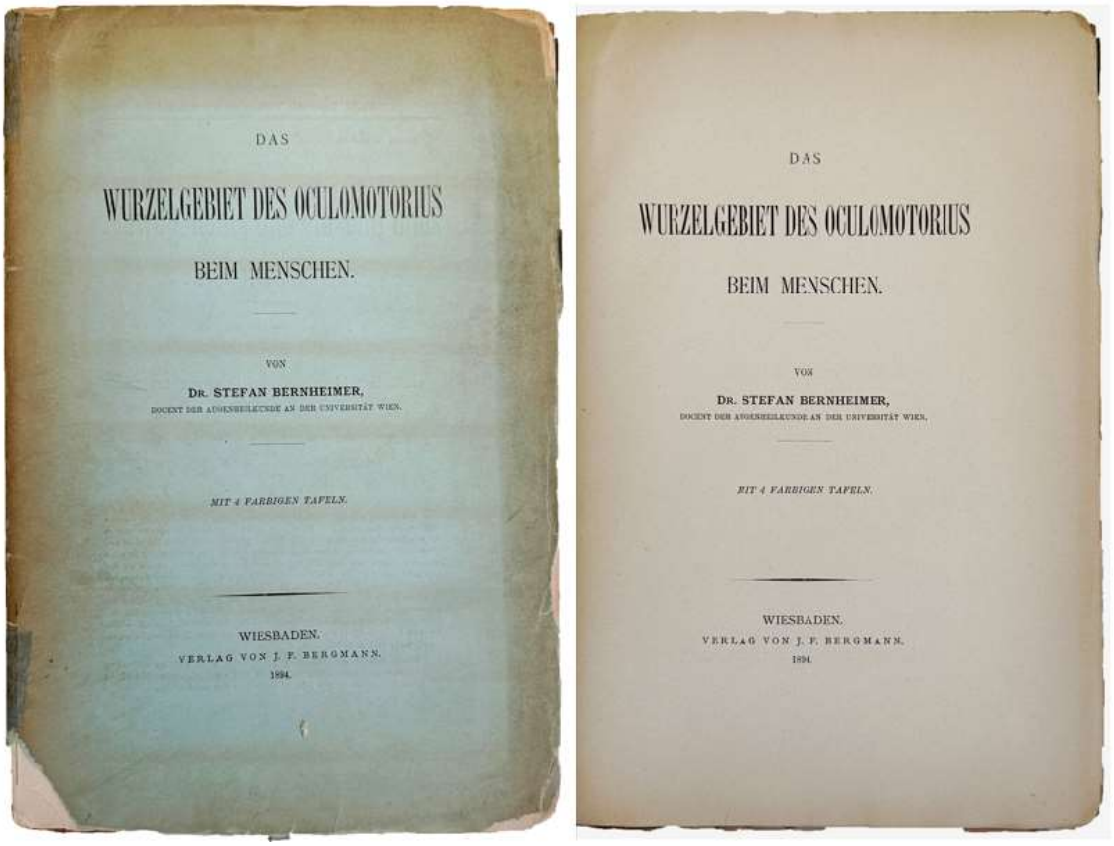


68. **BAYNE-JONES, Stanhope** (1888-1970). *The Evolution of Preventive Medicine in the United States Army, 1607-1939*. Washington, DC: Office of the Surgeon General Department of the Army, 1968. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 255, [1] pp. 39 figures, index. Original navy/black cloth with silver-

stamping. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; rear pocket. Very good.

$ 10

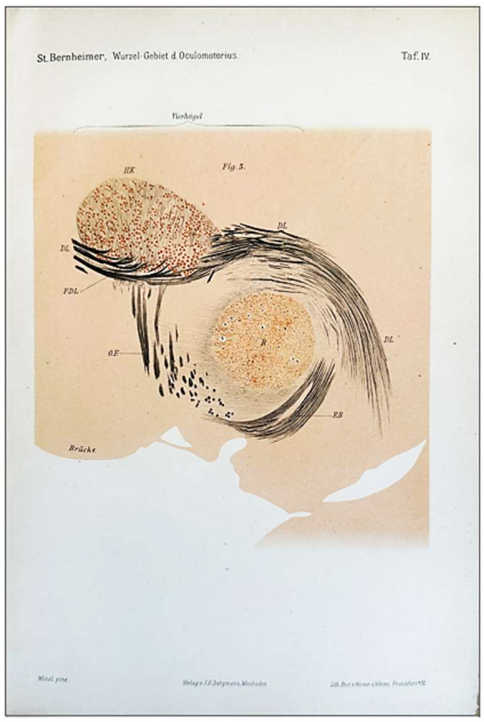
Editor in chief, Colonel Robert S. Anderson.



69. **BERNHEIMER, Stefan** (1861–1918). *Das Wurzelgebiet des Oculomotorius beim Menschen*. Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1894. ¶ Tall 8vo. 80, [8] pp. 4 color lithographic plates, ads. Original bluish-green printed wrappers; covers soiled, extremities chipped, small kozo spine reinforcement, brittle. Good.

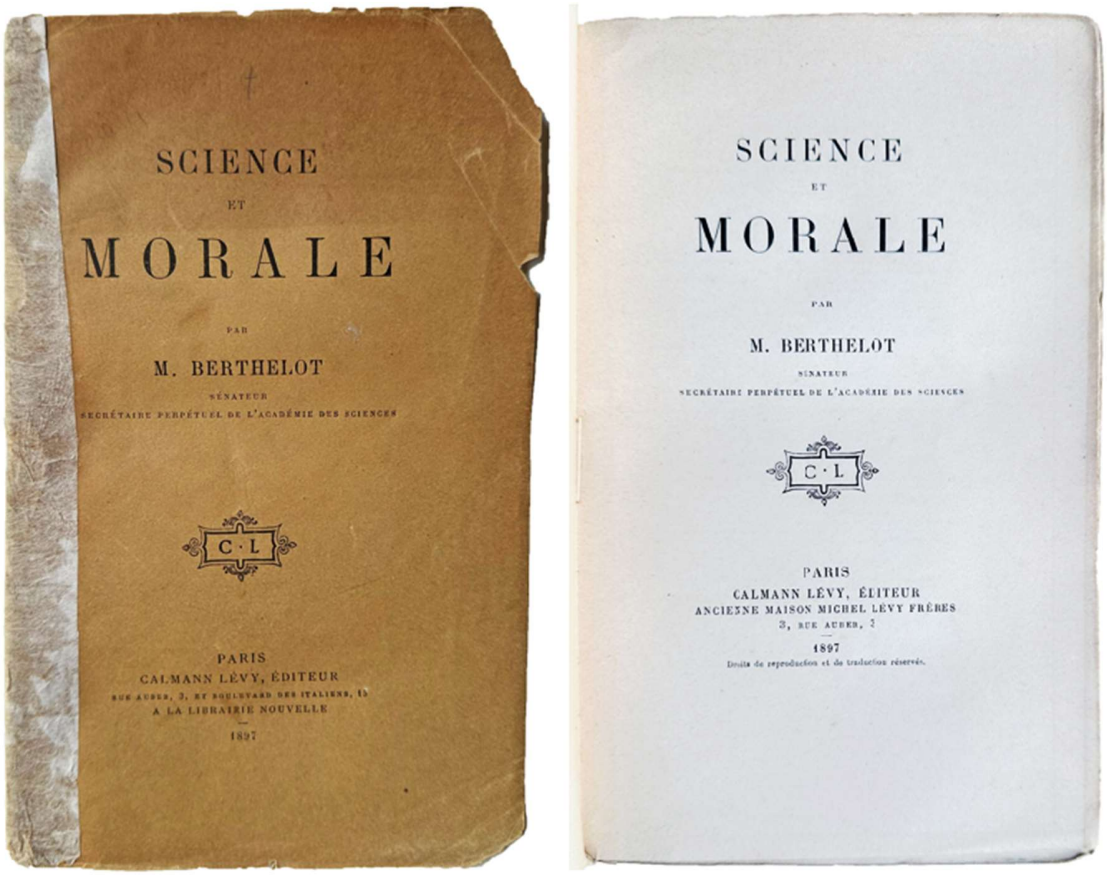
$ 45

"Bernheimer's experimental studies concerned the pathways of the optic nerves and of the motor innervation of the eyes; his clinical contributions were in the treatment of tubercular and gonorrheal conjunctivitis." – Albert, *Source Book of Ophthalmology*, p. 35.



Bernheimer earned his Doctor of Medicine in 1885. In the same year he was an assistant at the University Eye Clinic in Heidelberg under Otto Becker, and in 1889 he qualified as a professor in ophthalmology. In 1890, after Becker's death, he was appointed full professor and head of the eye clinic, but Bernheimer returned to Vienna in 1891, qualifying as professor at the University of Ophthalmology there. In 1900 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology and head of the eye clinic in Innsbruck. In 1915, he took over the management of the first eye clinic at the University of Vienna, a position he held until his death. In 1904/05 he became dean of the medical faculty. Bernheimer carried out groundbreaking research into the central optic nerve tracts and the tracts for the motor innervation of the eye - not least through experiments on monkeys. In addition, he was able to provide anatomical evidence of the partial crossing of the optic nerve fibres in the optic chiasm, which had been questioned until then, and he carried out investigations into the oculomotor nucleus area and determined the course of the oculomotor fibres. Of his numerous works, "On the Optic Nerve Roots of Man" (1891) and "The Root Region of the Oculomotor Nerve in Man" [this paper] (1894) are worth mentioning. In 1898 he received the Welzschen-Graefe Prize. – *Austrian Biographical Encyclopedia.*

□ Not in Albert, Becker.

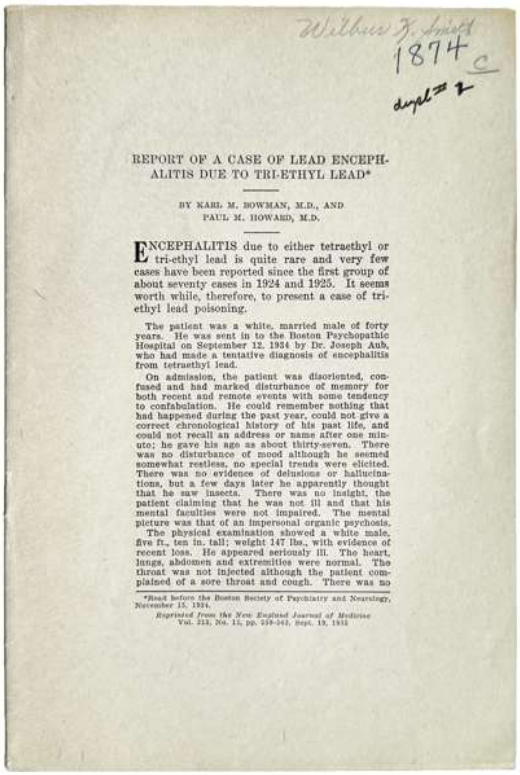


70. **BERTHELOT, Marcellin** (1827-1907). *Science et Morale.* Paris: Calmann Levy, 1897. ¶ 8vo. xii, 518 pp. Original printed wrappers; spine mended with kozo, extremities chipped. Good. From the collection of Roger Hahn. [RH1326]

$ 20

"Berthelot was a French chemist and politician noted for the Thomsen-Berthelot principle of thermochemistry. He synthesized many organic compounds from inorganic substances and disproved the theory of vitalism. He is considered as one of the greatest chemists of all time."

[70]



REPORT OF A CASE OF LEAD ENCEPHALITIS DUE TO TRI-ETHYL LEAD*

BY KARL M. BOWMAN, M.D., AND PAUL M. HOWARD, M.D.

ENCEPHALITIS due to either tetraethyl or tri-ethyl lead is quite rare and very few cases have been reported since the first group of about seventy cases in 1924 and 1925. It seems worth while, therefore, to present a case of tri-ethyl lead poisoning.

The patient was a white, married male of forty years. He was sent in to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital on September 12, 1934 by Dr. Joseph Aub, who had made a tentative diagnosis of encephalitis from tetraethyl lead.

On admission, the patient was disoriented, confused and had marked disturbance of memory for both recent and remote events with some tendency to confabulation. He could remember nothing that had happened during the past year, could not give a correct chronological history of his past life, and could not recall an address or name after one minute; he gave his age as about thirty-seven. There was no disturbance of mood although he seemed somewhat restless, no special trends were elicited. There was no evidence of delusions or hallucinations, but a few days later he apparently thought that he saw insects. There was no insight, the patient claiming that he was not ill and that his mental faculties were not impaired. The mental picture was that of an impersonal organic psychosis.

The physical examination showed a white male, five ft., ten in. tall; weight 147 lbs., with evidence of recent loss. He appeared seriously ill. The heart, lungs, abdomen and extremities were normal. The throat was not injected although the patient complained of a sore throat and cough. There was no

*Read before the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, November 15, 1934.

Reprinted from the New England Journal of Medicine Vol. 213, No. 11, pp. 559-563, Sept. 19, 1935

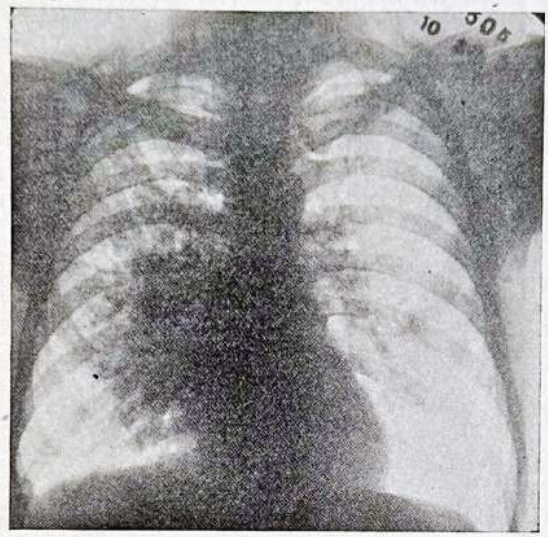


FIGURE 1. Film No. I. X-Ray Report. There is an extremely dense, extensive and mottled, and indefinitely bounded shadow surrounding and radiating from the right hilum and occupying an area the size of a large flattened orange, with bands and striae prolonged raggedly outward and upward to the axilla. In the left side, though, a somewhat similar, but far less dense shadow is seen. Heart negative. Findings suggest a distribution, largely peribronchial, though there is some parenchymal involvement. Probably not Tbc. but it cannot be altogether excluded: bronchopneumonia: pneumonitis: abscess without cavity: possibly even neoplasm and syphilis are to be considered. W. K. Coffin. 10/31/34.

71. **BOWMAN, Karl M.** (1888-1973); **Paul M. HOWARD**. *"Report of a Case of Lead Encephalitis Due to Tri-Ethyl Lead."* Boston: NEJM, 1935. ¶ Ser.: *New England Journal of Medicine*, 1935; vol. 213: 559-563. 8vo. 14, [2] pp. Self-wraps, stapled. Signed by Wilbur K. Smith. Very good.

$ 12

"Encephalitis due to either tetraethyl or tri-ethyl lead is quite rare and very few of cases have been reported since the first group about seventy cases in 1924 and 1925. It seems worthwhile, therefore, to present a case of tri ethyl lead poisoning."

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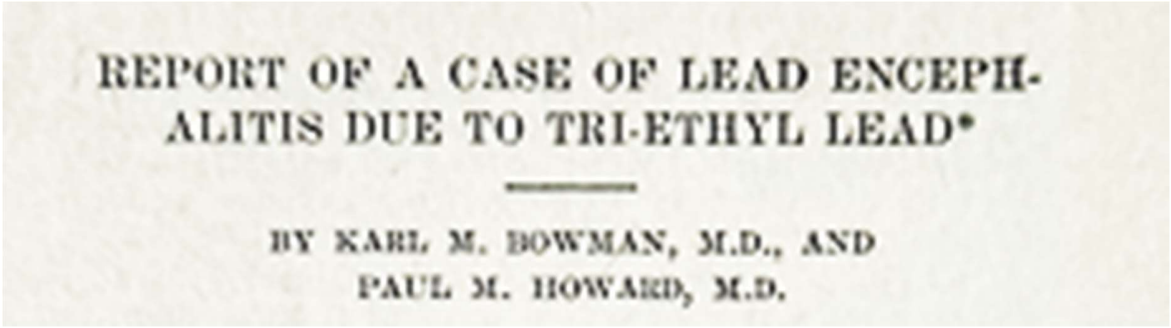
"The physical examination showed a white male, five ft., ten in. tall; weight 147 lbs., with evidence of recent loss. He appeared seriously ill. The heart, lungs, abdomen and extremities were normal. The throat was not injected although the patient complained of a sore throat and cough . . ." – author.

The study ends with a discussion supplied from Joseph Aub and Alice Hamilton.

Karl Murdock Bowman is considered a pioneer in the study of psychiatry. From 1944 to 1946 he was the president of the American Psychiatric Association.

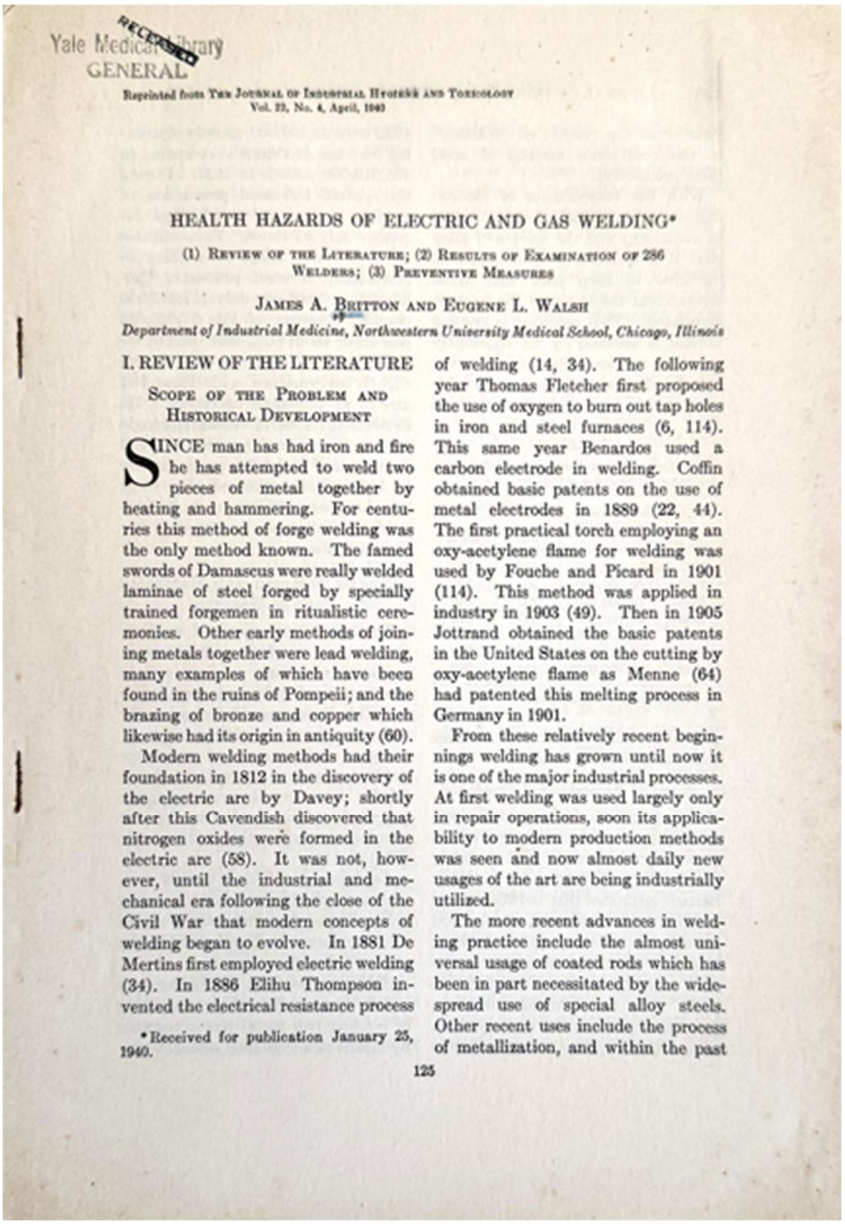
PROVENANCE: WILBUR K. SMITH (1902-1986), Department of Neurology, University of Rochester. See: David O. Marsh, MD, "Wilbur K. Smith, MD (1902-1986)", *Arch Neurol.* 1987; 44 (3):331.



REPORT OF A CASE OF LEAD ENCEPHALITIS DUE TO TRI-ETHYL LEAD*

BY KARL M. BOWMAN, M.D., AND
PAUL M. HOWARD, M.D.

[71]



Reprinted from THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND TOXICOLOGY
Vol. 22, No. 4, April, 1940

HEALTH HAZARDS OF ELECTRIC AND GAS WELDING*

(1) REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE; (2) RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF 286 WELDERS; (3) PREVENTIVE MEASURES

JAMES A. BRITTON AND EUGENE L. WALSH

Department of Industrial Medicine, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois

I. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

SINCE man has had iron and fire he has attempted to weld two pieces of metal together by heating and hammering. For centuries this method of forge welding was the only method known. The famed swords of Damascus were really welded laminae of steel forged by specially trained forgemen in ritualistic ceremonies. Other early methods of joining metals together were lead welding, many examples of which have been found in the ruins of Pompeii; and the brazing of bronze and copper which likewise had its origin in antiquity (60).

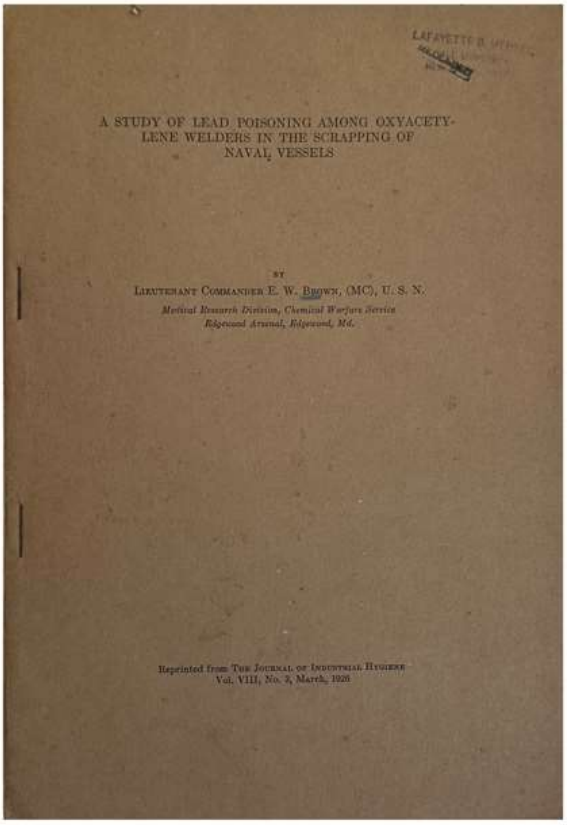
Modern welding methods had their foundation in 1812 in the discovery of the electric arc by Davey; shortly after this Cavendish discovered that nitrogen oxides were formed in the electric arc (58). It was not, however, until the industrial and mechanical era following the close of the Civil War that modern concepts of welding began to evolve. In 1881 De Mertins first employed electric welding (34). In 1886 Elihu Thompson invented the electrical resistance process of welding (14, 34). The following year Thomas Fletcher first proposed the use of oxygen to burn out tap holes in iron and steel furnaces (6, 114). This same year Benardos used a carbon electrode in welding. Coffin obtained basic patents on the use of metal electrodes in 1889 (22, 44). The first practical torch employing an oxy-acetylene flame for welding was used by Fouche and Picard in 1901 (114). This method was applied in industry in 1903 (49). Then in 1905 Jottrand obtained the basic patents in the United States on the cutting by oxy-acetylene flame as Menne (64) had patented this melting process in Germany in 1901.

From these relatively recent beginnings welding has grown until now it is one of the major industrial processes. At first welding was used largely only in repair operations, soon its applicability to modern production methods was seen and now almost daily new usages of the art are being industrially utilized.

The more recent advances in welding practice include the almost universal usage of coated rods which has been in part necessitated by the widespread use of special alloy steels. Other recent uses include the process of metallization, and within the past

* Received for publication January 25, 1940.

72. **BRITTON, James A.**; **Eugene L. WALSH**. *Health Hazards of Electric and Gas Welding. (1) Review of the literature . . . (3) Preventive measures.* [Offprint]. [n.p.]: JIHT, 1940. ¶ Ser.: *Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology*, vol. 22, no. 4, April 1940. pp. 125-151. Self-wraps. Stapled. Ownership stamp: Yale Medical Library. $ 4



A STUDY OF LEAD POISONING AMONG OXYACETYLENE WELDERS IN THE SCRAPPING OF NAVAL VESSELS

BY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E. W. BROWN, (MC), U. S. N.
Medical Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service
Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

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Vol. VIII, No. 3, March, 1926

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INTRODUCTION

THE object of this paper is to present the results of a study of lead poisoning among gas welders employed in the cutting up of old battleships at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. These ships which have been scrapped in conformity with the Limitation of Armament Treaty are the South Carolina, the Minnesota, the Delaware, the New Hampshire, the Michigan, and the Kansas.

A brief account of the general procedure of the demolition of these old ships may be of interest in this connection. The ship breaker, after scrapping the ship of her comparatively light and easily detached interior fittings, proceeds to remove the masts, smokestacks, bridges, and superstructure so as to open up extensive spaces in her upper decks to facilitate her disemboweling. Air driven socket wrenches run off the heavy nuts, and pneumatic hammers punch the deck bolts and other bolts out of their holes.

Depending on the point of attack, oxyacetylene torches and pneumatic chippers make relatively quick work of the thinner metal fabric. The major part of the cutting and dismantling is done by pneumatic tools and by the fusing heat of the oxyacetylene torch.

Whether the scraps be chunks of armor plate or sections of structural steelwork, none of these can be more than 2 feet long and 18 inches square if they are to enter the open hearth furnace and be utilized as remelting stock. Accordingly it is self-evident that many oxyacetylene torches must be kept busy in reducing a battleship to a marketable scrap. These great steel bodies, therefore, are converted into scrap metal by burning or cutting out myriads of rivets, by driving out a seemingly endless number of bolts, and by cutting up metallic features of the quondam battlecraft into blocks and converting them into other useful forms.

Most of the metal cutting is done by means of the fusing oxyacetylene torch. This apparatus has proved an invaluable aid in ship scrapping, but its employment under certain conditions has been found a serious menace to the physical well-being of the gas welders. This has been notably the case during certain stages of the work inside some of the vessels and especially in compartments no longer ventilated artificially as was the case when

* Received for publication Oct. 6, 1925.

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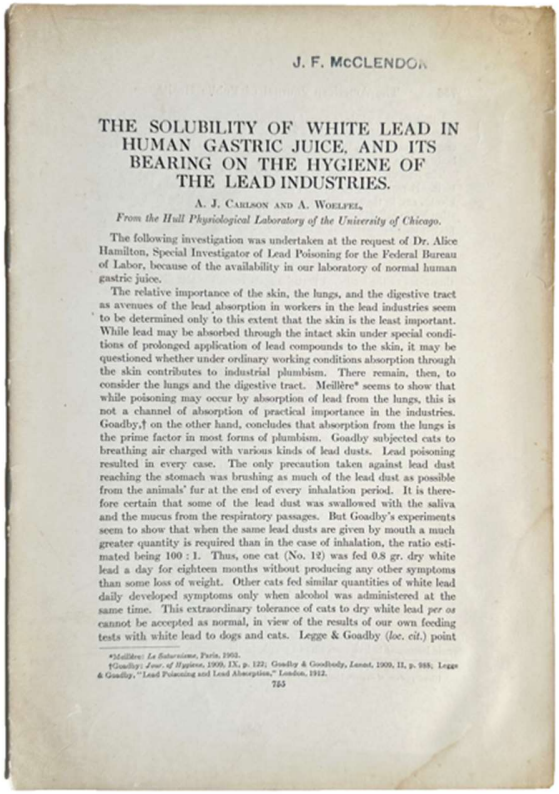
No. 3

73. **BROWN, Lieutenant Commander E.W.** *A Study of Lead Poisoning among Oxyacetylene Welders in the scrapping of naval vessels.* [Offprint]. [London?]: JIH, 1926. ¶ Ser.: *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, vol. VIII, no. 3, March 1926. 8vo. Pp. 113-140. 3 figures. Brown printed wrappers. Ownership rubberstamp of Lafayette B. Mendel [Yale University New Haven].

$ 12

Study of lead poisoning among naval shipworkers in England as they "cut up" old battleships with gas welders that created poisonous emissions.

PROVENANCE: Lafayette B. Mendel (1872-1935) was an American biochemist. He studied at Yale University from 1887, received his doctorate there in 1893 under Russell Henry Chittenden and was professor of physiological chemistry at the university for over thirty years from 1903. At about the same time as Elmer McCollum, Mendel and Thomas Burr Osborne published the discovery of vitamin A in 1913. Both of them spent over twenty years researching together and independently of McCollum the substances then referred to by Frederick Gowland Hopkins as accessory food factors.



J. F. McCLENDON

THE SOLUBILITY OF WHITE LEAD IN HUMAN GASTRIC JUICE, AND ITS BEARING ON THE HYGIENE OF THE LEAD INDUSTRIES.

A. J. CARLSON AND A. WOELFEL,

From the Hull Physiological Laboratory of the University of Chicago.

The following investigation was undertaken at the request of Dr. Alice Hamilton, Special Investigator of Lead Poisoning for the Federal Bureau of Labor, because of the availability in our laboratory of normal human gastric juice.

The relative importance of the skin, the lungs, and the digestive tract as avenues of the lead absorption in workers in the lead industries seem to be determined only to this extent that the skin is the least important. While lead may be absorbed through the intact skin under special conditions of prolonged application of lead compounds to the skin, it may be questioned whether under ordinary working conditions absorption through the skin contributes to industrial plumbism. There remain, then, to consider the lungs and the digestive tract. Meillère* seems to show that while poisoning may occur by absorption of lead from the lungs, this is not a channel of absorption of practical importance in the industries. Goadby,† on the other hand, concludes that absorption from the lungs is the prime factor in most forms of plumbism. Goadby subjected cats to breathing air charged with various kinds of lead dusts. Lead poisoning resulted in every case. The only precaution taken against lead dust reaching the stomach was brushing as much of the lead dust as possible from the animals' fur at the end of every inhalation period. It is therefore certain that some of the lead dust was swallowed with the saliva and the mucus from the respiratory passages. But Goadby's experiments seem to show that when the same lead dusts are given by mouth a much greater quantity is required than in the case of inhalation, the ratio estimated being 100 : 1. Thus, one cat (No. 12) was fed 0.8 gr. dry white lead a day for eighteen months without producing any other symptoms than some loss of weight. Other cats fed similar quantities of white lead daily developed symptoms only when alcohol was administered at the same time. This extraordinary tolerance of cats to dry white lead *per os* cannot be accepted as normal, in view of the results of our own feeding tests with white lead to dogs and cats. Legge & Goadby (*loc. cit.*) point

*Meillère: *La Saturnisme*, Paris, 1905.
†Goadby: *Jour. of Hygiene*, 1909, IX., p. 121; Goadby & Goadby, *Lancet*, 1909, II, p. 988; Legge & Goadby, "Lead Poisoning and Lead Absorption," London, 1912.

755

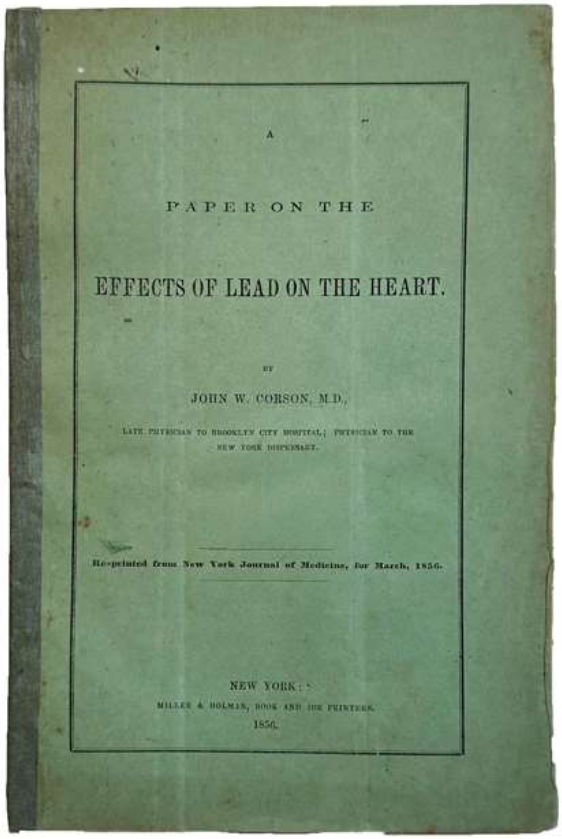
74. **CARLSON, A.J.** (**Anton Julius**) (1875-1956); **A. WOELFEL**. *"The Solubility of White Lead in human gastric juice, and its bearing on the hygiene of the lead industries."* New York: American Journal of Public Health, 1913. ¶ Ser.: Aug; 3, 1913, (8): pp. 755-69. Self-wraps; edge showing waterstaining. Ownership rubberstamp of J.F. McClendon. Very good.

$ 10

"The following investigation was undertaken at the request of Dr. Alice Hamilton, Special Investigator of Lead Poisoning for the Federal Bureau of Labor, because of the availability in our laboratory of normal human gastric juice." – Authors.

Anton Julius Carlson a Swedish American physiologist, graduated from Stanford University. Carlson was chairman of the Physiology Department, Hull Physiological Laboratory, at the University of Chicago from 1916 until 1940. See: D. J. Ingle, "Anton J. Carlson: A Biographical Sketch", *Perspectives in biology and…* 7 January 2015.

PROVENANCE: J.F. (Jesse Francis) McClendon (1880-1976) was an American chemist, zoologist, and physiologist known for the first pH measurement of human stomach *in situ*. From 1910 to 1939, McClendon worked at the Physiological Laboratory of the University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, serving as professor of Physiological Chemistry between 1920 and 1939.


A

PAPER ON THE

EFFECTS OF LEAD ON THE HEART.

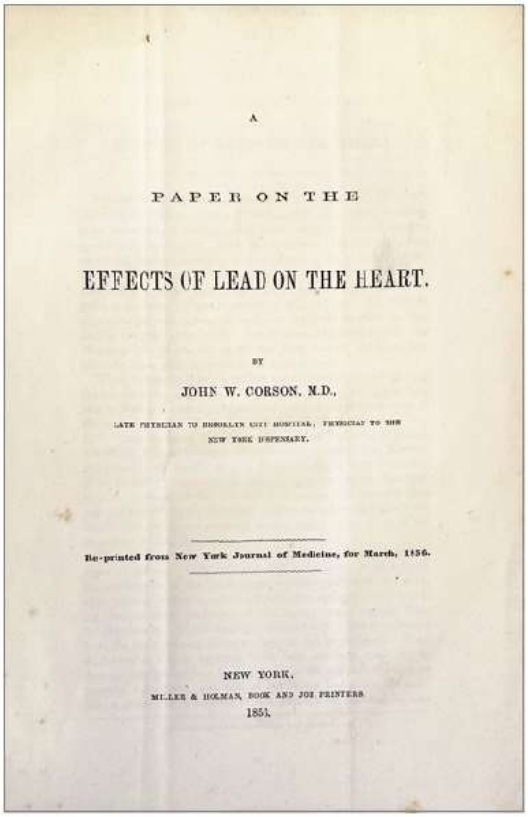
BY

JOHN W. CORSON, M.D.,

LATE PHYSICIAN TO BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL; PHYSICIAN TO THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY.

Re-printed from New York Journal of Medicine, for March, 1856.

NEW YORK:
MILLER & HOLMAN, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1856.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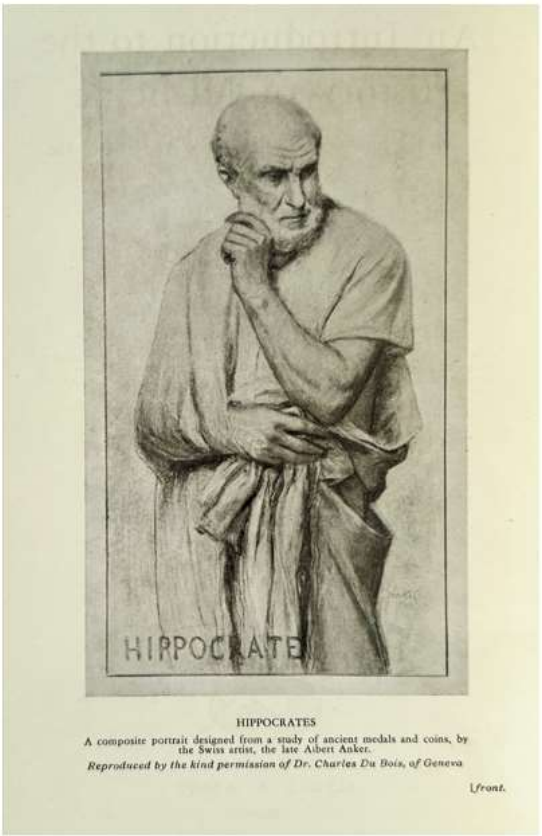
75. **CORSON, John W., M.D.** *A Paper on the Effects of Lead on the Heart.* New York: Miller & Holman, 1856. ¶ Offprint. Reprinted from the *New York Journal of Medicine*, March 1856. 8vo. 24 pp. Original green printed wrappers; creased, spine fold mended with kozo. Very good.

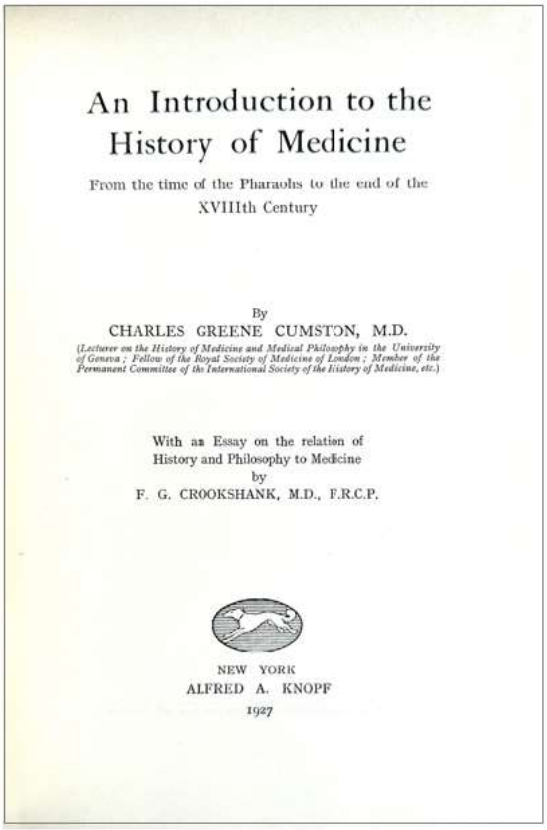
$ 45

"To disprove or confirm these views respecting the importance of the cardiac impulse, the writer was induced, some time since, to undertake a series of examinations of the heart promiscuously in all forms of disease among the throng of patients at a large Dispensary. Many interesting facts presented. We soon found that house painters and others with either paralysis or great muscular debility, from lead poisoning, had uniformly a more or less weakened

impulse of the heart, and generally on going up stairs complained of some faintness and cardiac distress. In some instances, too, there were fear of sudden death, nocturnal syncope, nightmare, or oppressive dreams, like those so common in organic disease of the heart. In the earlier stage, where lead colic only existed, from a considerable number of observations it seemed as if the heart had as yet escaped, and these symptoms were absent. And whether they are present uniformly in all cases of lead paralysis and debility, must be determined by more extended observation. Yet if they should be found to be confined mainly to the worst cases in private practice, or to the long neglected and badly nourished poor, prostrated by lead, and seeking medical aid in public institutions as a last resort — still, we trust, this discussion may be useful in showing a new phase of the affection worthy of careful attention. It is the sacred mission of our profession to study and toil for the poorest. In private practice, too, as will be seen, it may sometimes enable us to relieve terrible suspicions of incurable disease of the heart." – author.



HIPPOCRATES
A composite portrait designed from a study of ancient medals and coins, by the Swiss artist, the late Albert Anker.
Reproduced by the kind permission of Dr. Charles Du Bois, of Geneva
(front.



An Introduction to the History of Medicine

From the time of the Pharaohs to the end of the XVIIIth Century

By
CHARLES GREENE CUMSTON, M.D.
(Lecturer on the History of Medicine and Medical Philosophy in the University of Geneva; Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine of London; Member of the Permanent Committee of the International Society of the History of Medicine, etc.)

With an Essay on the relation of History and Philosophy to Medicine
by
F. G. CROOKSHANK, M.D., F.R.C.P.

NEW YORK
ALFRED A. KNOPF
1927

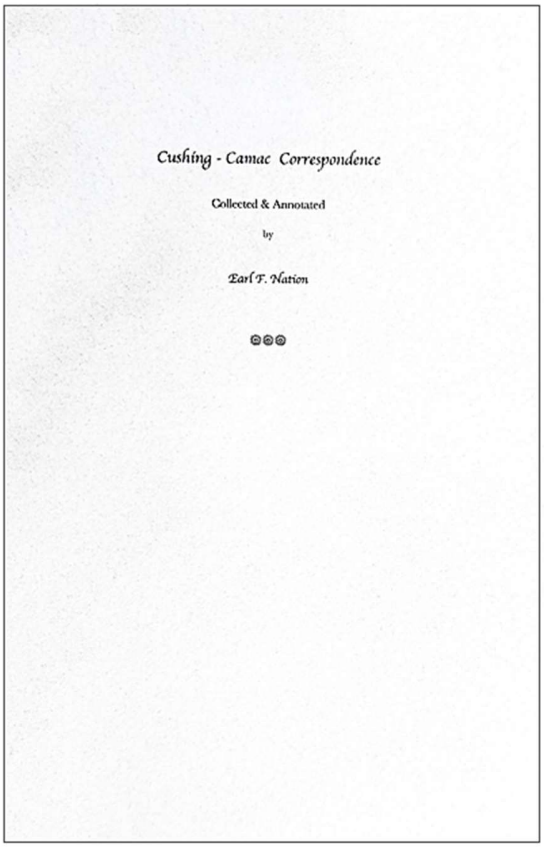
76. **CUMSTON, Charles Greene** (1868-1928). *An Introduction to the History of Medicine: from the time of the Pharaohs to the end of the*

XVIIIth century; with an essay on the relation of history and philosophy to medicine, by F. G. Crookshank. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1927. ¶ 8vo. xxxii, 390, [4] pp. 24 plates, index. Original black blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Ownership inscription: Benjamin F. Sieve, to Hyman Morrison, 12/11/29. With Morrison's bookplate (partly in Hebrew). Good.

$ 8

Cumston was a devoted historian of medical history. I am now interested to learn that he lived in Geneva.

PROVENANCE: Hyman Morrison (1881-1963), physician, Boston. Morrison's main areas of research included nervous disorders in Jewish patients, including extensive work contesting the diagnosis of "Hebraic debility," tuberculosis of the appendix. Morrison had a strong interest in medical history, researching and writing a biography of Harvard Medical School professor Reginald Heber Fitz (1843-1913), also on Thomas Hodgkin.

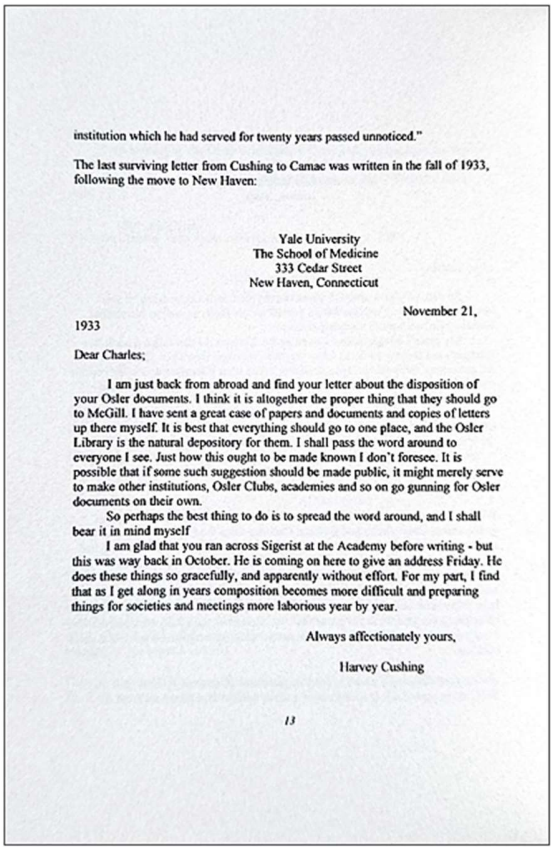


Cushing - Camac Correspondence

Collected & Annotated

by

Earl F. Nation



institution which he had served for twenty years passed unnoticed."

The last surviving letter from Cushing to Camac was written in the fall of 1933, following the move to New Haven:

Yale University
The School of Medicine
333 Cedar Street
New Haven, Connecticut

November 21, 1933

Dear Charles;

I am just back from abroad and find your letter about the disposition of your Osler documents. I think it is altogether the proper thing that they should go to McGill. I have sent a great case of papers and documents and copies of letters up there myself. It is best that everything should go to one place, and the Osler Library is the natural depository for them. I shall pass the word around to everyone I see. Just how this ought to be made known I don't foresee. It is possible that if some such suggestion should be made public, it might merely serve to make other institutions, Osler Clubs, academies and so on go gunning for Osler documents on their own.

So perhaps the best thing to do is to spread the word around, and I shall bear it in mind myself

I am glad that you ran across Sigerist at the Academy before writing - but this was way back in October. He is coming on here to give an address Friday. He does these things so gracefully, and apparently without effort. For my part, I find that as I get along in years composition becomes more difficult and preparing things for societies and meetings more laborious year by year.

Always affectionately yours,

Harvey Cushing

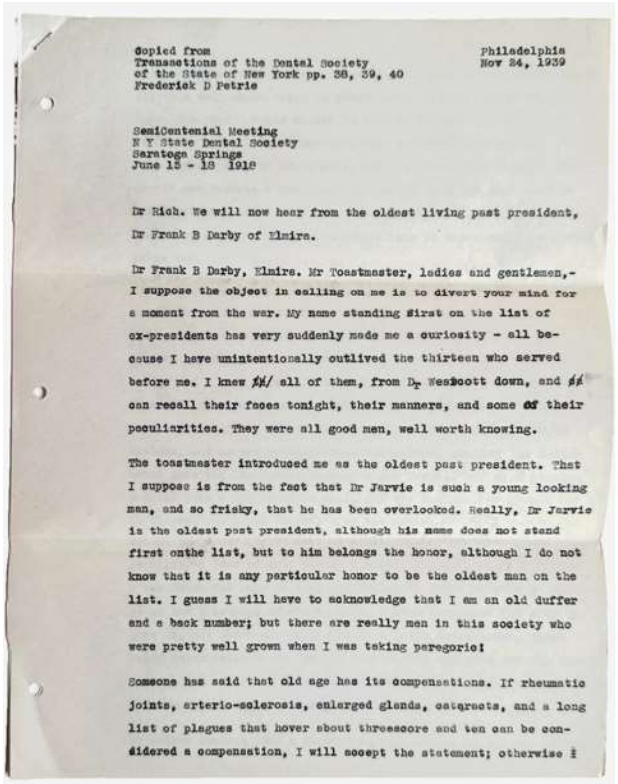
13

[77]

77. **CUSHING, Harvey** (1869-1939); **CAMAC, C.N.B.** (**Charles Nicoll Bancker**), (1868-1940). **Earl F. NATION** (1910-2008). *The Cushing-Camac Correspondence, collected & annotated.* Pasadena: [author], 2005. ¶ 8vo. 13 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine. Scarce.

$ 10

Earl Nation, urologist, a medical historian and passionate Oslerian, printed this selection as a keepsake for the meeting of the American Osler Society.



Copied from
Transactions of the Dental Society
of the State of New York pp. 38, 39, 40
Frederick D Petrie

Philadelphia
Nov 24, 1939

SemiCentenial Meeting
N Y State Dental Society
Saratoga Springs
June 15 - 18 1918

Dr Rich. We will now hear from the oldest living past president, Dr Frank B Darby of Elmira.

Dr Frank B Darby, Elmira. Mr Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen,- I suppose the object in calling on me is to divert your mind for a moment from the war. My name standing first on the list of ex-presidents has very suddenly made me a curiosity - all because I have unintentionally outlived the thirteen who served before me. I knew ~~him~~ all of them, from Dr Westcott down, and ~~I~~ can recall their faces tonight, their manners, and some of their peculiarities. They were all good men, well worth knowing.

The toastmaster introduced me as the oldest past president. That I suppose is from the fact that Dr Jarvie is such a young looking man, and so frisky, that he has been overlooked. Really, Dr Jarvie is the oldest past president, although his name does not stand first onthe list, but to him belongs the honor, although I do not know that it is any particular honor to be the oldest man on the list. I guess I will have to acknowledge that I am an old duffer and a back number; but there are really men in this society who were pretty well grown when I was taking paregoric!

Someone has said that old age has its compensations. If rheumatic joints, arterio-sclerosis, enlarged glands, cataracts, and a long list of plagues that hover about threescore and ten can be considered a compensation, I will accept the statement; otherwise I

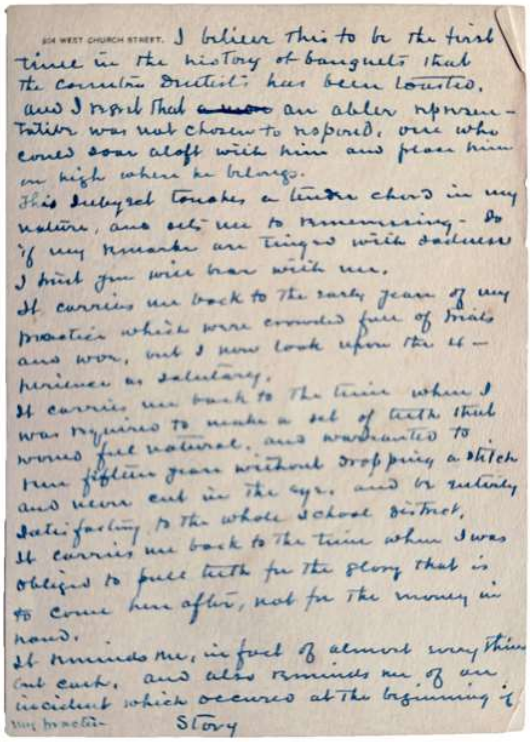
Mark Twain wants a tooth pulled

78. **DARBY, Frank B.** (1847-1936). Dentist, Elmira, New York. [Archive] Modest archive, being a clutch of letters and autograph notes, mostly personal and chatty. The character of a country dentist of good moral values comes through. The story of Twain's tooth is surely the highlight of Darby's career, though other stories, including one on a quack, are found within this grouping.

$ 150

INVENTORY:

ALS from Arthur J. Lawson, Lanesville, Mass., to Frederick "Freddo" D. Petrie, Elmira, NY, Nov. 28, 1961. 5 pages.



304 WEST CHURCH STREET. I believe this to be the first time in the history of banquets that the Country Dentist has been toasted, and I regret that ~~a more~~ an abler representative was not chosen to respond, one who comes soar aloft with him and please him on high where he belongs.

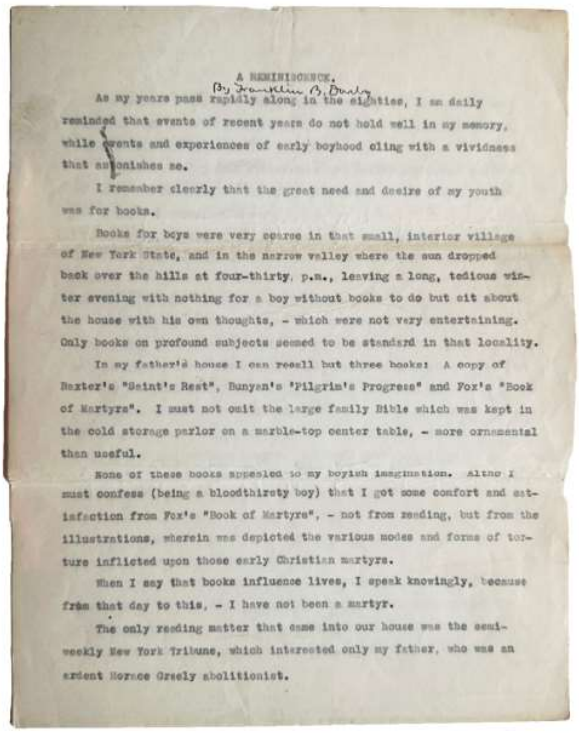
This subject touches a tender chord in my nature, and set me to remembering. Do if my remarks are tinged with sadness I trust you will bear with me.

It carries me back to the early years of my practice which were crowded full of trials and woe, but I now look upon the experience as salutary.

It carries me back to the time when I was required to make a set of teeth that would feel natural, and was warranted to wear fifteen years without dropping a stitch and never cut in the eye, and be entirely satisfactory to the whole School District.

It carries me back to the time when I was obliged to pull teeth for the glory that is to come hereafter, not for the money in hand.

It reminds me, in fact of almost everything but luck, and also reminds me of an incident which occurred at the beginning of my practice. Story



A REMINISCENCE.
By Franklin B. Darby

As my years pass rapidly along in the eighties, I am daily reminded that events of recent years do not hold well in my memory, while events and experiences of early boyhood cling with a vividness that astonishes me.

I remember clearly that the great need and desire of my youth was for books.

Books for boys were very coarse in that small, interior village of New York State, and in the narrow valley where the sun dropped back over the hills at four-thirty, p.m., leaving a long, tedious winter evening with nothing for a boy without books to do but sit about the house with his own thoughts, - which were not very entertaining. Only books on profound subjects seemed to be standard in that locality.

In my father's house I can recall but three books: A copy of Baxter's "Saint's Rest", Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Fox's "Book of Martyrs". I must not omit the large family Bible which was kept in the cold storage parlor on a marble-top center table, - more ornamental than useful.

None of these books appealed to my boyish imagination. Altho I must confess (being a bloodthirsty boy) that I got some comfort and satisfaction from Fox's "Book of Martyrs", - not from reading, but from the illustrations, wherein was depicted the various modes and forms of torture inflicted upon those early Christian martyrs.

When I say that books influence lives, I speak knowingly, because from that day to this, - I have not been a martyr.

The only reading matter that came into our house was the semi-weekly New York Tribune, which interested only my father, who was an ardent Horace Greely abolitionist.

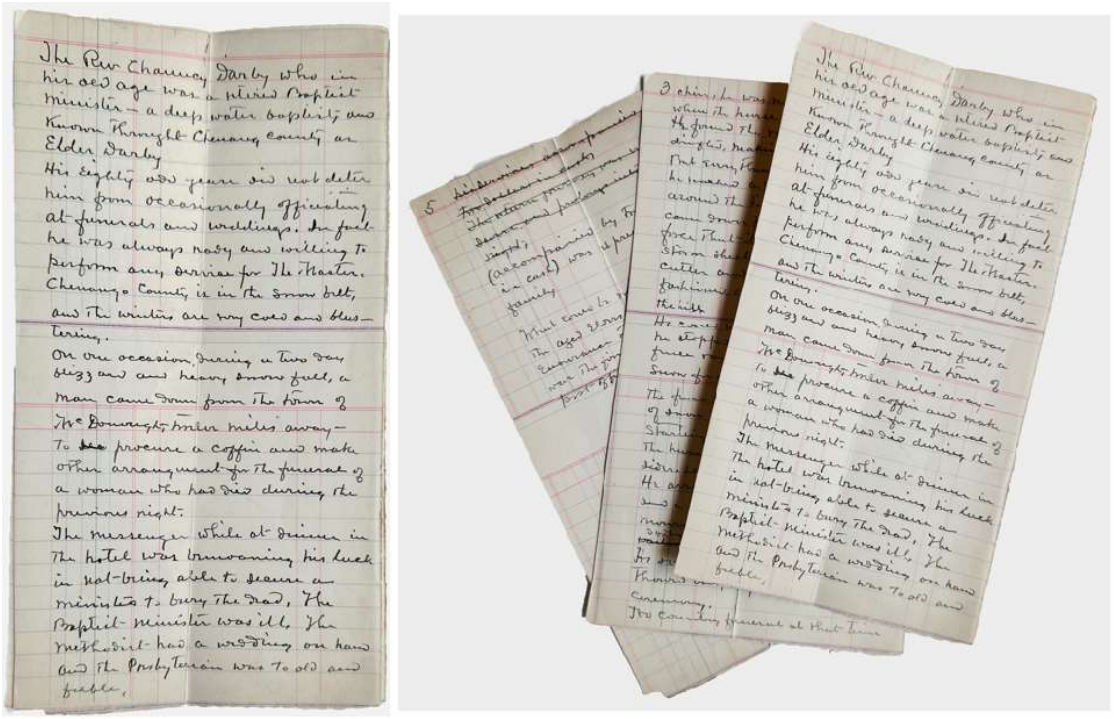
ALS from Arthur J. Lawson, Lanesville, Mass., to Frederick "Freddo" D. Petrie, Elmira, NY, 1962. 2 pages.

Autograph Note of Frederick D. Petrie, 304 West Church Street, Elmira, NY [not signed, not dated]. "I believe this to be the first time in the history of banquets that the country dentist has been toasted . . . reminds me of an incident which occurred at the beginning of my practice." 7 pages. He references a quack and the importance of leading a moralistic life in a small town.

Autograph Note of Frederick D. Petrie, Elmira, NY [not signed, not dated]. 4 pages. "The evidence for the prosecution being closed. The defense will plead guilty without offering evidence of any kind. . . they couldn't locate him, as he is an itinerant cuss[!] who travels about the country pulling teeth . . ."

Dr. Franklin "Frank" Benjamin Darby. Complimentary Diner tendered to Dr. Frank B. Darby b the Sixth District Dental Society. Ah-Wa-Ga House, Owego, NY, July 24, 1915. Toasts: Robert A. Wilbur, Dr. Edwin T. Darby, Dr. R.F.

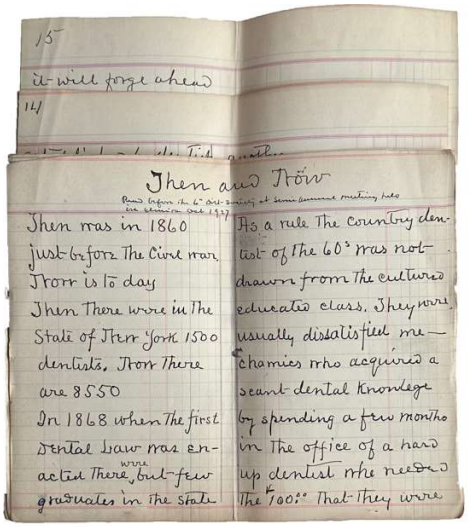
Low, Dr. F.M. Willis, Dr. Arthur W. Booth, Dr. Charles M. Dunne "War and Dentistry", Dr. H.H. Turner "The layman in dentistry", Dr. A. Osgood. Pamphlet. Portrait of Darby on the upper cover.

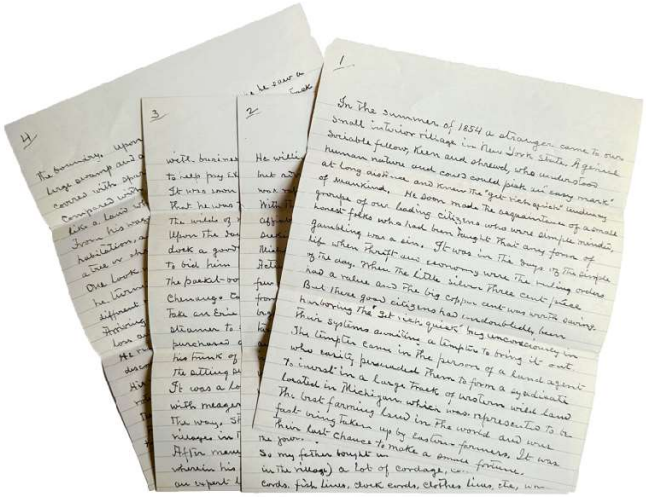


"Then and Now" Read before the Sixth District [Dental] Society at semi-annual meeting, held in Elmira, October 1927. Autograph Note, 15 pages. "The ability and popularity of the old time Dentist was not gauged by knowledge and scientific attainment, but by skill and personal appearances." Mentions a number of local persons in the dental field.

Autograph Note of Frederick D. Petrie, Elmira, NY, [not signed, not dated]. 4 pages. "In the summer of 1854 a stranger came to our small interior village in New York State. A genial, sociable fellow, keen and shrewd, who understood human nature and ---- could pick an 'easy mark' at long distance and knew the 'get rich quick' tendency of mankind . . . The tempter came in the person of a land agent who easily persuaded them to form a syndicate to invest in a large track of western wild land located in Michigan . . ."

Autograph Note of Frederick D. Petrie [?], Elmira, NY, [not signed, not dated]. 5 pages. "The Rev. Chauncy Darby who in his old age was a retired Baist Minister – a deep-water Baptist and known through Chemung County as Elder Darby . . ."





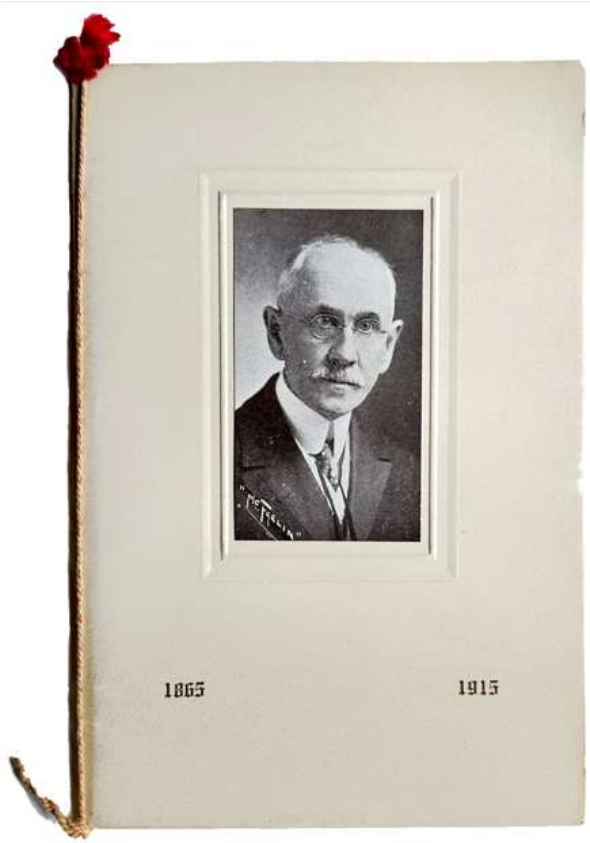
Typed paper – "A Reminiscence" [By Franklin B. Darby]. 4 pages. "As my years pass rapidly in the eighties, I am daily reminded that events of recent years do not hold well in my memory, while events and experiences of early boyhood cling with a vividness that astonishes me. I remember clearly that the great need and desire of my youth was for books . . ." He acquired a book of advice for boys – given him for 25 cents – by an auctioneer. "I was satiated. I threw that book across the room, rushed upstairs and with a lump in my throat as large as a hen's egg, tumbled into bed without saying my prayers. But before going to sleep registered a vow that if I ever grew up to be a man I would whip the son of a gun who ran the book auction!"

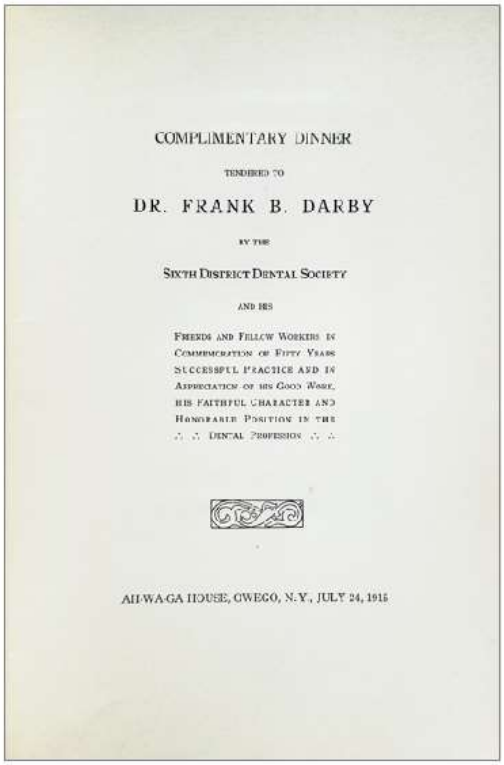
Autograph Letter Signed of Frederick D. Petrie, January 25, 1925, Connecticut, to his parents – Mrs. C.A. Petrie, Elmira, NY, 6 pages. Describing the eclipse: "Then there were wavering shadows on the snow life the shadow of the heat of radiator. This it was dark or as dark as if grew which was more of a vast dusky feeling . . ."

Autograph Letter Signed of Frederick D. Petrie, July 8-12, 1926, 16 pages. Frederick writes to his mother, Mrs. C.A. Petrie, Elmira, NY, apparently daily: "I have just come in from the bow where I have been gazing at the waves for about fifteen minutes. The day has been so stormy that Jack has already lost his breakfast . . ."

Typed copy of the Transactions of the Dental Society of the State of New York, Semi-Centennial meeting, Saratoga Springs, June 15-18, 1918. Copied Philadelphia Nov. 24, 1939. 6 pages. (page 5) "I will tell you a story about pulling a tooth for Mark Twain. I want it handed down to the next generation,

as it is a true story. One very beautiful morning Mark Twain blew into my office, dressed in immaculate white, and I greeted him with surprise, because I thought he was in England. He said he wanted a tooth pulled. I said, "Could you not get it pulled in England?" "Yes, but the family would not think it was orthodox. Of you don't feel able for a capital operation perhaps I had better come back later in the day, when you have gotten up your nerve." [it continues].




COMPLIMENTARY DINNER

TENDERED TO

DR. FRANK B. DARBY

BY THE

SIXTH DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY

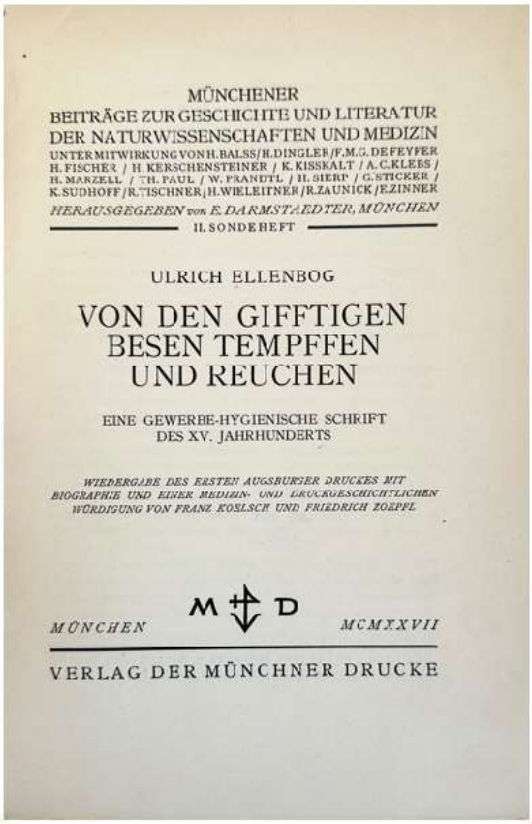
AND HIS

FRIENDS AND FELLOW WORKERS IN COMMEMORATION OF FIFTY YEARS SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE AND IN APPRECIATION OF HIS GOOD WORK, HIS FAITHFUL CHARACTER AND HONORABLE POSITION IN THE DENTAL PROFESSION

AH-WA-GA HOUSE, OWEGO, N.Y., JULY 24, 1915

Frank B. Darby was 'dean of Elmira dentists,' among his patients was Mark Twain. He first practiced dentistry in Owego, New York, then returned home to practice in Elmira.

Mark Woodhouse librarian at the Quarry Farm Library, Elmira, writes: "Dr. Darby was Twain's dentist when he and the family were summering in Elmira. There is some correspondence between Twain and Darby which shows them to have had a congenial relationship. Darby seemed rather witty in his own right.

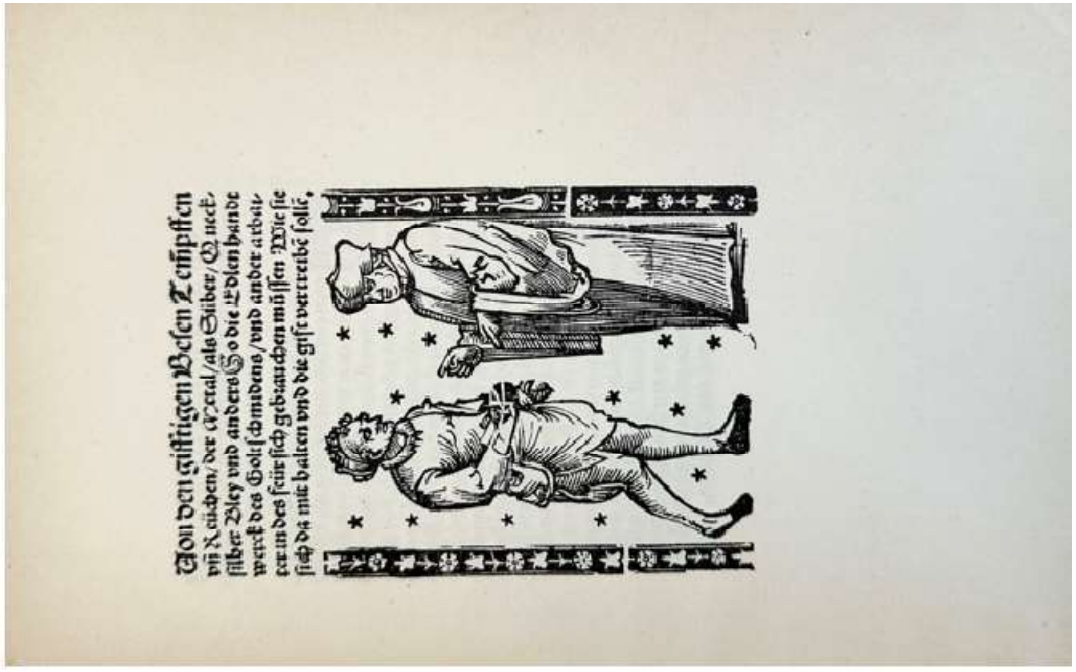


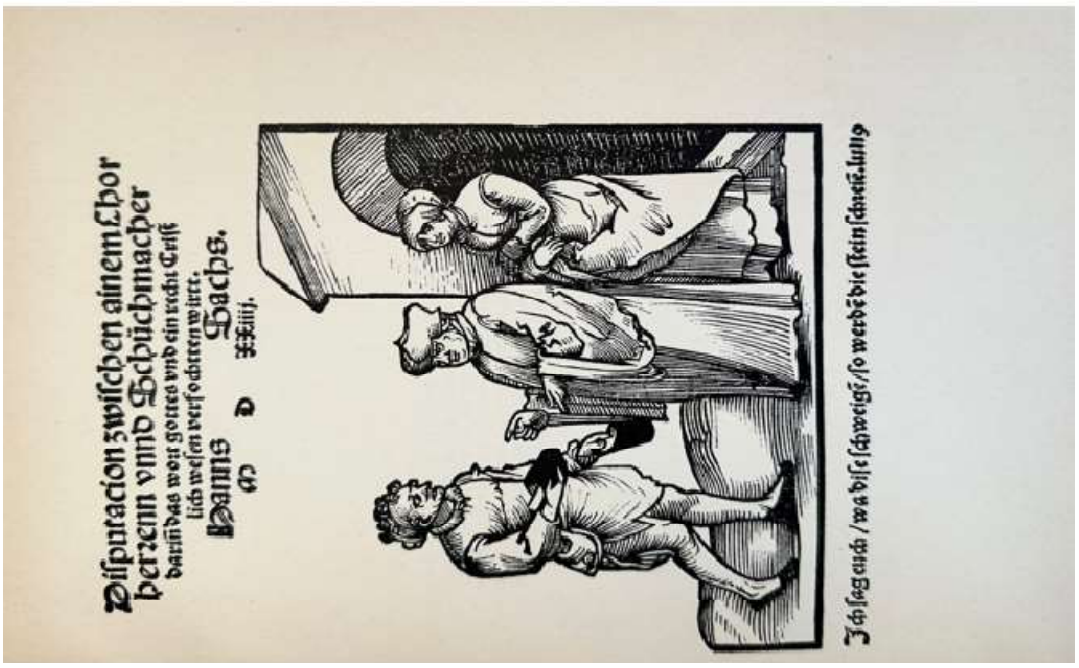
79. **ELLENBOG, Ulrich** (1435-1499); **Franz KOELSCH** (1876-1970); **Friedrich ZOEPFL** (1885-1973). *Von den Gifftigen Besen Tempffen und Reuchen: eine gewerbe-hygienische Schrift des 15. Jahrhunderts. Wiedergabe des ersten Augsburger Druckes mit Biographie . . . medizin- und druckgeschichtlichen Würdigung von Franz Koelsch und Friedrich Zoepfl.* München: Verl. der Münchner Drucke, 1927. ¶ Series: *Münchener Beiträge zur Geschichte und Literatur der Naturwissenschaften und Medizin. Sonderheft*, 2. 8vo. 32 pp. Printed wrappers; former cellophane tape removed, spine mended with kozo. Very good. Rare.

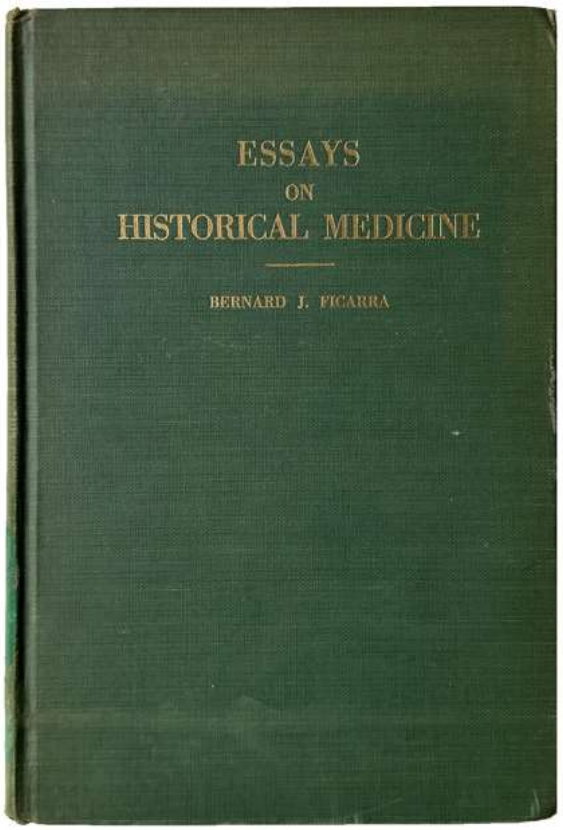
$ 20

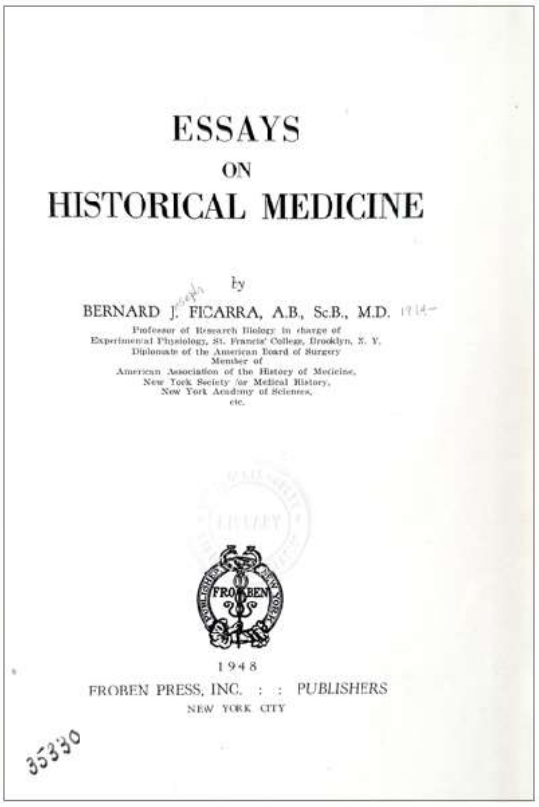
Contains within a facsimile of the original. Ulrich Ellenbog's 1473 work "On the poisonous brooms, pipes and rust, the metals such as silver, mercury, lead and other things which the noble craftsmen of goldsmiths and other workers in the fire must use" has been widely distributed up to modern times, is considered the earliest treatise on occupational medicine and is also said to have been included in the works of Paracelsus.

Franz Koelsch was a member of the Reich Health Council (until 1933), the Hygiene Commission of the International Labor Office and the International Committee for Occupational Medicine. Friedrich Zoepfl was a German Roman Catholic priest and historian.








ESSAYS
ON
HISTORICAL MEDICINE

by

BERNARD J. FICARRA, A.B., Sc.B., M.D.

Professor of Research Biology in charge of Experimental Physiology, St. Francis' College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery
Member of
American Association of the History of Medicine,
New York Society for Medical History,
New York Academy of Sciences,
etc.

1948

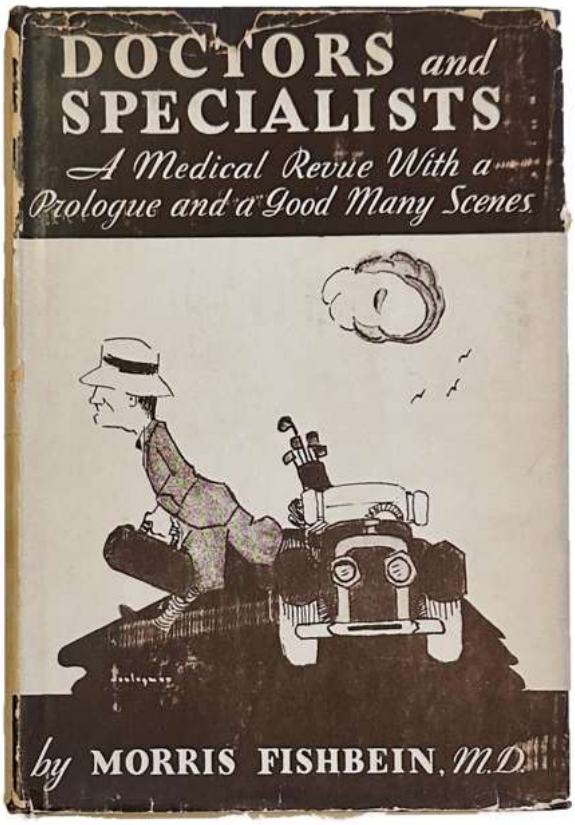
FROBEN PRESS, INC. : : PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK CITY

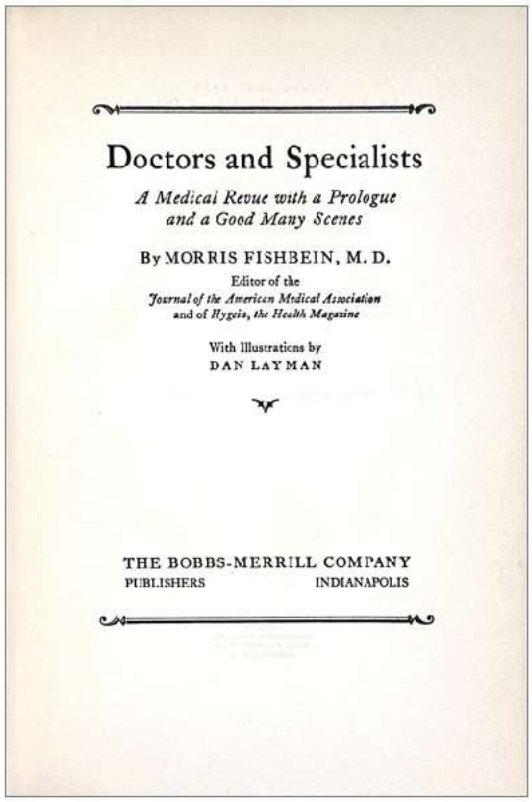
35330

80. **FICARRA, Bernard J. (Joseph)** (1914-2005). *Essays on Historical Medicine.* New York: Froben Press, 1948. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 13-220 pp. Figures. Original green gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy – embossed stamps of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; rear pocket removed. Good.

$ 16

Contents: American pioneers in abdominal surgery – Amputations and prosthesis through the centuries – Famous cripples of the past – Surgical references in Shakespeare – The evolution of blood transformation – Walter Reed at Kings County Hospital – An historical view of pathology – Famous autopsies in history.




Doctors and Specialists

A Medical Revue with a Prologue and a Good Many Scenes

By MORRIS FISHBEIN, M. D.

Editor of the
Journal of the American Medical Association
and of *Hygeia, the Health Magazine*

With Illustrations by
DAN LAYMAN

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY
PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

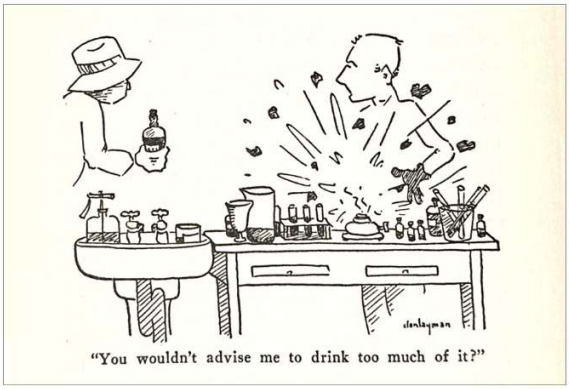
Bookplate designed by Paul Landacre

81. **FISHBEIN, Morris** (1889-1976). *Doctors and Specialists; a Medical Revue with a Prologue and a Good Many Scenes*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1930. ¶ Small 8vo. xi, [12]-118 pp. Figures (intended to be humorous). Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Bookplate (designed and printed by Paul Landacre) of Hyman Miller, M.D. Very good book with well-worn jacket.

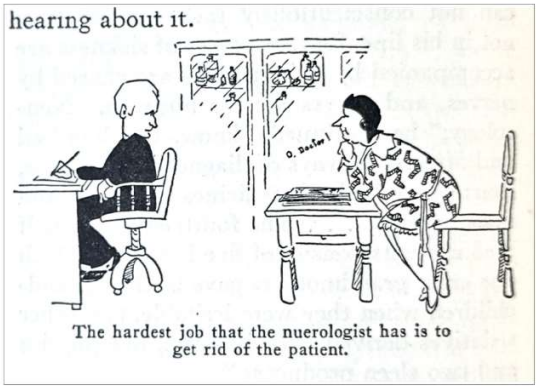
$ 75

Fishbein should be a polarizing personage as his humor does not appear to hold today – I suppose it depends on your point of view. He was a constant critic of charlatans and quacks (his definition). Priced for the bookplate!

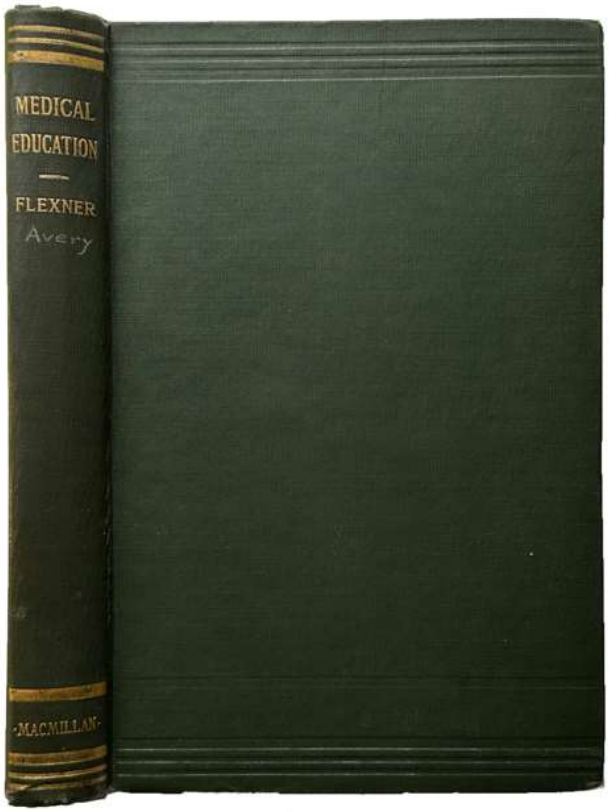
Paul Landacre's bookplate designed for Hyman Miller

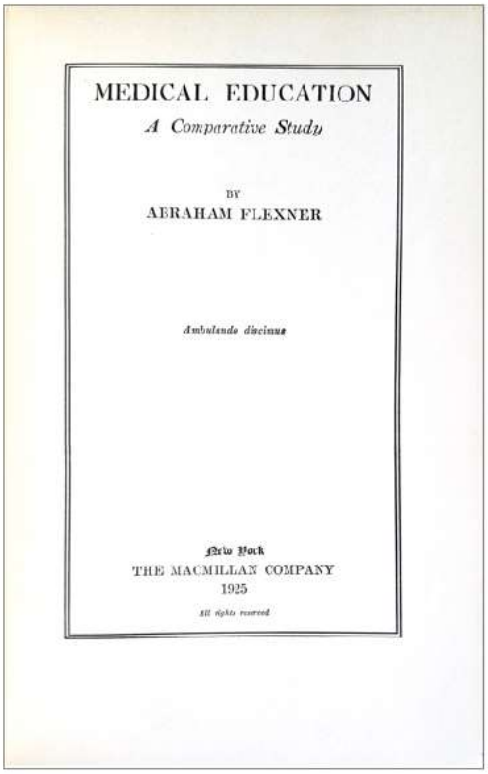


"You wouldn't advise me to drink too much of it?"



The hardest job that the nuerologist has is to get rid of the patient.



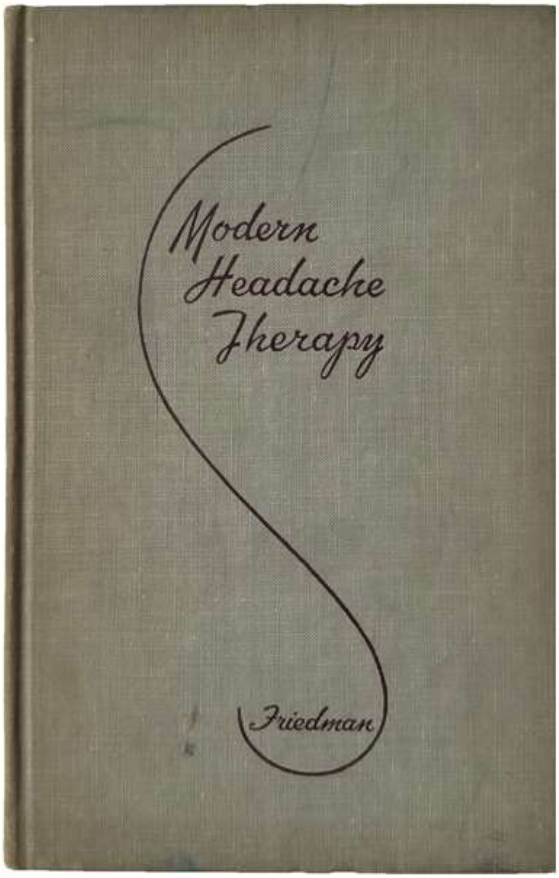

MEDICAL EDUCATION
A Comparative Study
BY
ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Ambulando discimus
New York
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
1925

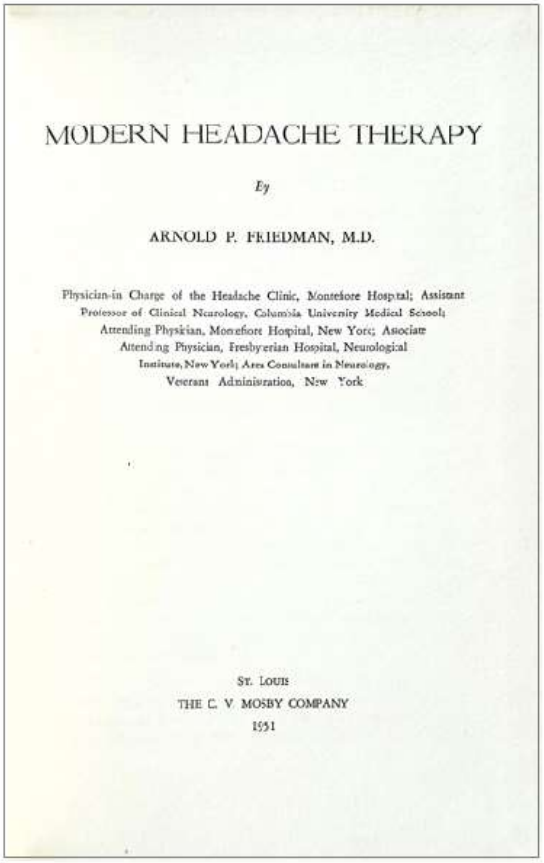
82. **FLEXNER, Abraham** (1866-1959). *Medical Education; a comparative study*. New York: Macmillan, 1925. ¶ 8vo. ix, [5], 334 pp. Index. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; a bit rubbed, 1 corner showing. Very good.

$ 20

First edition. His resultant self-titled *Flexner Report*, published in 1910, sparked the reform of medical education in the United States and Canada. Flexner devoted much of his life to education, attempting to gain a better understanding of its place in society. He questioned the role of higher education in America, strove to understand the place of the American university, and dedicated himself to improving the system of medical education in the United States. He authored books and reports on the subject, and his efforts continue to resonate today. – Institute for Advanced Study.

□ Garrison and Morton 1766.504.

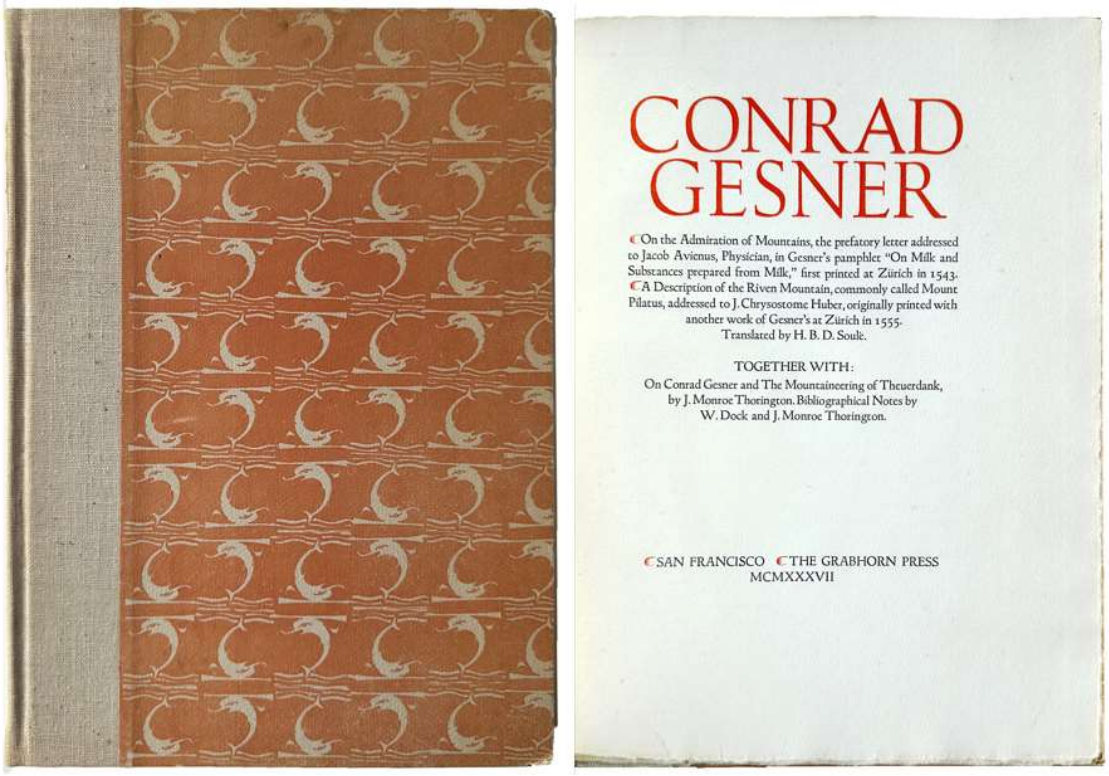




83. **FRIEDMAN, Arnold P.** (ca.1909-1990). *Modern Headache Therapy*. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1951. ¶ 8vo. 164 pp. 1 page of figs., charts, index. Original gray cloth. Some internal soiling, some leaves with corners folded. Good+.

$ 18

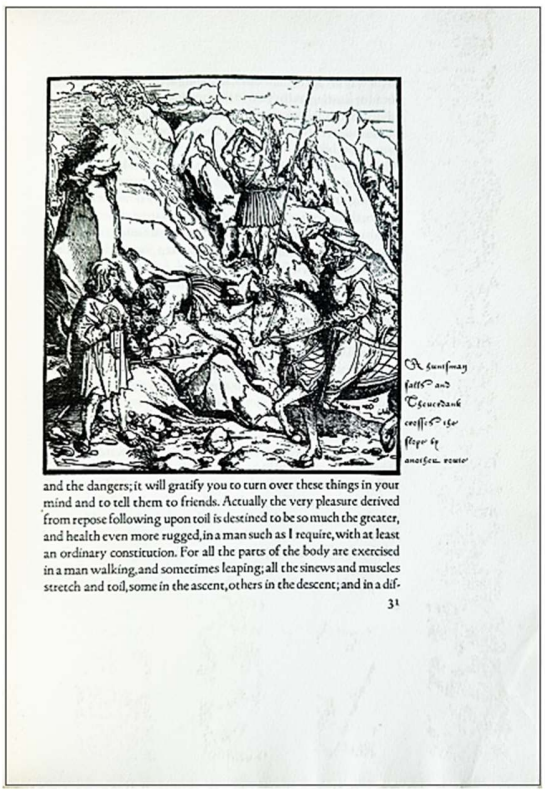
Friedman was an international authority on migraine headaches.



84. **GESNER, Conrad** (1516-1565). *On the Admiration of Mountains: the prefatory letter addressed to Jacob Avienus, physician, in Gesner's pamphlet "On milk and substances prepared from milk," first printed at Zürich in 1543. A description of the Riven mountain, commonly called Mount Pilatus, addressed to J. Chrysostome Huber, originally printed with another work of Gesner's at Zürich in 1555. Together with: On Conrad Gesner and the Mountaineering of Theuerdank*. San Francisco: Grabhorn Press, 1937. ¶ 4to. 54 pp. Title printed in red & black. Illustrations. Quarter linen, decorative paper over boards, printed paper spine label; label is chipped, corners showing, uneven fading of rear cover. Ex-library copy – bookplate of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; rear pocket removed. Generally very good.

$ 50

LIMITED EDITION of 325 copies. Translated by Henry Douglas Bacon Soulé. With bibliographical notes by William Dock and J. Monroe Thorington.



and the dangers; it will gratify you to turn over these things in your mind and to tell them to friends. Actually the very pleasure derived from repose following upon toil is destined to be so much the greater, and health even more rugged, in a man such as I require, with at least an ordinary constitution. For all the parts of the body are exercised in a man walking, and sometimes leaping; all the sinews and muscles stretch and toil, some in the ascent, others in the descent; and in a dif-

ON CONRAD GESNER

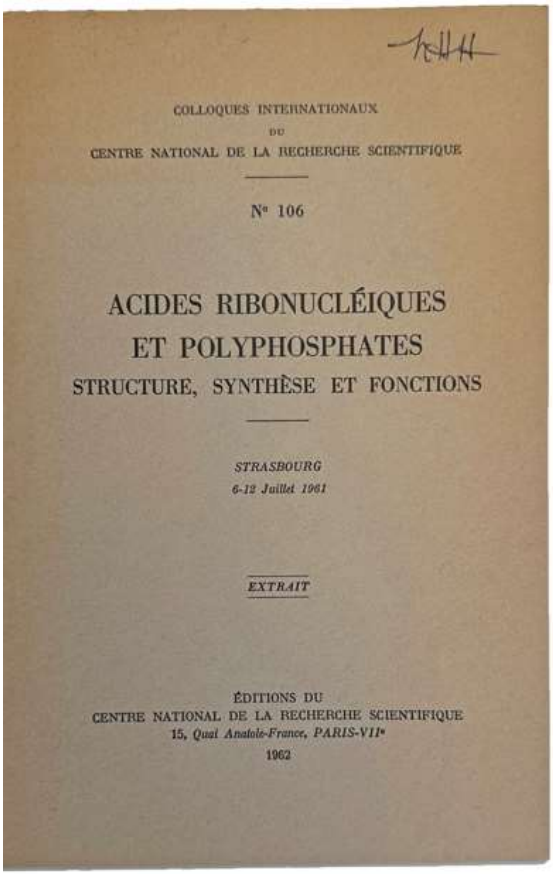
BY J. MONROE THORINGTON

THE GREAT MÜNSTER,

with its quaint figure of Charlemagne enthroned in a niche of the west tower, stands above the bank of the Limmat in the city of Zürich. Spreading southward from the quay is the blue lake, dotted with sails, and high in the noonday haze, beyond orchard-clad slopes, is a sweep of snow on the Tödi range. Thus it was when Matthew Merian drew it for his *Topographia Helvetiae*, and thus even a century and a quarter earlier, the year 1516, when Conrad Gesner was born there. It was a quiet countryside, and had been so since the days of the earliest Celtic lake-dwellers.

But the boy, Gesner, came into a world of amazing change. Little more than sixty years had passed since the fall of Constantinople ended the line of Roman emperors, and scarcely a generation since Columbus reached strange shores—the end of the Middle Ages. In printing, the incunabula period had just closed. Leonardo da Vinci, father of experimental science, was still living, an old man in a new world, while Copernicus was not yet ready to publish his dangerously novel theory of the earth and planets wheeling around the sun. The voices which stirred the land were those of Luther and Calvin. Yet the Renaissance was not a sudden break with the mysticism and authority of the Middle Ages, but rather a gradual, inevitable result of a series of circumstances favorable to the development of new ideas. And the Reformation was by no means the solution for all of

"Although primarily for purposes of botanical collection, he also extolled mountain climbing for the sake of exercise and enjoyment of the beauties of nature. In 1541 he prefixed to his treatise on milk and milk products, *Libellus de lacte et operibus lactariis* a letter addressed to his friend Jacob Avienus (Vogel) of Glarus on the wonders to be found among the mountains, declaring his love for them, and his firm resolve to climb at least one mountain every year, not only to collect flowers, but in order to exercise his body. In 1555 he issued his narrative *Descriptio Montis Fracti sive Montis Pilati* of his excursion to the Gnepfstein (1920), the lowest point in the Pilatus chain."


COLLOQUES INTERNATIONAUX
DU
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

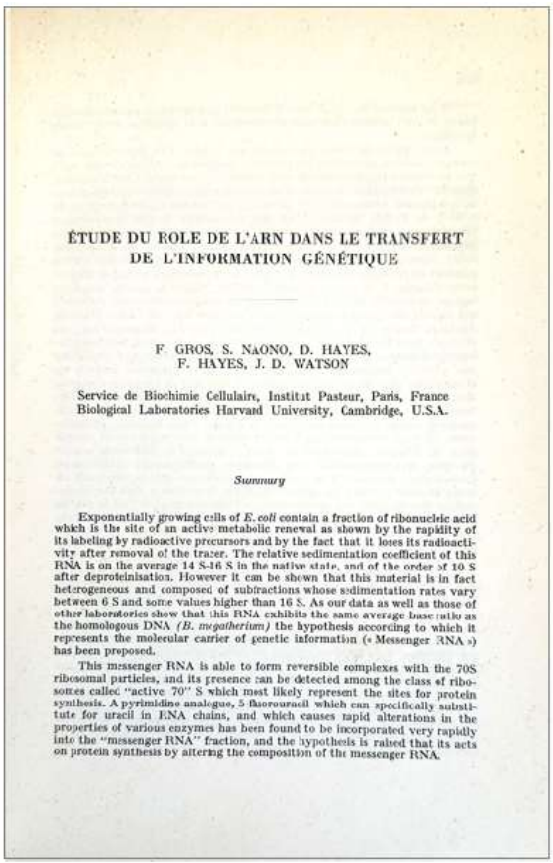
N° 106

ACIDES RIBONUCLÉIQUES
ET POLYPHOSPHATES
STRUCTURE, SYNTHÈSE ET FONCTIONS

STRASBOURG
6-12 Juillet 1961

EXTRAIT

ÉDITIONS DU
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
*15, Quai Anatole-France, PARIS-VII*e
1962


ÉTUDE DU ROLE DE L'ARN DANS LE TRANSFERT
DE L'INFORMATION GÉNÉTIQUE

F. GROS, S. NAONO, D. HAYES,
F. HAYES, J. D. WATSON

Service de Biochimie Cellulaire, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France
Biological Laboratories Harvard University, Cambridge, U.S.A.

Summary

Exponentially growing cells of *E. coli* contain a fraction of ribonucleic acid which is the site of an active metabolic renewal as shown by the rapidity of its labeling by radioactive precursors and by the fact that it loses its radioactivity after removal of the tracer. The relative sedimentation coefficient of this RNA is on the average 14 S-16 S in the native state, and of the order of 10 S after deproteinisation. However it can be shown that this material is in fact heterogeneous and composed of subfractions whose sedimentation rates vary between 6 S and some values higher than 16 S. As our data as well as those of other laboratories show that this RNA exhibits the same average base ratio as the homologous DNA *(B. megatherium)* the hypothesis according to which it represents the molecular carrier of genetic information (« Messenger RNA ») has been proposed.

This messenger RNA is able to form reversible complexes with the 70S ribosomal particles, and its presence can be detected among the class of ribosomes called "active 70" S which most likely represent the sites for protein synthesis. A pyrimidine analogue, 5 fluorouracil which can specifically substitute for uracil in RNA chains, and which causes rapid alterations in the properties of various enzymes has been found to be incorporated very rapidly into the "messenger RNA" fraction, and the hypothesis is raised that its acts on protein synthesis by altering the composition of the messenger RNA.

The existence of messenger RNA

85. **GROS, François** (1925-2022) **; Shiro NAONO ; D. HAYES ; F. HAYES ; WATSON, James Dewey** (b. 1928). *« Etude du Role de l'Arn dans le Transfert de l'Information Génétique. »* Offprint from: *Acides Ribonucléiques et Polyphosphates Structure, Synthèse et Fonctions.* Strasbourg : Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1962. ¶ 8vo. 437-463 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. Signature (initials) of Norman Horowitz. Fine. RARE. [M9387]

$ 300

The Study of the Role of RNA in the Transfer of Genetic Information.

François Gros was the co-discoverer of messenger RNA who also advanced French life sciences.

The year 1961 marked an important stage in Gros' work. Invited by Professor James Dewey Watson to come and carry out a research internship in his laboratory at Harvard University, he managed to demonstrate, for the first time

with researchers from this laboratory, the existence of messenger RNA. intermediaries . . . In 1963, François Gros was offered the leadership of the microbial physiology department of the Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology in Paris. There, joined by various researchers from the United States, he continued his work on messenger RNA (1963-1968) and demonstrated with his colleague Michel Revel (1966) the existence of proteins also called "initiation factors". » playing a major role in the "start" of genetic translation within cells (protein synthesis in contact with messenger RNA and ribosomes).

"The visit of François Gros in the spring of 1960 was crucial in focusing attention on messenger RNA." – James D. Watson, "The involvement of RNA in the synthesis of proteins," Nobel Prize lecture.

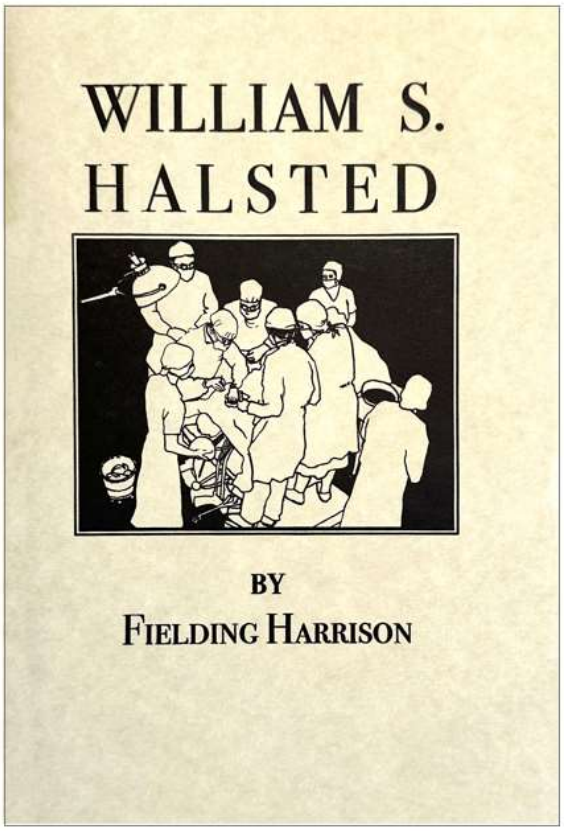
"For Crick, four kinds of information transfer clearly existed: DNA → DNA (DNA replication), DNA → RNA (the first step of protein synthesis), RNA → protein (the second step of protein synthesis) and RNA → RNA (RNA viruses copying themselves). There were two steps for which there was no evidence but that Crick thought were possible . . . DNA → protein (this would mean RNA was not involved in protein synthesis) and RNA → DNA (structurally possible, but at the time, there no was no perceptible biological function)." – Cobb.

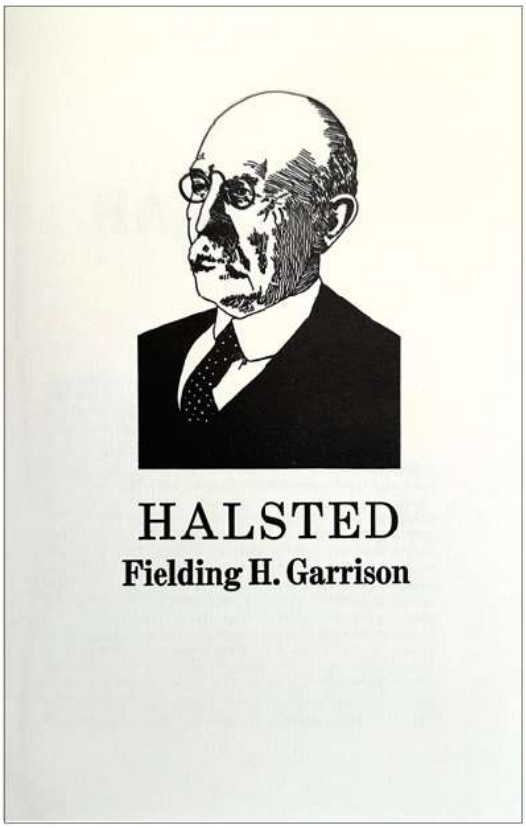
« Dans son livre Les secrets du gène, François Gros rapporte qu'il a obtenu avec Shiro Naono, dans le laboratoire de Jacques Monod, des résultats qui, eux aussi, indiquent l'implication d'un ARN, de renouvellement très rapide, dans la synthèse protéique bactérienne ; ils sont publiés en 1960, en français, dans les Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des sciences. » – Christine Petit, « François Gros (1925–2022), » *Comptes Rendus. Biologies*, Volume 346 (2023) no. S2, pp. 3-8.

Watson shared the 1962 Nobel Prize with Maurice Wilkins and Francis Crick for the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA. Wasson, Nobel Prize Winners.

PROVENANCE: This was the personal copy of Norman Horowitz (1915-2005), who was a geneticist at Caltech who achieved national fame as the scientist who devised experiments to determine whether life might exist on Mars.

See: Matthew Cobb, "60 years ago, Francis Crick changed the logic of biology," PLoS Biology, 2017, Sept., vol. 15(9).



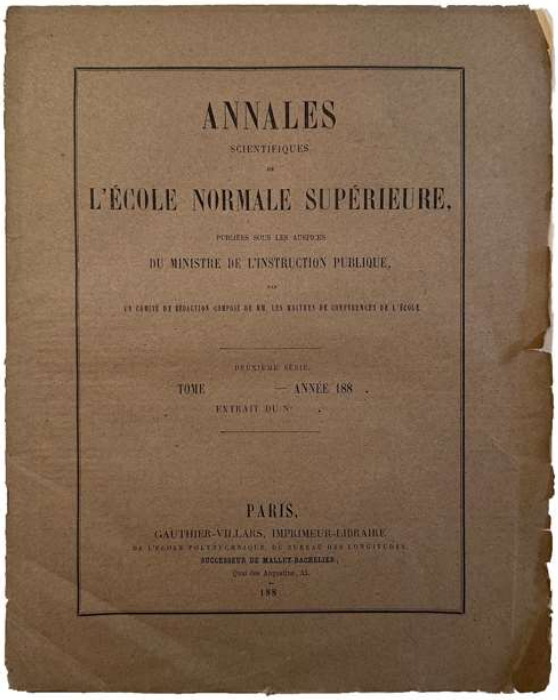


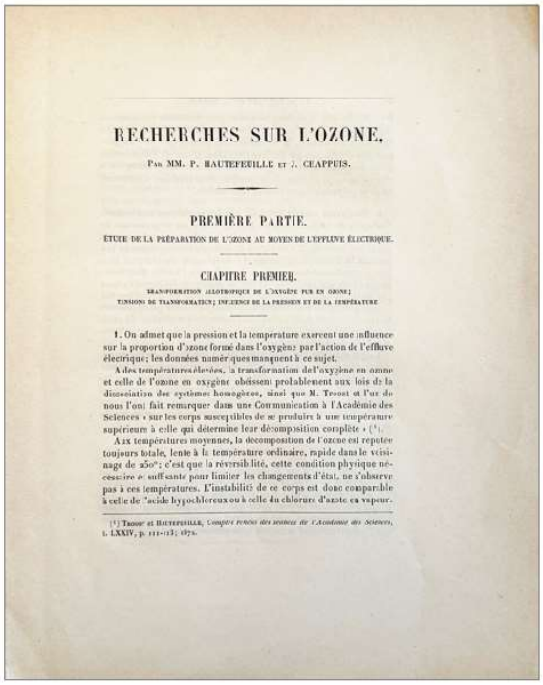
86. [**HALSTED**] **Fielding H. GARRISON** (1870-1935). *William S. Halsted*. Pasadena: The Clinker Press, 2012. ¶ Pamphlet, stapled. 11, [1] pp. Port. Simple printed wrappers. Very good.

$ 15

Limited edition of 150 copies for members of the Zamorano and Roxburghe Clubs. The text is reprinted from *The American Mercury*, vol. VII, no. 28, April 1926.

With an egregious misprinting on the cover, the author's name incorrectly printed. Colonel Fielding Hudson Garrison, MD, was an acclaimed medical historian, bibliographer, and librarian of medicine.


ANNALES
SCIENTIFIQUES
DE
L'ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE.
PUBLIÉES SOUS LES AUSPICES
DU MINISTRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,
PAR
UN COMITÉ DE RÉDACTION CHOISI DE MM. LES MAÎTRES DE CONFÉRENCES DE L'ÉCOLE.
DEUXIÈME SÉRIE.
TOME — ANNÉE 188 .
EXTRAIT DU N° .
PARIS,
GAUTHIER-VILLARS, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE
DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES,
SUCCESSEUR DE MALLET-BACHELIER,
Quai des Augustins, 55.
188


RECHERCHES SUR L'OZONE.
PAR MM. P. HAUTEFEUILLE ET J. CHAPPUIS.
PREMIÈRE PARTIE.
ÉTUDE DE LA PRÉPARATION DE L'OZONE AU MOYEN DE L'EFFLUVE ÉLECTRIQUE.
CHAPITRE PREMIER.
TRANSFORMATION ALLOTROPIQUE DE L'OXYGÈNE PUR EN OZONE; TENSIONS DE TRANSFORMATION; INFLUENCE DE LA PRESSION ET DE LA TEMPÉRATURE
1. On admet que la pression et la température exercent une influence sur la proportion d'ozone formé dans l'oxygène par l'action de l'effluve électrique; les données numériques manquent à ce sujet.
A des températures élevées, la transformation de l'oxygène en ozone et celle de l'ozone en oxygène obéissent probablement aux lois de la dissociation des systèmes homogènes, ainsi que M. Troost et l'un de nous l'ont fait remarquer dans une Communication à l'Académie des Sciences « sur les corps susceptibles de se produire à une température supérieure à celle qui détermine leur décomposition complète » (1).
Aux températures moyennes, la décomposition de l'ozone est répétée toujours totale, lente à la température ordinaire, rapide dans le voisinage de 250°; c'est que la réversibilité, cette condition physique nécessaire et suffisante pour limiter les changements d'état, ne s'observe pas à ces températures. L'instabilité de ce corps est donc comparable à celle de l'acide hypochloreux ou à celle du chlorure d'azote en vapeur.
(1) TROOST et HAUTEFEUILLE, *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, t. LXXIV, p. 111-113; 1872.

87. **HAUTEFEUILLE, Paul** (1836-1902); **James CHAPPUIS** (1854-1934). *Recherches sur l'Ozone.* Gauthier-Villars, Paris, 1884. ¶ Series: *Annales Scientifiques de l'École Normale Supérieure.* 4to. pp. 55-84. 7 figs. Original dark brown printed wrappers; worn. Good. Rare.

$ 45

"Study of the preparation of ozone by means of electric effluves. At high temperatures, the transformation of oxygen into ozone and that of ozone into oxygen probably obey the laws of dissociation of homogeneous systems, as M. Troost and one of us pointed out in a Communication to the Academy of Sciences on bodies likely to occur at a temperature superior to that which determines their complete decomposition."

At the French Academy in 1880, Hautefeuille and Chappuis announced that they had liquefied ozone. "At intermediate temperatures, the decomposition of ozone was considered to be complete; it was slow at ordinary temperatures and rapid at about 250°C. Reversibility, the necessary and sufficient physical condition limiting the changes of state, was not observed in ozone at these temperatures. Accordingly, its instability was comparable to that of hypochlorous acid or of nitrogen chloride vapors. Although the heat necessary to form these explosive compounds could only be obtained from a simultaneous secondary reaction, the allotropic transformation of oxygen could be carried on by electric emanation alone. The electrifying act placed,

momentarily, the oxygen in similar conditions to those of compounds able to combine directly or polymerize under the action of heat."

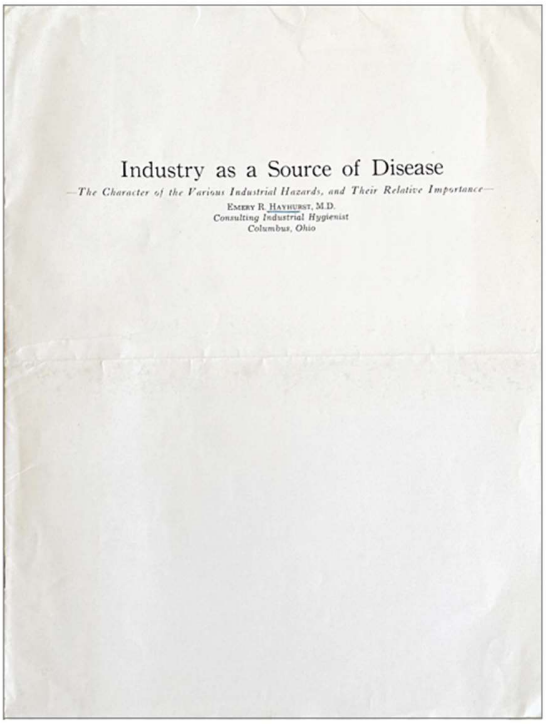
"It was accepted that the pressure and temperature affected the proportion of ozone formed in oxygen. No quantitative data were available on this matter; although it was possible to vary and measure the pressure at will, it was not the same situation for the temperature of the gas during the formation of ozone. This fact made difficult the research on the subject. In their experiments, Hautefeuille and Chappuis used the apparatus designed by Marcelin Berthelot (1827-1907) for submitting a given volume of a gas to the action of an electric emanation (Berthelot, 1877). They presented their results in table giving the partial pressure of ozone and the weight proportion of ozone in the mixture, for pressures varying between 760 and 180 mmHg and temperatures varying between -23° and 100°C. The table showed that the transformation pressure changed very rapidly as the temperature was lowered; for example, it was about double when going from 20° to -23°C. The results plainly showed that the transformation pressure was not function of the temperature alone; it noticeably depended upon the pressure. Interestingly enough, the results indicated that the volume fraction of ozone in the product was almost independent of the pressure within ample limits; a fact that pointed to the analogy between the allotropic transformation of oxygen under the action of electrical emanations to the thermal dissociation of gaseous compounds (e.g., hydrogen iodide and hydrogen selenide). At temperatures above 0°C, the ozone proportion was the maximum for 0.5 atm; increasing the temperature decreased the percentage of ozone." – Jaime Wisniak, "Four Brilliant Students of Henri Sainte-Claire Deville 3. Paul Gabriel Hautefeuille". *Educación Química*, Vol. 25. Issue S1, pages 170-283 (July 2014).

Paul Gabriel Hautefeuille was a French mineralogist and chemist. He "carried on a large number of significant researches, alone or with Deville, Troost, Chappuis, and other colleagues, in the areas of mineralogy, crystallization, synthetic reproduction of natural crystals, allotropy, combination of hydrogen with sodium, potassium, and palladium, ozone, its properties and liquefaction, dissociation, conversion of cyanogens into paracyanogen and cyanic acid into cyanuric acid, and phosphoric acid, phosphorus, and phosphates."

Louis Philibert James Chappuis was a French chemist and physicist. In 1881, he was appointed as Professor of Physics at the École centrale des arts et manufactures, and attained the doctoral degree in 1882 with a thesis on the spectroscopy of ozone. "Chappuis was the first known researcher to find that ozone was responsible for giving light that passes through it a bluish tint. He

attributed this to absorption of yellow, orange, and red light by ozone. Ozone in the upper atmosphere, where pressure and temperature are low, is hence an important element for the blue color of the sky. This effect is known today as Chappuis absorption. In 1882, Paul Hautefeuille and Chappuis published the results of laboratory experiments showing that ozone could be purified and condensed to a deep blue liquid at temperatures under -112 degrees Celsius." – Wikip.

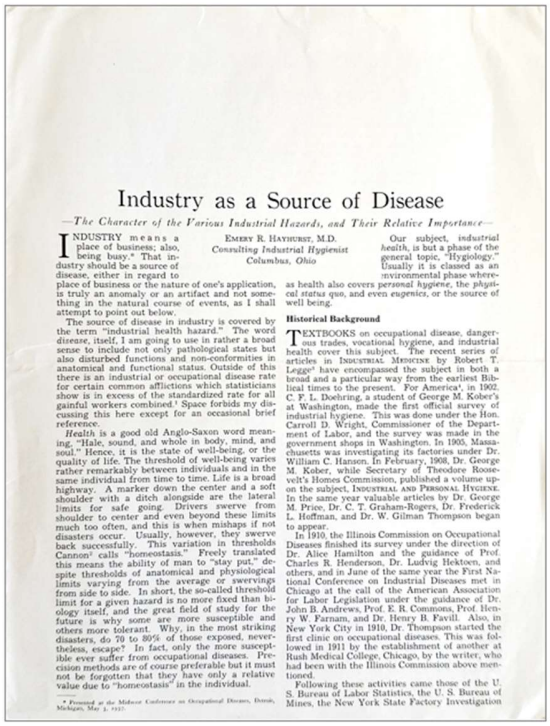
Louis Philibert Claude James Chappuis was a French chemist and physicist. Chappuis was the son of philosophy teacher Charles Chappuis (1822–1897, lived from 1845 to 1869 in Besançon) and Louise Lydie Berthot (died 1909), a granddaughter of Nicolas Berthot, a mathematician in Dijon. He attended schools in Besançon, Caen and Grenoble. He enrolled in the École normale supérieure (ENS) in Paris in 1874, then worked as a physics teacher at Montauban in 1877, and at Poitiers in 1878. He returned to Paris and was a Maître de conférences at the ENS from 1878 to 1882, passing the Agrégé in 1879. In 1881, he was appointed as Professor of Physics at the École centrale des arts et manufactures, and attained the doctoral degree in 1882 with a thesis on the spectroscopy of ozone. He led the research laboratory of the Societé du Gaz de Paris.



Industry as a Source of Disease

—The Character of the Various Industrial Hazards, and Their Relative Importance—

Emery R. Hayhurst, M.D.
Consulting Industrial Hygienist
Columbus, Ohio



Industry as a Source of Disease

—The Character of the Various Industrial Hazards, and Their Relative Importance—

Emery R. Hayhurst, M.D.
Consulting Industrial Hygienist
Columbus, Ohio

INDUSTRY means a place of business; also, being busy.* That industry should be a source of disease, either in regard to place of business or the nature of one's application, is truly an anomaly or an artifact and not something in the natural course of events, as I shall attempt to point out below.

The source of disease in industry is covered by the term "industrial health hazard." The word *disease*, itself, I am going to use in rather a broad sense to include not only pathological states but also disturbed functions and non-conformities in anatomical and functional status. Outside of this there is an industrial or occupational disease rate for certain common afflictions which statisticians show is in excess of the standardized rate for all gainful workers combined.' Space forbids my discussing this here except for an occasional brief reference.

Health is a good old Anglo-Saxon word meaning, "Hale, sound, and whole in body, mind, and soul." Hence, it is the state of well-being, or the quality of life. The threshold of well-being varies rather remarkably between individuals and in the same individual from time to time. Life is a broad highway. A marker down the center and a soft shoulder with a ditch alongside are the lateral limits for safe going. Drivers swerve from shoulder to center and even beyond these limits much too often, and this is when mishaps if not disasters occur. Usually, however, they swerve back successfully. This variation in thresholds Cannon[2] calls "homeostasis." Freely translated this means the ability of man to "stay put," despite thresholds of anatomical and physiological limits varying from the average or swervings from side to side. In short, the so-called threshold limit for a given hazard is no more fixed than biology itself, and the great field of study for the future is why some are more susceptible and others more tolerant. Why, in the most striking disasters, do 70 to 80% of those exposed, nevertheless, escape? In fact, only the more susceptible ever suffer from occupational diseases. Precision methods are of course preferable but it must not be forgotten that they have only a relative value due to "homeostasis" in the individual.

* Presented at the Midwest Conference on Occupational Diseases, Detroit, Michigan, May 3, 1937.

Our subject, *industrial health*, is but a phase of the general topic, "Hygiology." Usually it is classed as an environmental phase whereas health also covers *personal hygiene*, the *physical status quo*, and even *eugenics*, or the source of well being.

Historical Background

TEXTBOOKS on occupational disease, dangerous trades, vocational hygiene, and industrial health cover this subject. The recent series of articles in Industrial Medicine by Robert T. Legge[3] have encompassed the subject in both a broad and a particular way from the earliest Biblical times to the present. For America[4], in 1902, C. F. L. Doehring, a student of George M. Kober's at Washington, made the first official survey of industrial hygiene. This was done under the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, and the survey was made in the government shops in Washington. In 1905, Massachusetts was investigating its factories under Dr. William C. Hanson. In February, 1908, Dr. George M. Kober, while Secretary of Theodore Roosevelt's Homes Commission, published a volume upon the subject, Industrial and Personal Hygiene. In the same year valuable articles by Dr. George M. Price, Dr. C. T. Graham-Rogers, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson began to appear.

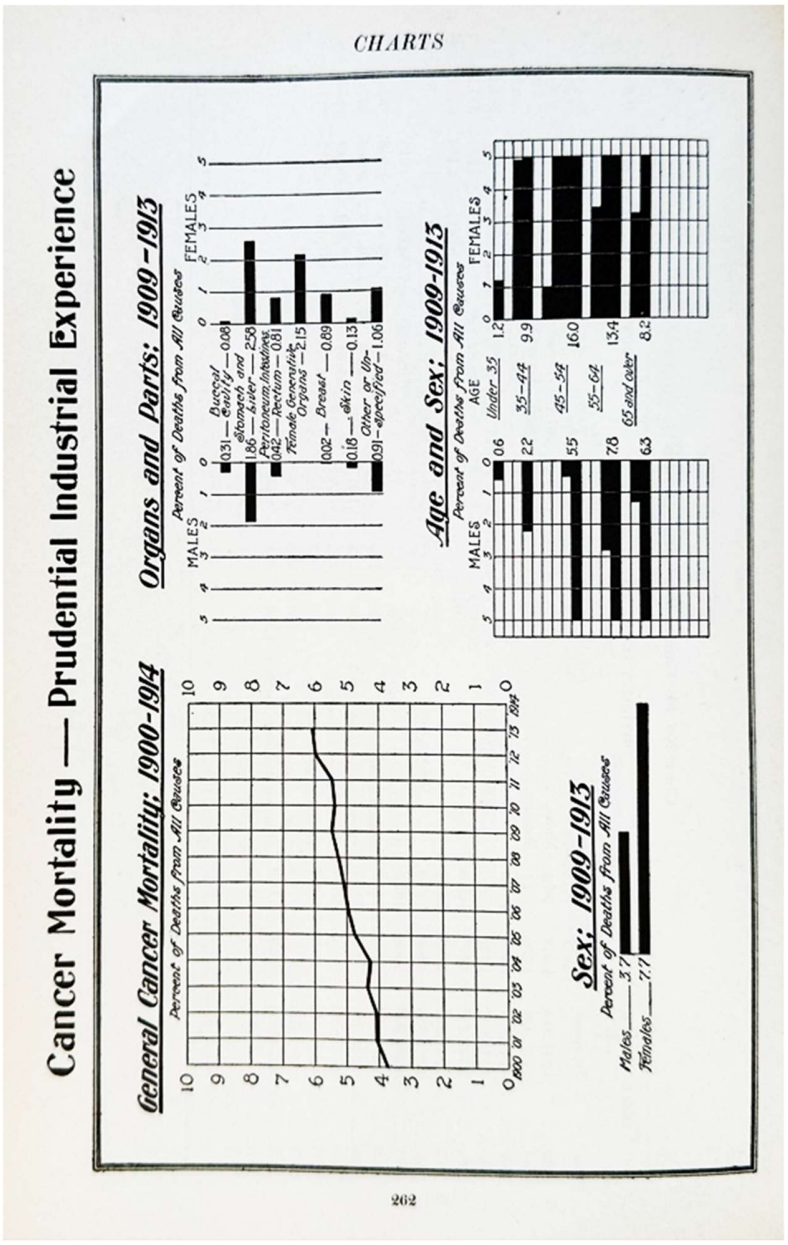
In 1910, the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases finished its survey under the direction of Dr. Alice Hamilton and the guidance of Prof. Charles R. Henderson, Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, and others, and in June of the same year the First National Conference on Industrial Diseases met in Chicago at the call of the American Association for Labor Legislation under the guidance of Dr. John B. Andrews, Prof. E. R. Commons, Prof. Henry W. Farnam, and Dr. Henry B. Favill. Also, in New York City in 1910, Dr. Thompson started the first clinic on occupational diseases. This was followed in 1911 by the establishment of another at Rush Medical College, Chicago, by the writer, who had been with the Illinois Commission above mentioned.

Following these activities came those of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the New York State Factory Investigation

88. **HAYHURST, Emery Roe** (1880-1961). *Industry as a Source of Disease. The character of the various industrial hazards and their relative importance.* Chicago: Industrial Medicine, June 1937. ¶ 4to. 11, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers; creased. Ownership stamp: Yale Medical Library. Very good.

$ 20

Among his considerable work in the history of occupational medicine, Hayhurst wrote, *Industrial health-hazards and occupational diseases in Ohio,* (1915).



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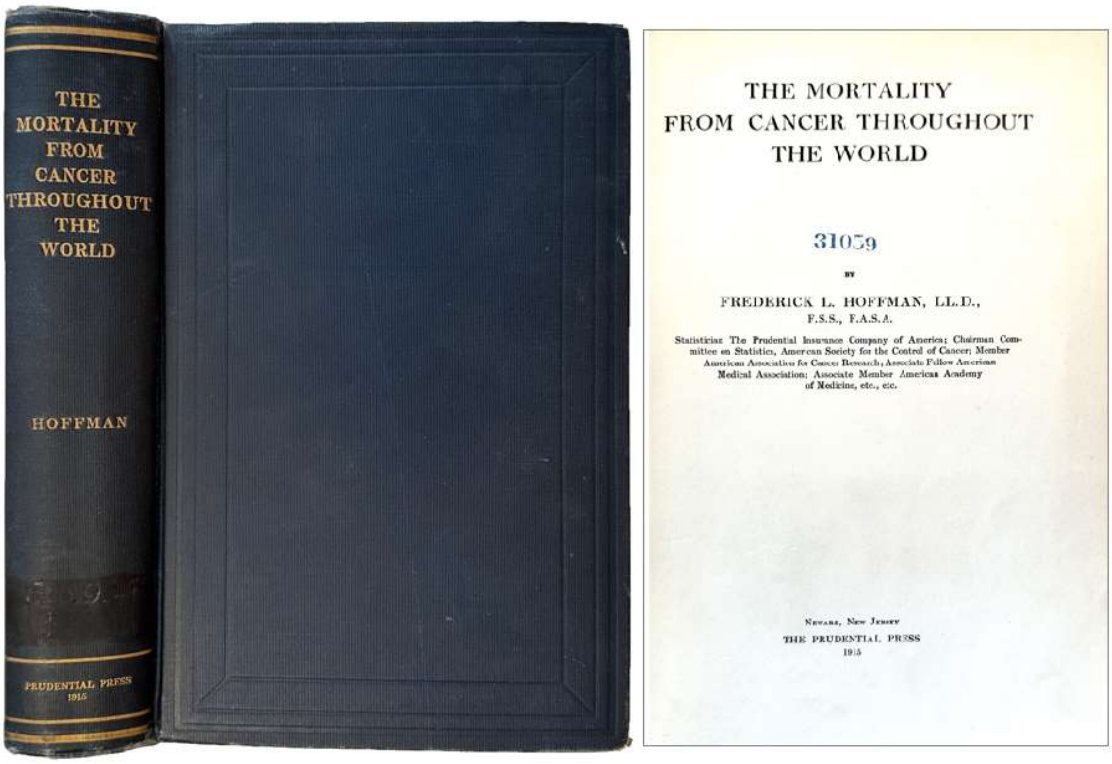


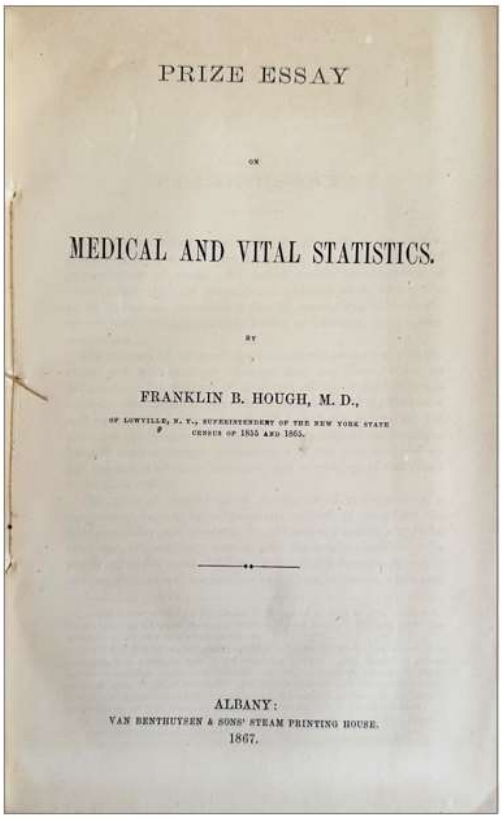
89. **HOFFMAN, Frederick L.** (1865-1946). *The Mortality from Cancer throughout the World.* Newark, NJ: The Prudential Press, 1915. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 826 pp. Index; title mended. Original blind- and gilt-stamped navy cloth; rubbed. Presentation label from the Prudential Insurance Company of America (gift to Franklin & Marshall College Library – withdrawn). Ex-library copy. Good.

$ 30

Produced for the Prudential Insurance Company of America. A statistical study of cancer relative to industry and the application of medical insurance.

Frederick Ludwig Hoffman was an American statistician who showed great foresight on some public health issues, but his work in some areas was biased by his scientific racist views. Hoffman lived in San Diego at the end of his life. According to the LA Times we had 100,000 books and gave them away, mostly to the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

□ Garrison and Morton 2641.


PRIZE ESSAY

ON

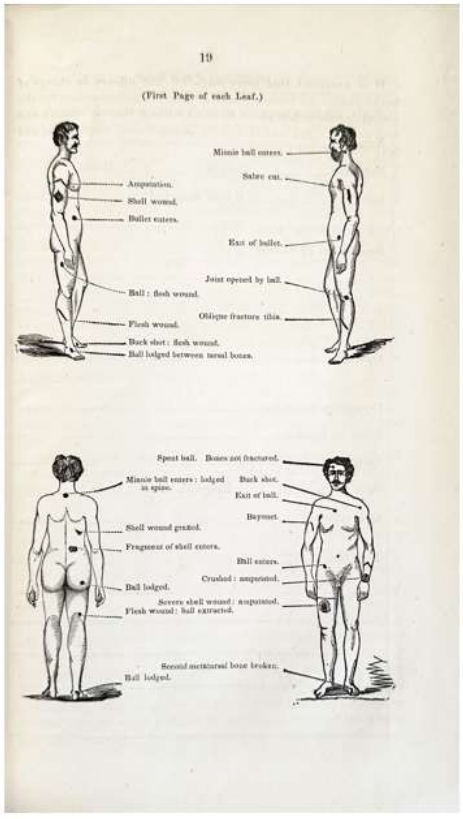
MEDICAL AND VITAL STATISTICS.

BY

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, M. D.,

OF LOWVILLE, N. Y., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE CENSUS OF 1855 AND 1865.

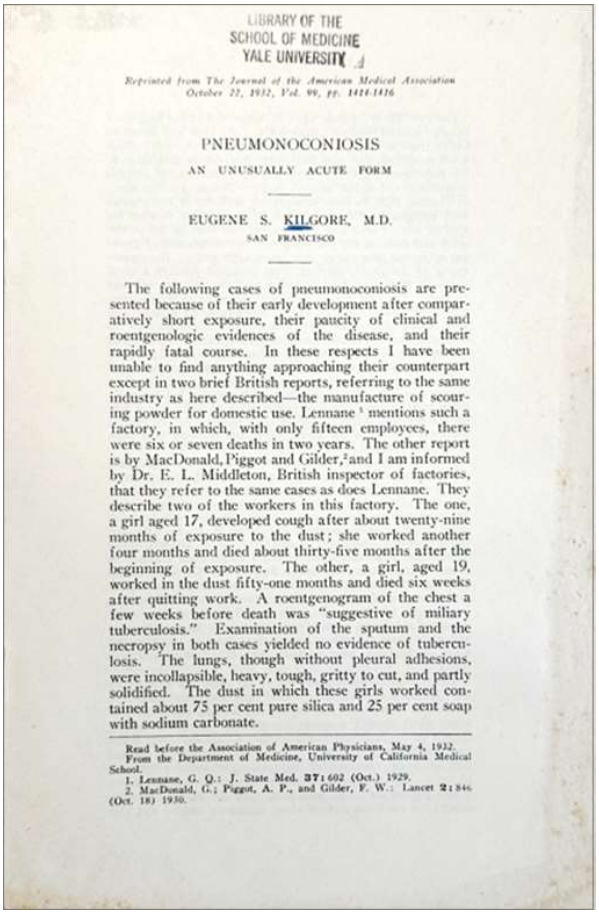
ALBANY:
VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS' STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.
1867.



90. **[American Civil War medicine] HOUGH, Franklin B.** (1822-1885). *Prize essay on medical and vital statistics*. Albany (NY): Van Benthuysen & Sons Steam Printing House, 1867. ¶ Thin 8vo. 37 pp. 5 figs., includes material on military hospitals. Example injury worksheet (reprinted from pp. 19-20) loosely inserted. Plain wrappers. Fine. Rare. [M10553]

$ 45

In 1854, Hough was appointed Superintendent of the New York State Census of 1855 (the first complete census of the state) and also for 1865. In 1861, with the advent of the American Civil War, Hough worked as an inspector for the United States Sanitary Commission. In 1862, he enlisted as a surgeon in the 97th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The same year, he translated French military surgeon Lucien Baudens' account of medical conditions during the Crimean War, publishing it as On Military and Camp Hospitals. He published an account of his war experiences in History of Duryee's Brigade (1864). Brigadier General Abram Duryee had commanded the 97th, 104th and 105th New York Infantry Regiment and the 107th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment.



Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association
October 22, 1932, Vol. 99, pp. 1414-1416

PNEUMONOCONIOSIS

AN UNUSUALLY ACUTE FORM

EUGENE S. KILGORE, M.D.
SAN FRANCISCO

The following cases of pneumonoconiosis are presented because of their early development after comparatively short exposure, their paucity of clinical and roentgenologic evidences of the disease, and their rapidly fatal course. In these respects I have been unable to find anything approaching their counterpart except in two brief British reports, referring to the same industry as here described—the manufacture of scouring powder for domestic use. Lennane [1] mentions such a factory, in which, with only fifteen employees, there were six or seven deaths in two years. The other report is by MacDonald, Piggot and Gilder,[2] and I am informed by Dr. E. L. Middleton, British inspector of factories, that they refer to the same cases as does Lennane. They describe two of the workers in this factory. The one, a girl aged 17, developed cough after about twenty-nine months of exposure to the dust; she worked another four months and died about thirty-five months after the beginning of exposure. The other, a girl, aged 19, worked in the dust fifty-one months and died six weeks after quitting work. A roentgenogram of the chest a few weeks before death was "suggestive of miliary tuberculosis." Examination of the sputum and the necropsy in both cases yielded no evidence of tuberculosis. The lungs, though without pleural adhesions, were incollapsible, heavy, tough, gritty to cut, and partly solidified. The dust in which these girls worked contained about 75 per cent pure silica and 25 per cent soap with sodium carbonate.

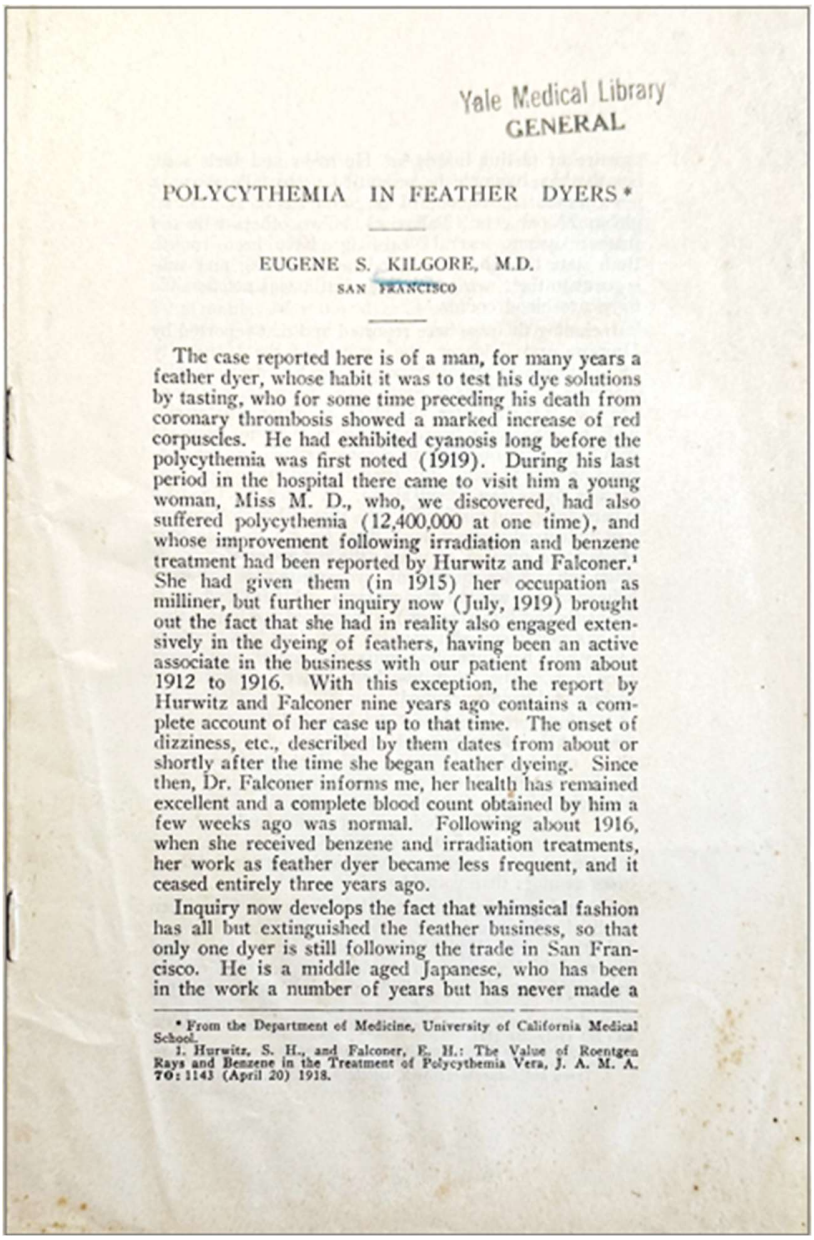
Read before the Association of American Physicians, May 4, 1932.
From the Department of Medicine, University of California Medical School.

1. Lennane, G. Q.: J. State Med. 37:602 (Oct.) 1929.
2. MacDonald, G.; Piggot, A. P., and Gilder, F. W.: Lancet 2:846 (Oct. 18) 1930.

91. **KILGORE, Eugene S. [Sterling]** (1877-1942). *Pneumonoconiosis; an unusually acute form.* [Offprint]. [Chicago]: JAMA, 1932. ¶ Ser.: *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Oct. 22, 1932, vol. 99, pp. 1414-6. Small 8vo. 6 pp. Self-wraps. Ownership stamp: Yale Medical Library. Very good.

$ 10

Kilgore graduated from the University of California. He took a full course in Medicine at Harvard Medical School. He became connected with the Affiliated Colleges in San Francisco as Assistant Professor in Medicine. When war was declared on Germany, he enlisted in the Medical Corps and received a commission as Captain. He assisted in organizing Base Hospital No. 30. He did' most of the training of the enlisted men. Before the unit left for France, he received a commission to Major. Returning home he began the practice of medicine on his own account. He became Assistant to the Chief Surgeon of the A.T. & S.F. Railroad and for the Western Pacific Railroad in San Francisco.



POLYCYTHEMIA IN FEATHER DYERS*

EUGENE S. KILGORE, M.D.
SAN FRANCISCO

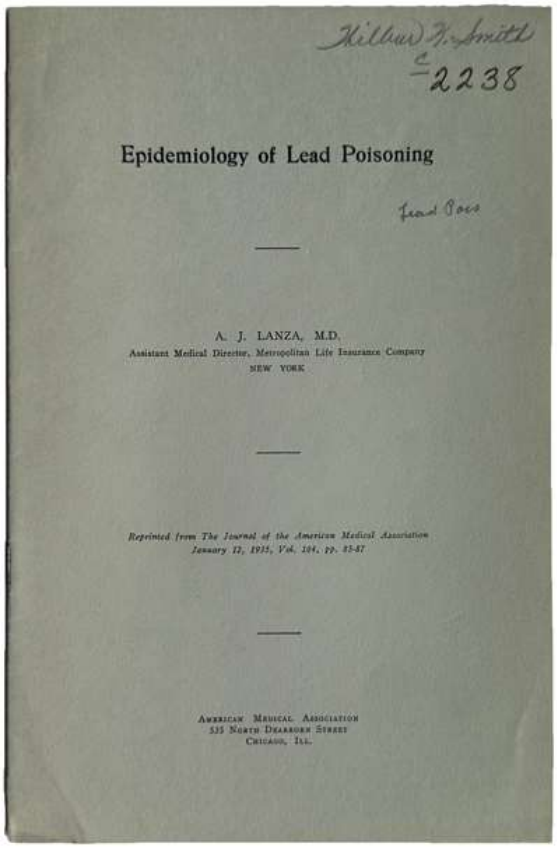
The case reported here is of a man, for many years a feather dyer, whose habit it was to test his dye solutions by tasting, who for some time preceding his death from coronary thrombosis showed a marked increase of red corpuscles. He had exhibited cyanosis long before the polycythemia was first noted (1919). During his last period in the hospital there came to visit him a young woman, Miss M. D., who, we discovered, had also suffered polycythemia (12,400,000 at one time), and whose improvement following irradiation and benzene treatment had been reported by Hurwitz and Falconer.[1] She had given them (in 1915) her occupation as milliner, but further inquiry now (July, 1919) brought out the fact that she had in reality also engaged extensively in the dyeing of feathers, having been an active associate in the business with our patient from about 1912 to 1916. With this exception, the report by Hurwitz and Falconer nine years ago contains a complete account of her case up to that time. The onset of dizziness, etc., described by them dates from about or shortly after the time she began feather dyeing. Since then, Dr. Falconer informs me, her health has remained excellent and a complete blood count obtained by him a few weeks ago was normal. Following about 1916, when she received benzene and irradiation treatments, her work as feather dyer became less frequent, and it ceased entirely three years ago.

Inquiry now develops the fact that whimsical fashion has all but extinguished the feather business, so that only one dyer is still following the trade in San Francisco. He is a middle aged Japanese, who has been in the work a number of years but has never made a

* From the Department of Medicine, University of California Medical School.

1. Hurwitz, S. H., and Falconer, E. H.: The Value of Roentgen Rays and Benzene in the Treatment of Polycythemia Vera, J. A. M. A. 70: 1143 (April 20) 1918.

92. **KILGORE, Eugene S. [Sterling]** (1877-1942). *Polycythemia in Feather Dyers.* [Offprint]. [Chicago]: JAMA, 1927. ¶ Ser.: Journal of the American Medical Association, July 30, 1927, vol. 89, pp. 342-344. Small 8vo. 7, [1] pp. Self-wraps. Ownership stamp: Yale Medical Library. Very good. $ 10


Wilbur K. Smith
C 2238

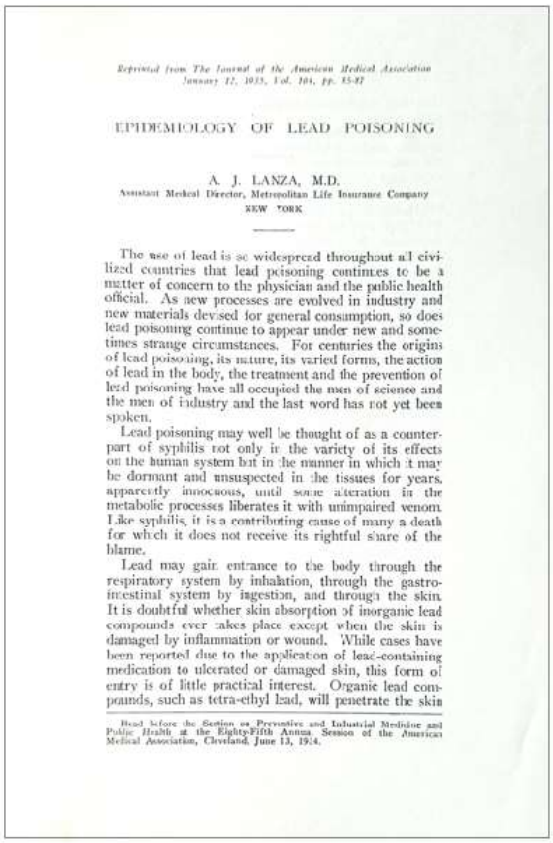
Epidemiology of Lead Poisoning

Lead Poisoning

A. J. LANZA, M.D.
Assistant Medical Director, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
NEW YORK

Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association
January 12, 1935, Vol. 104, pp. 85-87

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.


Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association
January 12, 1935, Vol. 104, pp. 85-87

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF LEAD POISONING

A. J. LANZA, M.D.
Assistant Medical Director, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
NEW YORK

The use of lead is so widespread throughout all civilized countries that lead poisoning continues to be a matter of concern to the physician and the public health official. As new processes are evolved in industry and new materials devised for general consumption, so does lead poisoning continue to appear under new and sometimes strange circumstances. For centuries the origins of lead poisoning, its nature, its varied forms, the action of lead in the body, the treatment and the prevention of lead poisoning have all occupied the men of science and the men of industry and the last word has not yet been spoken.

Lead poisoning may well be thought of as a counterpart of syphilis not only in the variety of its effects on the human system but in the manner in which it may be dormant and unsuspected in the tissues for years, apparently innocuous, until some alteration in the metabolic processes liberates it with unimpaired venom. Like syphilis, it is a contributing cause of many a death for which it does not receive its rightful share of the blame.

Lead may gain entrance to the body through the respiratory system by inhalation, through the gastro-intestinal system by ingestion, and through the skin. It is doubtful whether skin absorption of inorganic lead compounds ever takes place except when the skin is damaged by inflammation or wound. While cases have been reported due to the application of lead-containing medication to ulcerated or damaged skin, this form of entry is of little practical interest. Organic lead compounds, such as tetra-ethyl lead, will penetrate the skin

Read before the Section on Preventive and Industrial Medicine and Public Health at the Eighty-Fifth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, Cleveland, June 13, 1934.

93. **LANZA, A. J.** *Epidemiology of Lead Poisoning.* [Offprint]. Chicago: AMA, 1935. ¶ Ser.: *American Medical Association*, Jan. 12, 1935, vol. 104, pp. 85-87. Pale gray printed wrappers. Signed by Wilbur K. Smith (1902-1986). Very good.

$ 10

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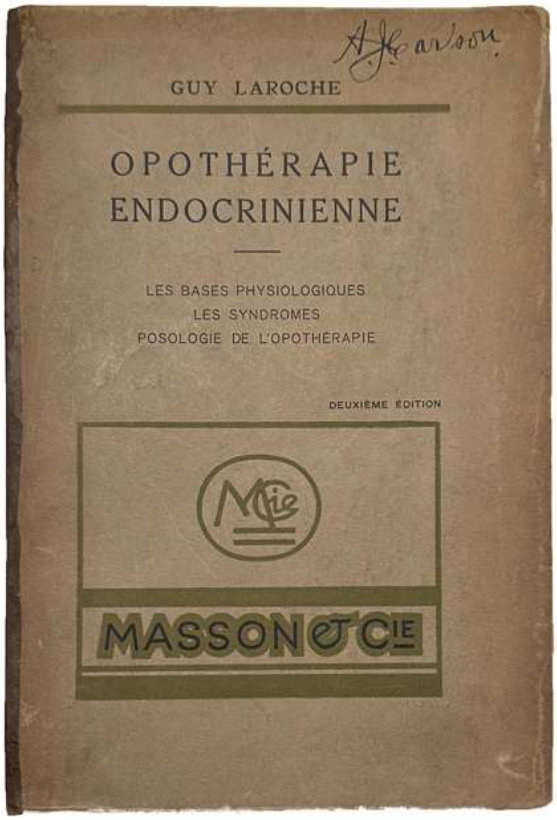
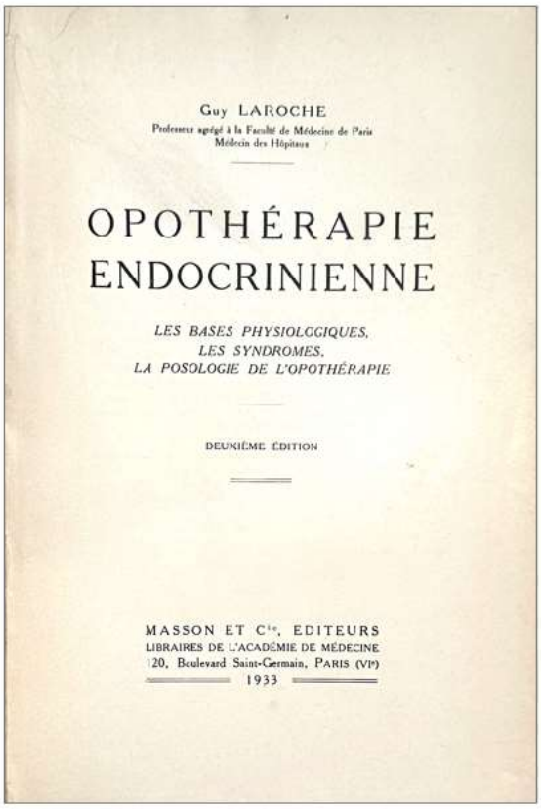
Lanza was Asst. Medical Director, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, NY.

PROVENANCE: Wilbur K. Smith, Department of Neurology, University of Rochester. See: David O. Marsh, MD, "Wilbur K. Smith, MD (1902-1986)", *Arch Neurol.* 1987; 44 (3):331.





94. **LAROCHE, Guy** (1884–1984). *Opothérapie Endocrinienne les bases physiologiques, les syndromes, la posologie de l'opothérapie. Deuxième édition.* Paris : Masson, 1933. ¶ 8vo. 396, 47, [1] pp. Original brown printed wrappers with olive green; spine reinforced with kozo (obscuring the extant spine title), back corner chipped away, rubbed. Early ownership signature of A.J. Carlson.

$ 12.95

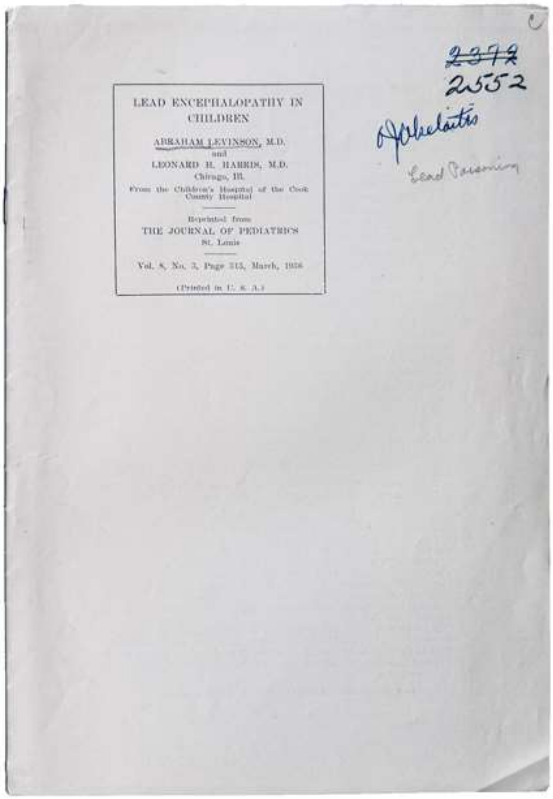
'Endocrine Opotherapy physiological bases, syndromes, opotherapy dosage.' Opotherapy is the branch of therapeutics that deals with the use of remedies prepared from the organs of animals. This work is concerned with the making

of organ powders, preparation, and dosages, using animal glands. Included are the effects of castration or ovary removal. The effects of insulin.

Guy Laroche was a French gastroenterologist.

PROVENANCE : A.J. (Anton Julius) Carlson (1875-1956) a Swedish American physiologist, graduated from Stanford University. Carlson was chairman of the Physiology Department, Hull Physiological Laboratory, at the University of Chicago from 1916 until 1940. See: D. J. Ingle, "Anton J. Carlson: A Biographical Sketch", *Perspectives in biology and*… 7 January 2015.

□ See: J Roche, Eulogy of Guy Laroche (1884-1984), *Bulletin l'Académie Nationale de Médecine* 1985 Feb; 169(2): 211-6.

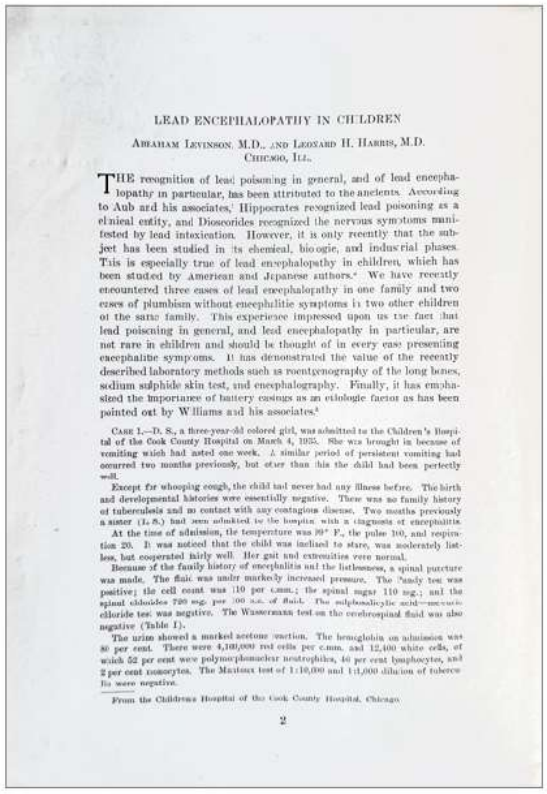

LEAD ENCEPHALOPATHY IN CHILDREN

ABRAHAM LEVINSON, M.D.
and
LEONARD H. HARRIS, M.D.
Chicago, Ill.
From the Children's Hospital of the Cook County Hospital

Reprinted from
THE JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS
St. Louis

Vol. 8, No. 3, Page 315, March, 1936

(Printed in U. S. A.)


LEAD ENCEPHALOPATHY IN CHILDREN

ABRAHAM LEVINSON, M.D., AND LEONARD H. HARRIS, M.D.
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE recognition of lead poisoning in general, and of lead encephalopathy in particular, has been attributed to the ancients. According to Aub and his associates,[1] Hippocrates recognized lead poisoning as a clinical entity, and Dioscorides recognized the nervous symptoms manifested by lead intoxication. However, it is only recently that the subject has been studied in its chemical, biologic, and industrial phases. This is especially true of lead encephalopathy in children, which has been studied by American and Japanese authors.[2] We have recently encountered three cases of lead encephalopathy in one family and two cases of plumbism without encephalitic symptoms in two other children of the same family. This experience impressed upon us the fact that lead poisoning in general, and lead encephalopathy in particular, are not rare in children and should be thought of in every case presenting encephalitic symptoms. It has demonstrated the value of the recently described laboratory methods such as roentgenography of the long bones, sodium sulphide skin test, and encephalography. Finally, it has emphasized the importance of battery casings as an etiologic factor as has been pointed out by Williams and his associates.[3]

CASE I.—D. S., a three-year-old colored girl, was admitted to the Children's Hospital of the Cook County Hospital on March 4, 1935. She was brought in because of vomiting which had lasted one week. A similar period of persistent vomiting had occurred two months previously, but other than this the child had been perfectly well.

Except for whooping cough, the child had never had any illness before. The birth and developmental histories were essentially negative. There was no family history of tuberculosis and no contact with any contagious disease. Two months previously a sister (L. S.) had been admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of encephalitis.

At the time of admission, the temperature was 99° F., the pulse 100, and respiration 20. It was noticed that the child was inclined to stare, was moderately listless, but cooperated fairly well. Her gait and extremities were normal.

Because of the family history of encephalitis and the listlessness, a spinal puncture was made. The fluid was under markedly increased pressure. The Pandy test was positive; the cell count was 110 per c.mm.; the spinal sugar 110 mg.; and the spinal chlorides 720 mg. per 100 c.c. of fluid. The sulphosalicylic acid—mercuric chloride test was negative. The Wassermann test on the cerebrospinal fluid was also negative (Table I).

The urine showed a marked acetone reaction. The hemoglobin on admission was 80 per cent. There were 4,100,000 red cells per c.mm. and 12,400 white cells, of which 52 per cent were polymorphonuclear neutrophilic, 46 per cent lymphocytes, and 2 per cent monocytes. The Mantoux test of 1:10,000 and 1:1,000 dilution of tuberculin were negative.

From the Childrens Hospital of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

2

[95]

95. **LEVINSON, Abraham** (1888–1955); **Leonard H. HARRIS**. *Lead Encephalopathy in Children.* [Offprint]. St. Louis: JP, 1936. ¶ Ser.: *The Journal of Pediatrics*, vol. 8, no. 3, March 1936. 8vo. 16 pp. 9 figs. Original plain white printed wrappers. Signed by Dr. Andrew John Edward Akelaitis (1904-1955), Rochester, NY. Very good.

$ 15

Five cases of plumbism are described in children of the same family. In three of them cerebral symptoms were manifest. One of the children had retinal changes.

Abraham Levinson, pediatrician, studied with Béla Schick and Heinrich Finkelstein, was professor of pediatrics at Northwestern University Medical School. He founded the Levinson Research Foundation for research in pediatric neuropsychiatry. Levinson earned an excellent reputation as clinician, teacher, and historian. He pursued fundamental research in pediatric neurology and was a pioneer in the study of cerebrospinal fluid. He also did research on diphtheria, influenza, and tuberculosis. His most significant contribution was a test for diagnosing tuberculous meningitis and his study on the pathological changes in the brain following streptomycin treatment of that disease. – Encyclopedia.

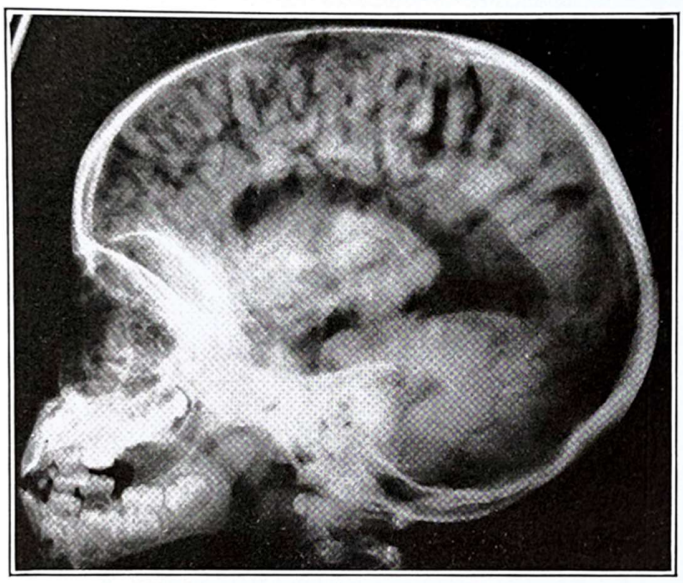
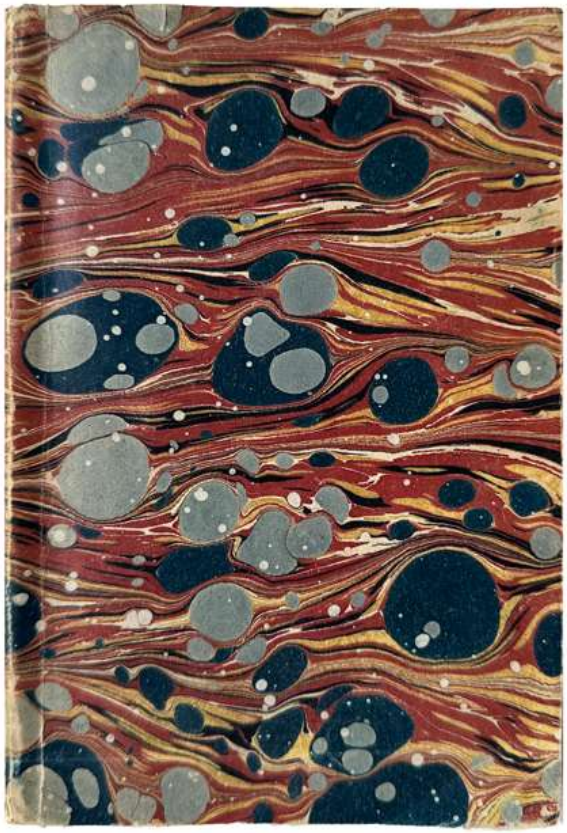
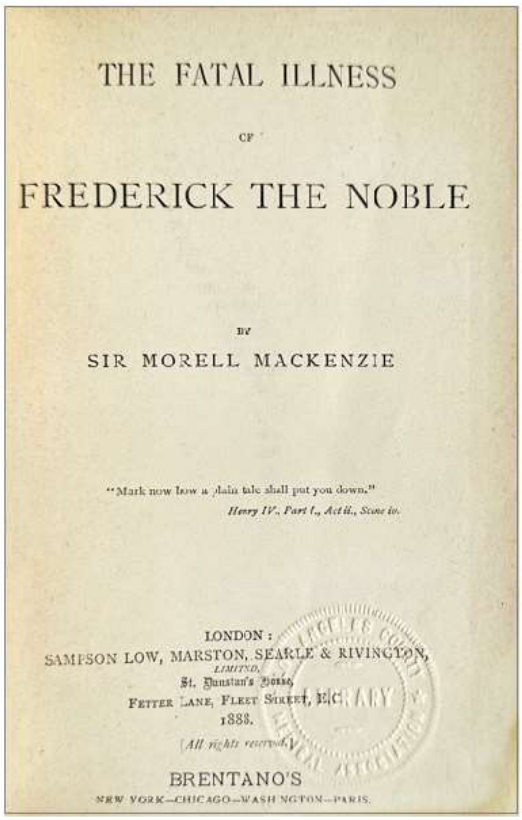


Fig. 3.—(Case 2) Encephalogram showing marked cortical atrophy five months after onset of disease.

[95]





THE FATAL ILLNESS

OF

FREDERICK THE NOBLE

BY

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE

"Mark now how a plain tale shall put you down."

Henry IV., Part I., Act ii., Scene iv.

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON,
LIMITED,
St. Dunstan's House,
FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.
1888.

BRENTANO'S
NEW YORK—CHICAGO—WASHINGTON—PARIS.

96. **MACKENZIE, Sir Morell** (1837-1892). *The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble.* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1888. ¶ Small 8vo. 246, [10] pp. 22 figures, index, ads. Later marbled wrapper. Ex-library copy – bookplate of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection, title-embossed; rear pocket removed. Rubber-stamp of Charles H. Dressel, book seller, Newark, NJ. Good.

$ 12

Mackenzie was an early user of the newly invented laryngoscope under Johann Czermak. He soon devoted himself to becoming a specialist in diseases of the throat.

"So great was his reputation that in May 1887, when the crown prince of Germany (afterwards the Emperor Frederick III) was attacked by the affection of the throat of which he ultimately died, Morell Mackenzie was specially summoned to attend him. The German physicians who had attended the prince

since the beginning of March (Karl Gerhardt, and subsequently Adalbert Tobold, Ernst von Bergmann, and others), had diagnosed his ailment on 18 May as cancer of the throat; but Morell Mackenzie insisted (basing his opinion on a microscopical examination by a great pathologist, Rudolf Virchow, of a portion of the tissue) that the disease was not demonstrably cancerous, that an operation for the extirpation of the larynx (planned for the 21 May) was unjustifiable, and that the growth might well be a benign one and therefore curable by other treatment."

This ignited an international controversy, one where Mackenzie incorrectly diagnosed the prognosis of what was to be understood as cancer.

"In November, however, the German doctors were again called into consultation, and it was ultimately admitted that the disease really was cancer; but Mackenzie, with very questionable judgment, more than hinted that it had become malignant since his first examination, in consequence of the irritating effect of the treatment by the German doctors. The crown prince became emperor on 9 March 1888 and died on 15 June. During all this period, a violent quarrel raged between Mackenzie and the German medical world. The German doctors published an account of the illness, to which Mackenzie replied by a work entitled The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble (1888), the publication of which caused him to be censured by the Royal College of Surgeons." – Wikip.

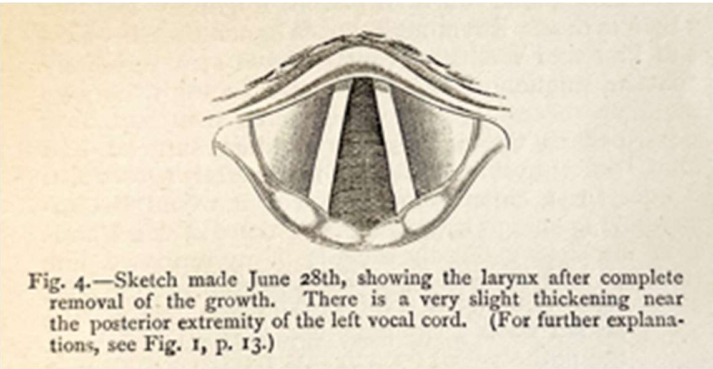
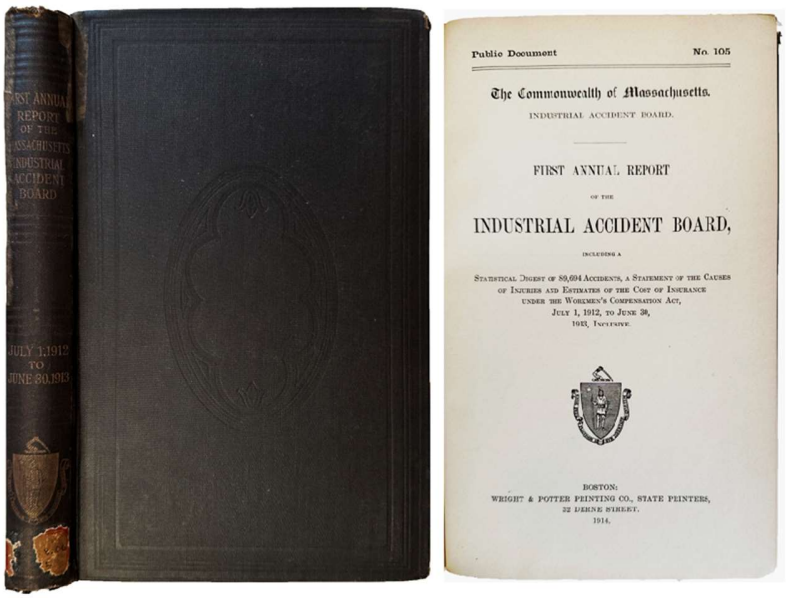


Fig. 4.—Sketch made June 28th, showing the larynx after complete removal of the growth. There is a very slight thickening near the posterior extremity of the left vocal cord. (For further explanations, see Fig. 1, p. 13.)



97. [**Massachusetts**] **The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Industrial Accident Board.** *First Annual Report of the Industrial Board, including a statistical digest of 89,694 accidents, a statement of the causes of injuries and estimates of the cost of insurance under the workmen's compensation act, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, inclusive.* Boston: Wright & Potter, 1914. ¶ Ser.: *Public Document* 105. 8vo. 336 pp. Profusely embellished with figures, plates, tables. Original full very dark brown embossed cloth, gilt-stamped spine; worn, joints with kozo reinforcement. Ex-library copy from the Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital. Good. Rare.

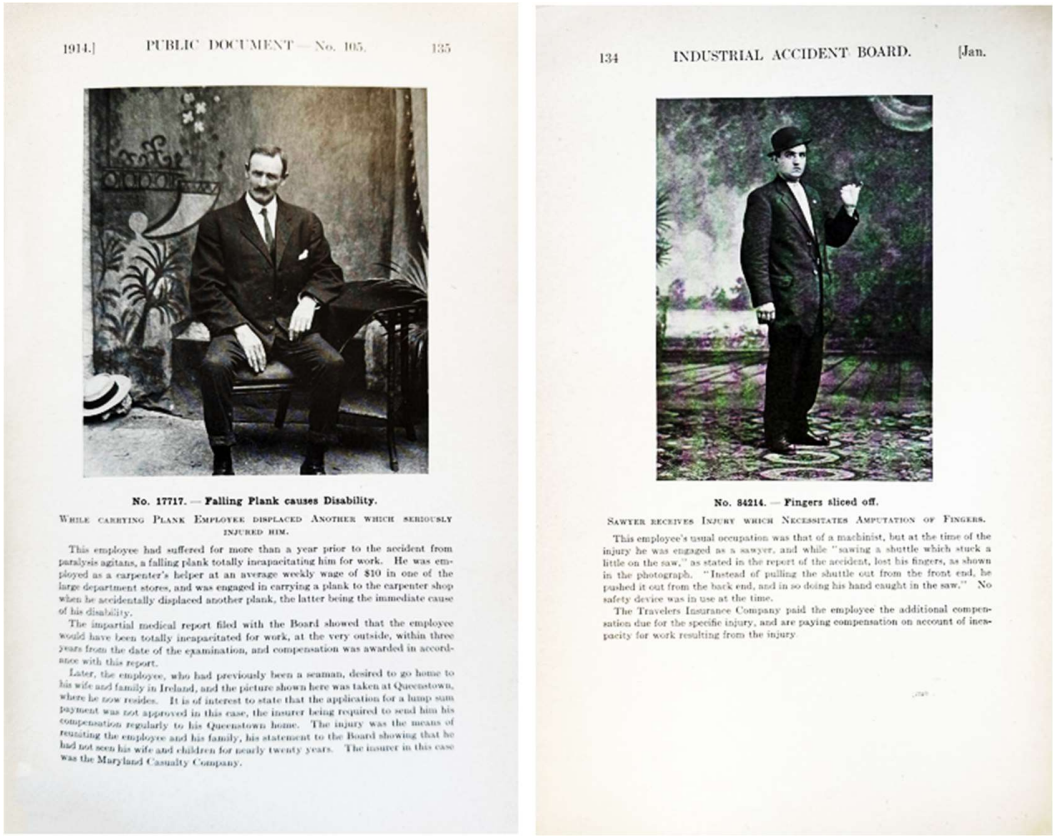
$ 40


No. 44180. — Anthrax due to Infection.


No. 10992. — Pressman loses Hand.


No. 4129. — Rubber Gloves not used.
Lineman receives Severe Electric Shock by Reason of Failure to use Gloves.

With portraits ("a gallery of injured employees") of the accident victims and their injuries.



1914.] PUBLIC DOCUMENT — No. 105. 135

No. 17717. — Falling Plank causes Disability.

WHILE CARRYING PLANK EMPLOYEE DISPLACED ANOTHER WHICH SERIOUSLY INJURED HIM.

This employee had suffered for more than a year prior to the accident from paralysis agitans, a falling plank totally incapacitating him for work. He was employed as a carpenter's helper at an average weekly wage of $10 in one of the large department stores, and was engaged in carrying a plank to the carpenter shop when he accidentally displaced another plank, the latter being the immediate cause of his disability.

The impartial medical report filed with the Board showed that the employee would have been totally incapacitated for work, at the very outside, within three years from the date of the examination, and compensation was awarded in accordance with this report.

Later, the employee, who had previously been a seaman, desired to go home to his wife and family in Ireland, and the picture shown here was taken at Queenstown, where he now resides. It is of interest to state that the application for a lump sum payment was not approved in this case, the insurer being required to send him his compensation regularly to his Queenstown home. The injury was the means of reuniting the employee and his family, his statement to the Board showing that he had not seen his wife and children for nearly twenty years. The insurer in this case was the Maryland Casualty Company.

134 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD. [Jan.

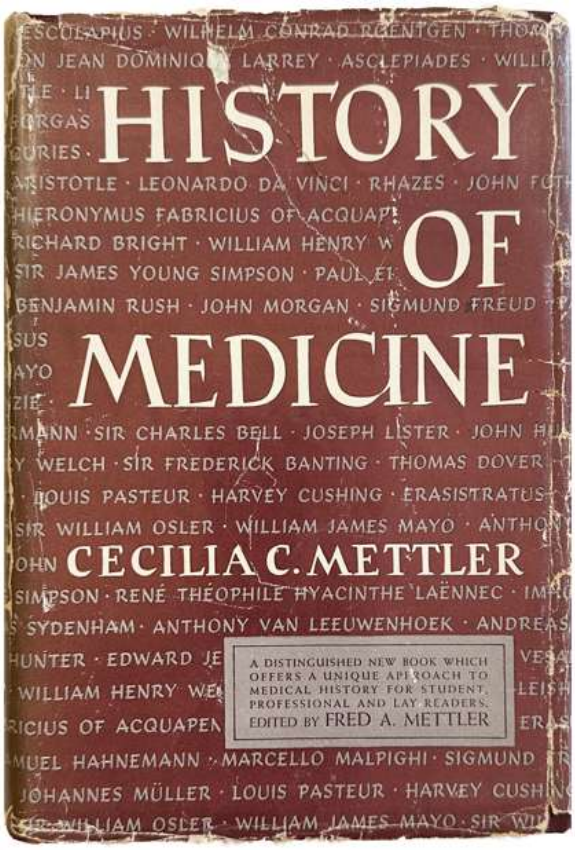
No. 84214. — Fingers sliced off.

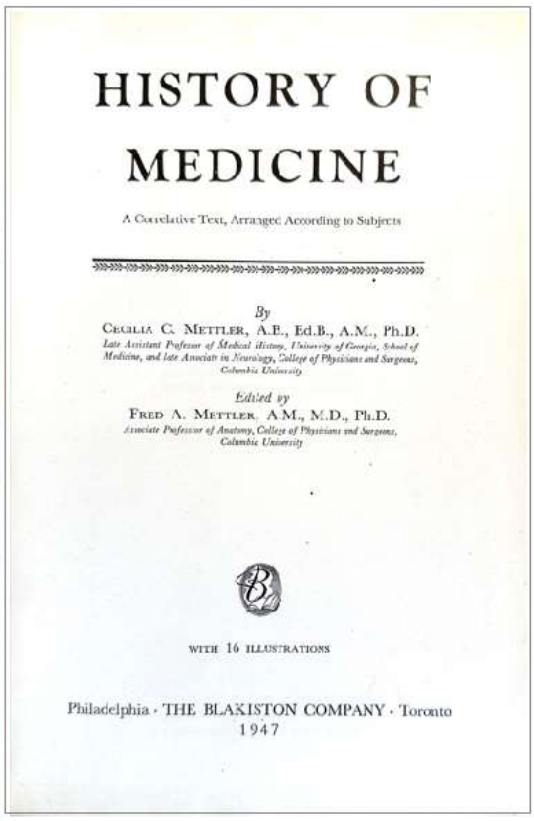
SAWYER RECEIVES INJURY WHICH NECESSITATES AMPUTATION OF FINGERS.

This employee's usual occupation was that of a machinist, but at the time of the injury he was engaged as a sawyer, and while "sawing a shuttle which stuck a little on the saw," as stated in the report of the accident, lost his fingers, as shown in the photograph. "Instead of pulling the shuttle out from the front end, he pushed it out from the back end, and in so doing his hand caught in the saw." No safety device was in use at the time.

The Travelers Insurance Company paid the employee the additional compensation due for the specific injury, and are paying compensation on account of incapacity for work resulting from the injury.

CONTENTS: Adjustments of Claims under the Act – Aids to Accident Prevention – Appendix – Attitude of Employers and Employees towards the Act, Cities and Counties under the Act – Compensation for Specific Injuries and for Total and Temporary Disabilities – The Dangers of Workmen's Compensation, Index to Statistical Tables, Insurance Companies and the Act, Rights of Widows on remarrying, Statistical Digest – Employees Eligible and under the Act. Eventual Necessity of a Uniform Act in Massachusetts – A Gallery of Injured Employees – The Hospitals and the Act – Insurance as a Public Utility – Insurance Benefits under the Act – Insurance Companies and Accident Prevention – Lump Sum Payments – The Medical and Waiting Period – Medical Problems of the Act, The, Necessary Immediate Amendments to the Present Act – Rulings and Decisions under the Act – Safety and Health Promotion, "Serious and Willful Misconduct," – Settlements in Fatal Injury Cases by Non-insured Employers – A Test of Insurance Efficiency – Women Wage Earners – The Workings of the Law.




HISTORY OF MEDICINE

A Correlative Text, Arranged According to Subjects

By

CECILIA C. METTLER, A.B., Ed.B., A.M., Ph.D.

Late Assistant Professor of Medical History, University of Georgia, School of Medicine, and late Associate in Neurology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University

Edited by

FRED A. METTLER, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University

WITH 16 ILLUSTRATIONS

Philadelphia · THE BLAKISTON COMPANY · Toronto

1947

98. **METTLER, Cecilia C. (Charlotte)** (1909-1943). *History of Medicine; a correlative text, arranged according to subjects*. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1947. ¶ 8vo. xxix, 1215 pp. Burgundy gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn, heavily scotch-taped on the verso, yet rare in jacket. Embossed stamp of Arthur Ruskin, M.D. Very good (book, not the jacket!).

$ 50

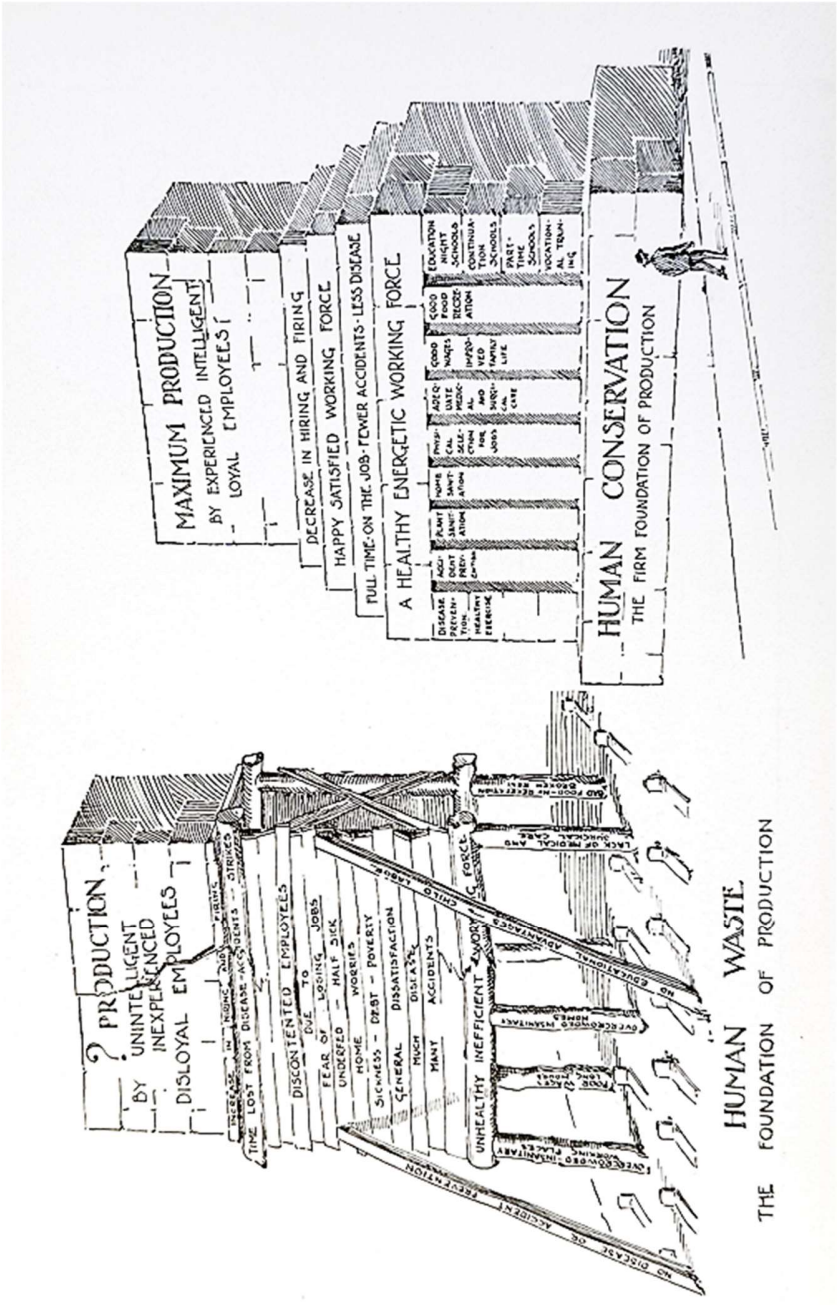
An authoritative history of medicine, which should occupy any shelf (along with Feilding Garrison's work) for those interested in this topic.

Mettler was one of the first full-time, and the first female, professors of the history of medicine in the United States. After completing the work, her life was unexpectedly cut short "by a sudden and swiftly fatal illness" which was marked by the birth of her daughter just three days earlier.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Arthur Ruskin, F.A.C.P. (ca.1911-2000), Professor of Cardiology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas. Ruskin is

the author of *Physiological cardiology*, (1953), and *Classics in Arterial Hypertension*, (1956).

□ Garrison and Morton 6440.



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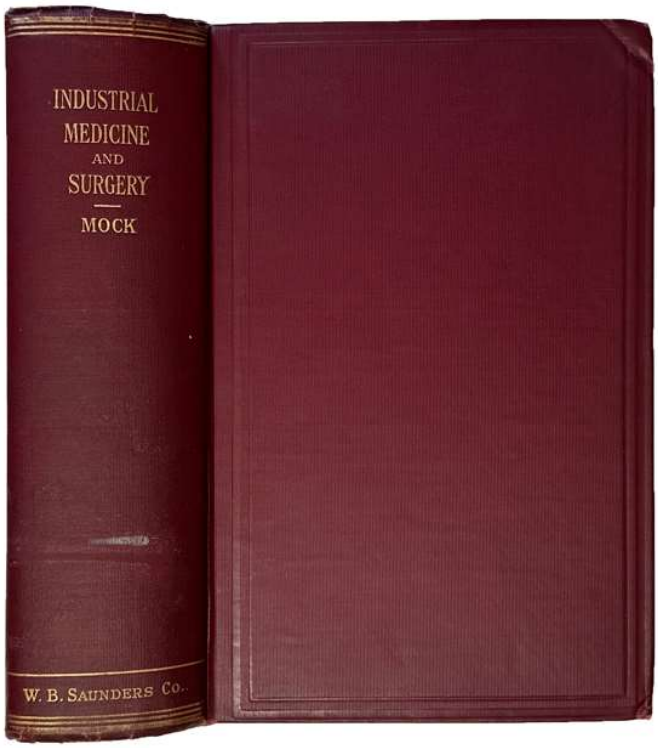
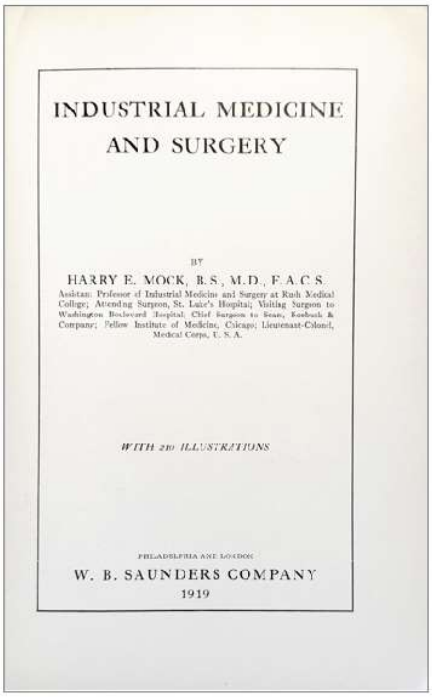



INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE
AND SURGERY

BY

HARRY E. MOCK, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.S.

Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine and Surgery at Rush Medical College; Attending Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital; Visiting Surgeon to Washington Boulevard Hospital; Chief Surgeon to Sears, Roebuck & Company; Fellow Institute of Medicine, Chicago; Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

WITH 210 ILLUSTRATIONS

PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON
W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY
1919

99. **MOCK, Harry Edgar** (1880-1959). *Industrial medicine and surgery.* Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1919. ¶ Thick 8vo. 846 pp. 210 figures, index. Original maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; corner bumped. Very good.

$ 100

First edition. This is probably the first textbook on industrial medicine and surgery. The author's arrangement includes prevention and compensation for injuries, reconstruction.

Mock is noted for this same book. He was also instrumental in founding the Mary E. Mock School for Crippled Children in Muncie, Indiana.

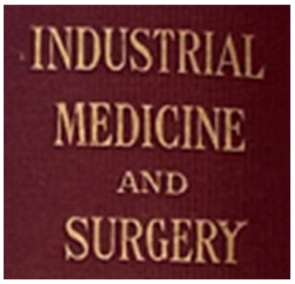
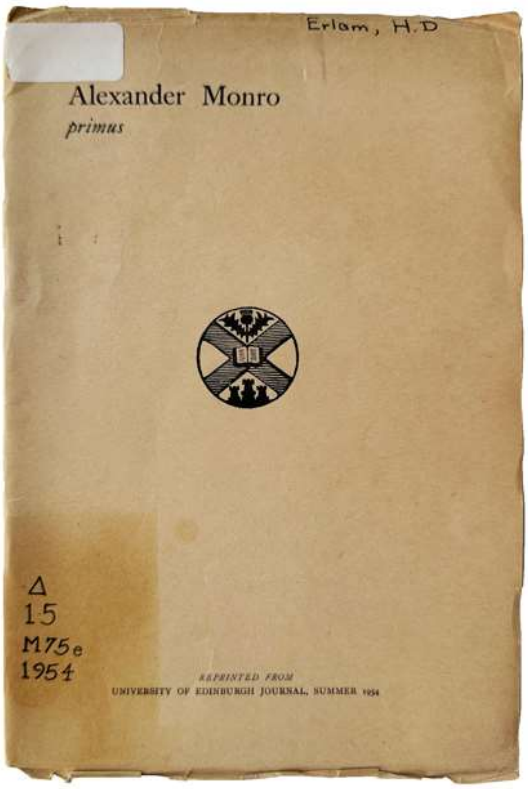
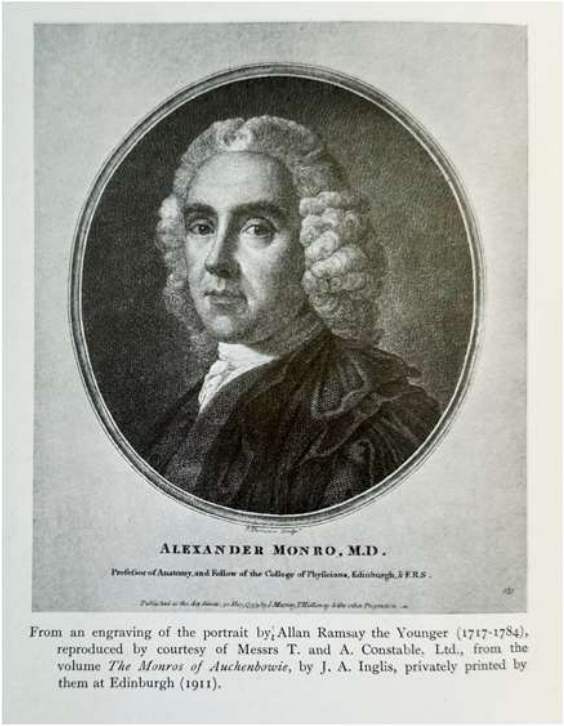


FIG. 183.—Temporary artificial legs. (Courtesy, "The Military Surgeon.")

FIG. 56.—Women have replaced men in many occupations in the munition factories.





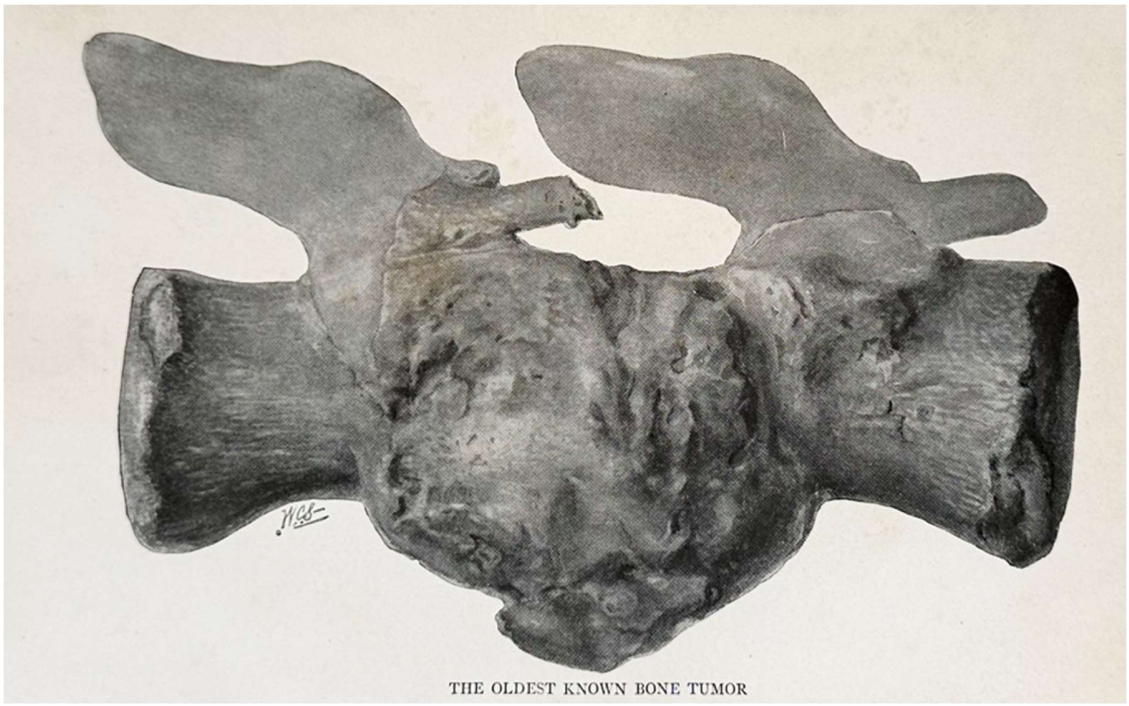
From an engraving of the portrait by Allan Ramsay the Younger (1717-1784), reproduced by courtesy of Messrs T. and A. Constable, Ltd., from the volume *The Monros of Auchenbowie*, by J. A. Inglis, privately printed by them at Edinburgh (1911).

100. **MONRO, Alexander, primus** (1697-1767); **ERLAM, H.D**. *Alexander Monro, primus. (From an account in contemporary manuscript, with introduction and notes by H.D. Erlam).* [Offprint]. Edinburgh: UEJ, 1954. ¶ 8vo. pp. 77-104, [2]. Portrait. Printed wrappers; some browning to cover, label added, libr. Notes, white label. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection. Very good. Rare.

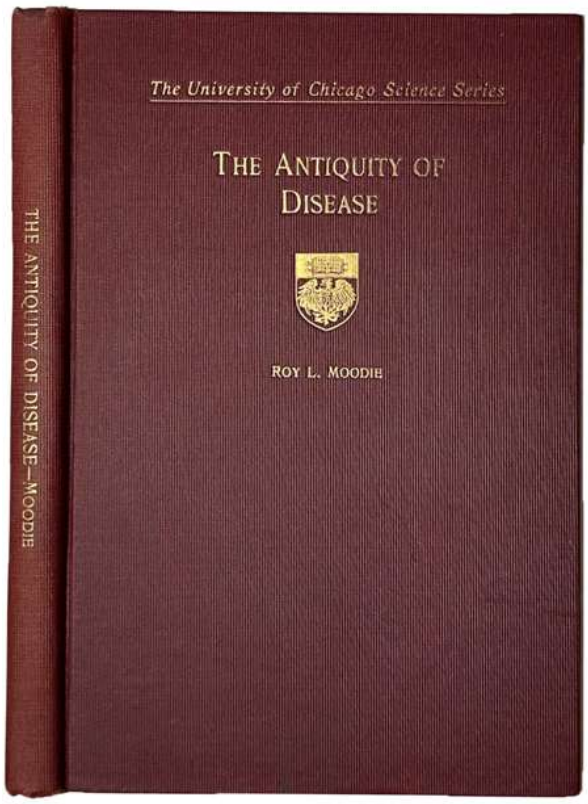
$ 10

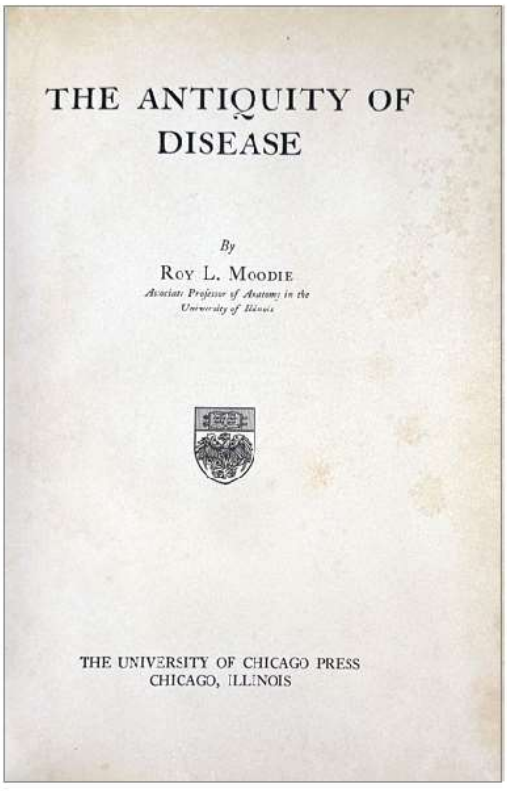
Reprinted from the *University of Edinburgh Journal*, Summer 1954.

Alexander Monro was a Scottish surgeon and anatomist. "Alexander Monro was appointed foundation Professor of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh. His lectures, delivered in English, rather than the conventional Latin, proved popular with students and his qualities as a teacher contributed to the success and reputation of the Edinburgh medical school."



THE OLDEST KNOWN BONE TUMOR





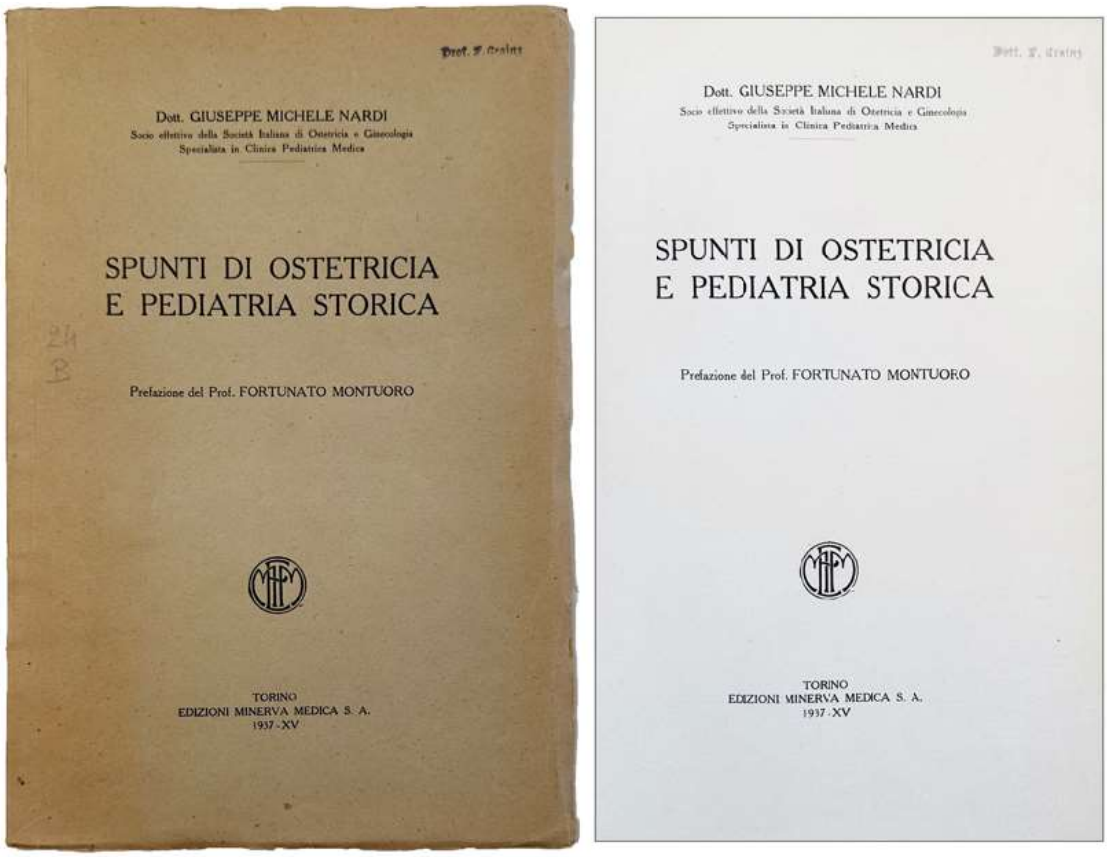
101. **MOODIE, Roy Lee** (1880-1934). *The Antiquity of Disease*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, (1923). ¶ FIRST EDITION. Series: *University of Chicago Science Series*. 8vo. xiv, 148, ad. [1] pp. Frontis., 36 numbered figs., index. Original maroon cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles. Bookplate of Clarence R. Hartman. Fine.

$ 20

"The widely held view that the discipline of palaeopathology began in 1774 with the publications of Esper's account of a lesion seen in some fossil cave bear bones found in caves in Bavaria takes its origin from a note on page 62 of Moodie's *Paleopathology [p. 4 in this version]* . . . Moodie repeated this passage almost verbatim in another publication of the same year (*The Antiquity of Disease*[4]) and so duplicated both errors it contained. First, it was not Eugen Johann Christoph Esper who was the author of the book referred to but his older brother Johann Friedrich (1732–1781). The younger brother was Professor of Zoology at the University of Erlangen whereas the older was a Lutheran pastor who had received his theological training also at Erlangen. Second, Esper certainly never considered the lesion to be an osteosarcoma for, referring to an illustration of the bone in question . . ." – Tony Waldron.

"It was Moodie, though, on whom the official title of palaeopathologist was first bestowed. Moodie was appointed palaeopathologist by that inveterate collector of medical and other curiosities, Henry Wellcome . . ." – Waldron.

Roy Lee Moodie was a geologist whose interest in ancient disease was stimulated by his finding of pathological change in some of the fossils that he studied, including many from the Rancho La Brea site in California. He occupied teaching positions in Chicago, Dallas and Santa Monica and in 1928 began an acquaintance and a correspondence with Henry Wellcome who was then in the United States and appearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. – Tony Waldron, Roy Lee Moodie (1880–1934) and the beginnings of palaeopathology, *J Med Biogr*. 2015 Feb; 23(1): 8–13.

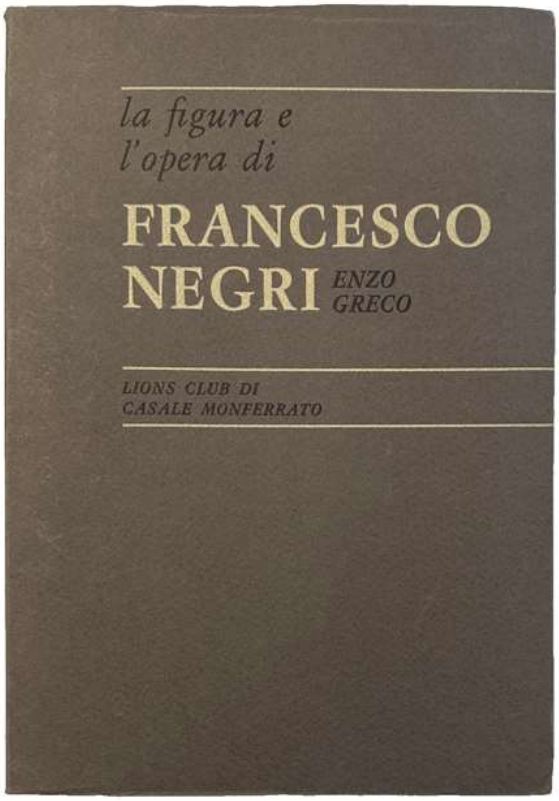


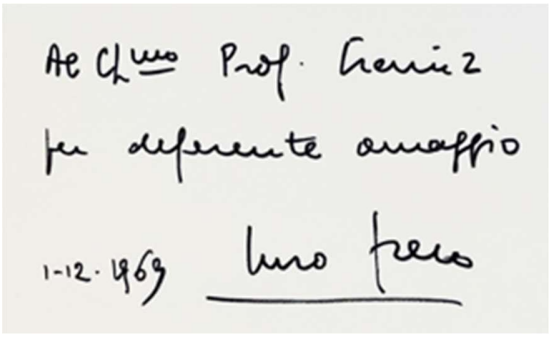
102. **NARDI, Giuseppe Michele** (1891-1963). *Spunti di Ostetricia e Pediatria Storica. Prefazionne del Prof. Fortunato Montuoro*. Torino: Ed. Minerva medica, 1937. ¶ 8vo. 48 pp. Original printed wrappers. Rubber-stamp of Franco Crainz. Fine. Rare. [M13194]

$ 45

The history of obstetrics and pediatrics from ancient philosophy, reflective of their opinions on conception, childbirth, treatment for a difficult childbirth, of abortion, and changes in breast milk. He concludes with a history of Dr. Joseph Lieutaud (1703-1780) and the causes of infant mortalities in 1776. Lieutaud was a pediatrician to the Louis XV court, and eventually the personal physician of King Louis XVI.

□ See: *Riv Stor Med.*, Jul-Dec., 1963; vol. 7: pp. 236-8.



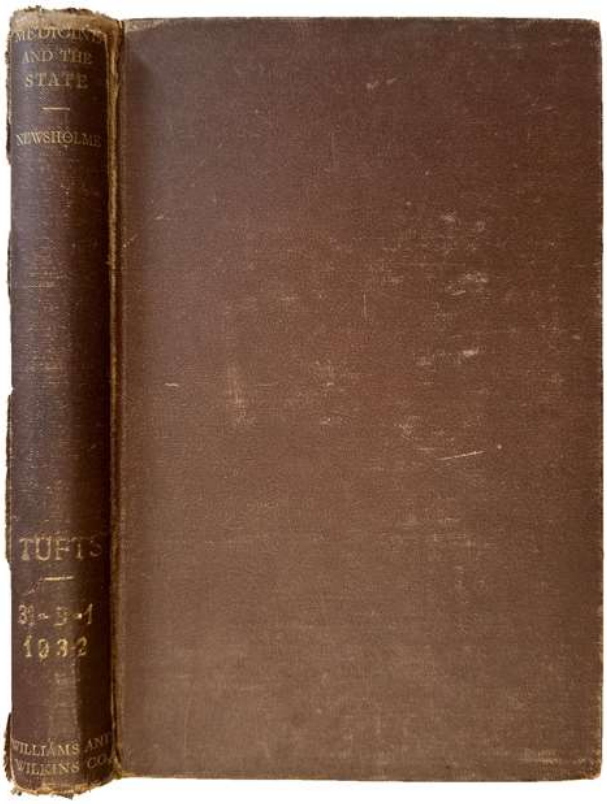


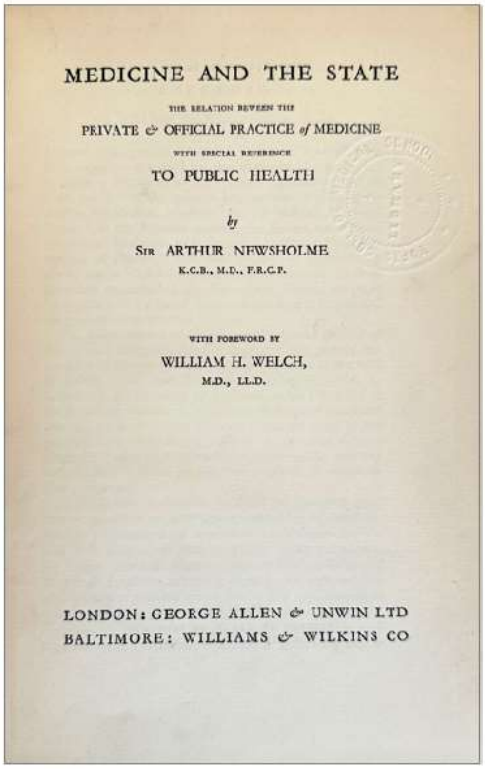
103. [**NEGRI, Francesco** (1841-1924)] **Enzo GRECO**. *La Figura e l'opera di Francesco Negri*. Torino: Lions Club di Casale Monferrato 1969. ¶ 8vo. 95, [1] pp. Illus. Brown printed wrappers. Small rubber stamp on title of Prof. F. Crainz; INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Franco Crainz. Fine. [M13197]

$ 25

LIMITED EDITION of 1000 numbered copies.

Francesco Negri, Italian pioneering photographer, known especially for his innovative work in photomicroscopy. See: Barbara Bergaglio and Pierangelo Cavanna (editors), Francesco Negri fotografo 1841-1924. Milano: Silvana, 2006.




MEDICINE AND THE STATE

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE
PRIVATE & OFFICIAL PRACTICE of MEDICINE
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO PUBLIC HEALTH

by

SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME
K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.

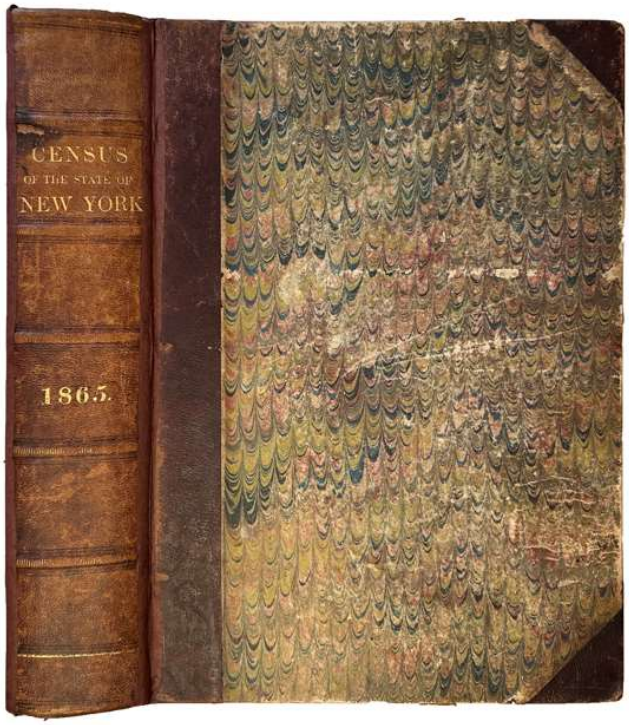
WITH FOREWORD BY
WILLIAM H. WELCH,
M.D., LL.D.

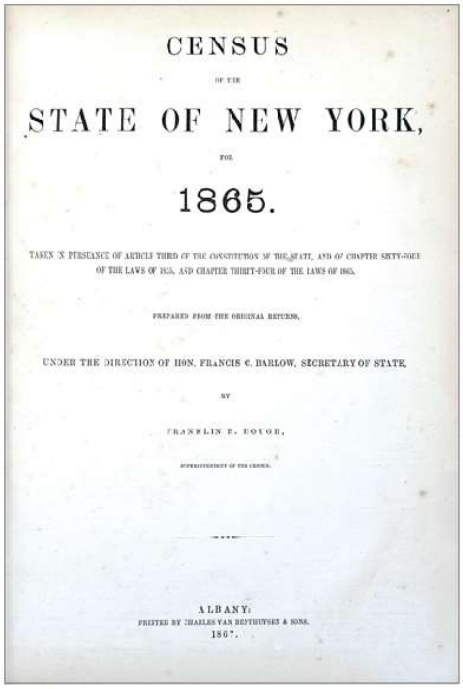
LONDON: GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN LTD
BALTIMORE: WILLIAMS & WILKINS CO

104. **NEWSHOLME, Sir Arthur** (1857-1943). *Medicine and the State; the relation between the private & official practice of medicine, with special reference to public health*. London: G. Allen & Unwin; Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1932. ¶ Small 8vo. 300, [2] pp. Original brown gilt-stamped cloth; very worn. Ex-library copy, Tufts College bookplate, title embossed. Poor.

$ 4

With a foreword by William H. Welch. Includes sections on prevention and treatment of sickness, hospital care, insurance for medical treatment, obstetrical care, pediatrics, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, preventive medicine, and more.




CENSUS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

FOR

1865.

TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE THIRD OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, AND OF CHAPTER SIXTY-FOUR OF THE LAWS OF 1855, AND CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR OF THE LAWS OF 1865.

PREPARED FROM THE ORIGINAL RETURNS,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HON. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, SECRETARY OF STATE,

BY

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

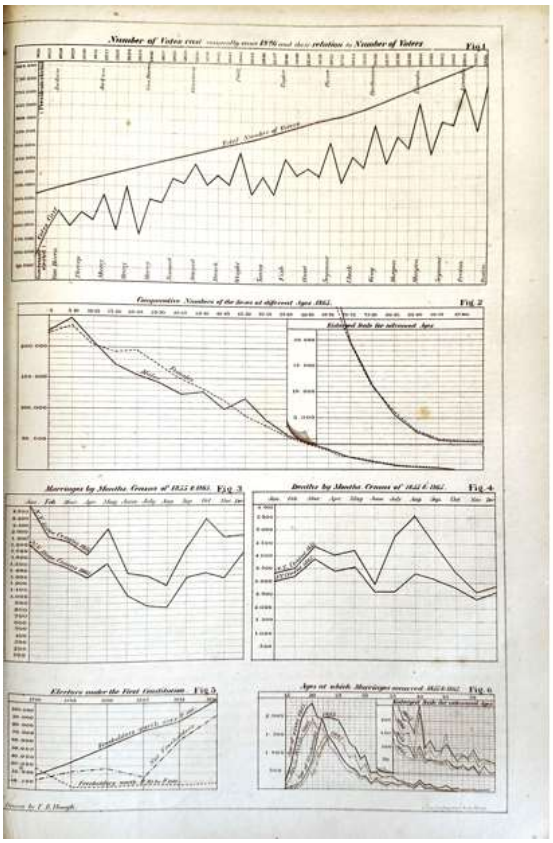
ALBANY:
PRINTED BY CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS.
1867.

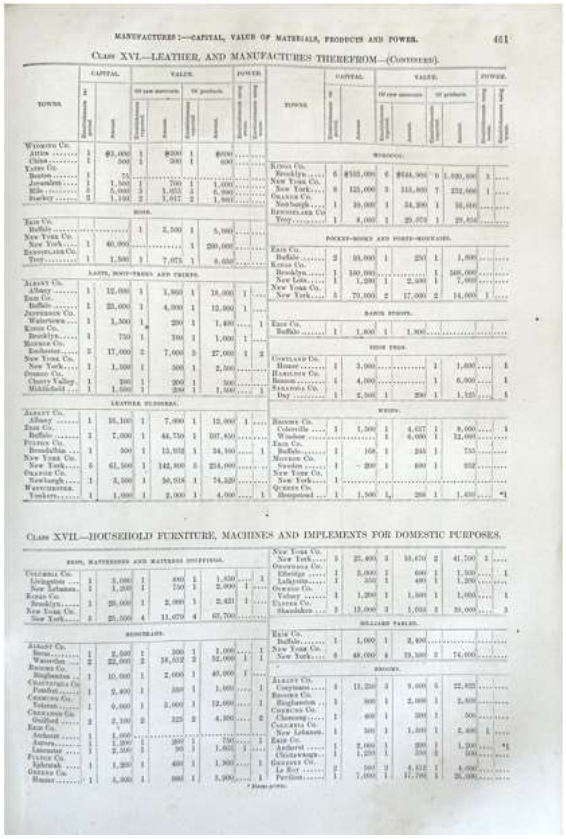
105. [**New York Census**] **HOUGH, Franklin B.** (1822-1885). *Census of the state of New York, for 1865. Taken in pursuance of article third of the Constitution of the state, and of chapter sixty-four of the laws of 1855, and chapter thirty-four of the laws of 1865. Prepared from the original returns, under the direction of Hon. Francis C. Barlow, Secretary of State*. Albany: Charles van Benthuysen & Sons, 1867. ¶ 4to. cxxvi, 743 pp. Original half maroon morocco over marbled boards, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title; joints cracked (reinforced with kozo) and extremities rubbed. Inscription on ffep.: "Presented by the Hon EP More Esq to John Service Jr, July 21, 1869. Bought at the Service auction by George Holmes and presented to HK Smith by George Holmes." Very good. RARE. [M10587]

$ 100

This massive census was conducted during the Civil War, published just 2 years after. "The immense expenditures of the war brought the burden of a heavy debt upon the country, which could only be met by taxes upon property and productive incomes, and novel schemes were devised by Congress for raising these revenues. As the Census makes inquiries concerning the amount of

capital invested in manufactures, the cost of materials and labor, and the value of products, it incidentally discloses the profits of businesses, and the amount of incomes. The utmost difficulty was therefore found in many cases, in arriving at a correct return upon these several subjects. Men otherwise intelligent, would often fail to discern, or profess to disbelieve, that the Census was not in some way connected with taxation. . .” – Preface.

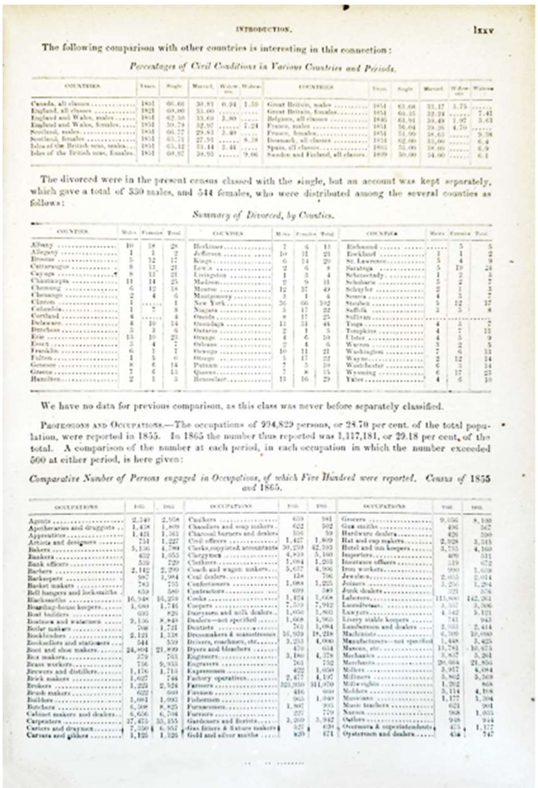


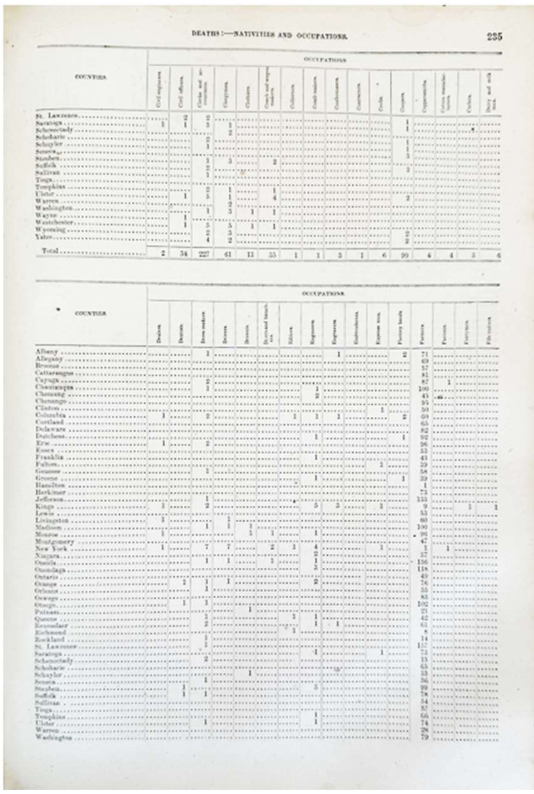


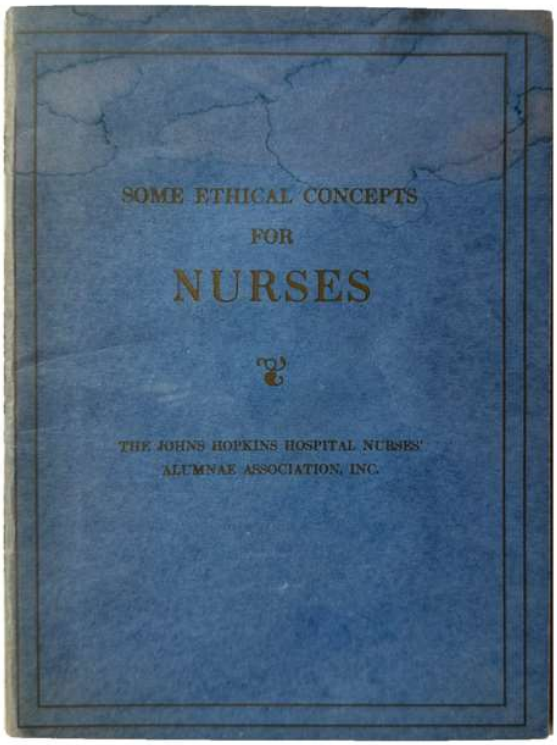
Franklin B. Hough (1822-1885), scientist, physician (practicing in Somerville in St. Lawrence County, New York), one-time mineralogist, writer, and historian. He was most important becoming the first chief of the United States Division of Forestry, the predecessor of the United States Forest Service. He was among the first in the US to call attention to the depletion of our forests, becoming known as the “father of American forestry”. “In 1854, Hough was appointed as superintendent of the 1855 New York State census, the first complete census of the state. He returned to Lewis County in 1860 to settle in Lowville, New York. The same year, he published A history of Lewis County, in the state of

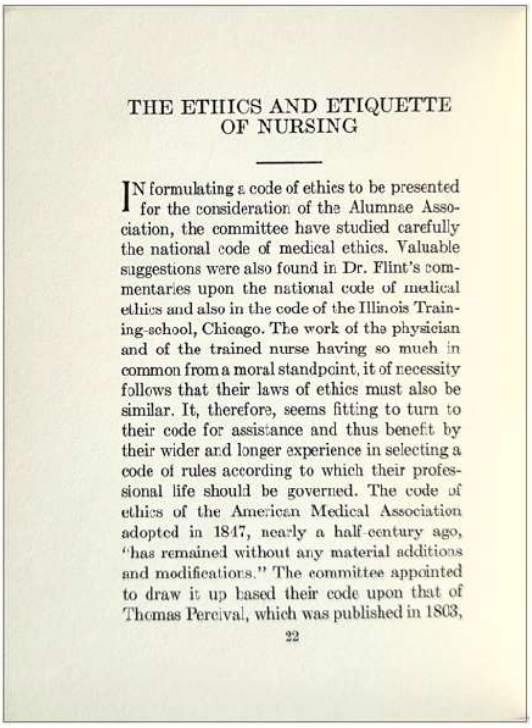
New York. In 1862, he started a periodical, The American Journal of Forestry. Due to a lack of subscribers, he retired it after only a year.

In 1861, with the advent of the American Civil War, Hough worked as an inspector for the United States Sanitary Commission. . . Ten years after supervising the 1855 New York State census, Hough returned to the job of overseeing the 1865 state census. Reviewing the returns, he noted with alarm a declining trend in the availability of timber. Finding additional evidence in the federal census of 1870, which he also supervised, he presented a paper entitled On the Duty of Governments in the Preservation of Forests to the 1873 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Portland, Maine." Hough then went on to produce the official 1877 Report on Forestry. When the Division of Forestry was established in 1881 he became its first chief. See: "Franklin B. Hough (1822-1885)". U.S. Forest Service History, Forest History Society.









THE ETHICS AND ETIQUETTE OF NURSING

IN formulating a code of ethics to be presented for the consideration of the Alumnae Association, the committee have studied carefully the national code of medical ethics. Valuable suggestions were also found in Dr. Flint's commentaries upon the national code of medical ethics and also in the code of the Illinois Training-school, Chicago. The work of the physician and of the trained nurse having so much in common from a moral standpoint, it of necessity follows that their laws of ethics must also be similar. It, therefore, seems fitting to turn to their code for assistance and thus benefit by their wider and longer experience in selecting a code of rules according to which their professional life should be governed. The code of ethics of the American Medical Association adopted in 1847, nearly a half-century ago, "has remained without any material additions and modifications." The committee appointed to draw it up based their code upon that of Thomas Percival, which was published in 1803,

22

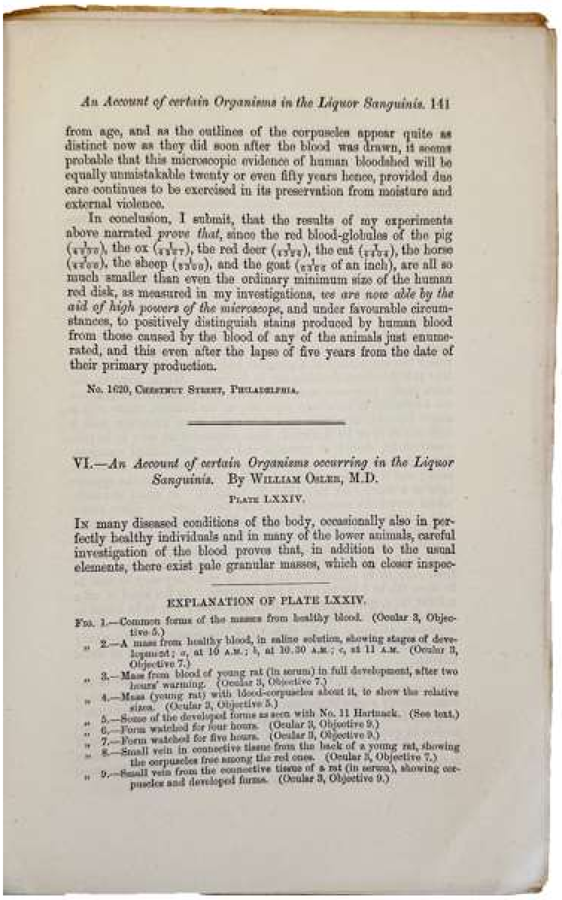
106. [NURSING] **Johns Hopkins Hospital**. *Some Ethical Concepts for Nurses. The Johns Hopkins Hospital Nurses Alumnae Association.* Baltimore, May 25, 1953. ¶ Small pamphlet. 32, [2] pp. Original grayish-blue gilt-stamped wrappers; upper cover showing waterstaining. Ownership signature of Joanne Batzinger. Good+.

$ 15

Contributing to the NURSES CODE OF ETHICS are Isabel Hampton Robb (1859-1910), Katherine de Long, Mary Heriot, Alice B. Conover. The first code for Johns Hopkins was drawn up in 1896, one of the first texts written on nursing in America.

Isabel Adams Hampton Robb was an American nurse theorist, author, nursing school administrator and early leader. Hampton was the first Superintendent of Nurses at the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, wrote several influential textbooks, and helped to found the organizations that became known as the National League for Nursing, the International Council of Nurses, and the American Nurses Association. Hampton also played a large role in advancing the social status of nursing through her work in developing a curriculum of more advanced training during her time at the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing.

PROVENANCE: Joanne Batzinger Frank (1947-) attended the Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing from 1965-68, receiving her diploma. She worked at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Mount Sinai in New York.


An Account of certain Organisms in the Liquor Sanguinis. 141

from age, and as the outlines of the corpuscles appear quite as distinct now as they did soon after the blood was drawn, it seems probable that this microscopic evidence of human bloodshed will be equally unmistakable twenty or even fifty years hence, provided due care continues to be exercised in its preservation from moisture and external violence.

In conclusion, I submit, that the results of my experiments above narrated *prove that*, since the red blood-globules of the pig ([illegible]), the ox ([illegible]), the red deer ([illegible]), the cat ([illegible]), the horse ([illegible]), the sheep ([illegible]), and the goat ([illegible] of an inch), are all so much smaller than even the ordinary minimum size of the human red disk, as measured in my investigations, *we are now able by the aid of high powers of the microscope*, and under favourable circumstances, to positively distinguish stains produced by human blood from those caused by the blood of any of the animals just enumerated, and this even after the lapse of five years from the date of their primary production.

No. 1020, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

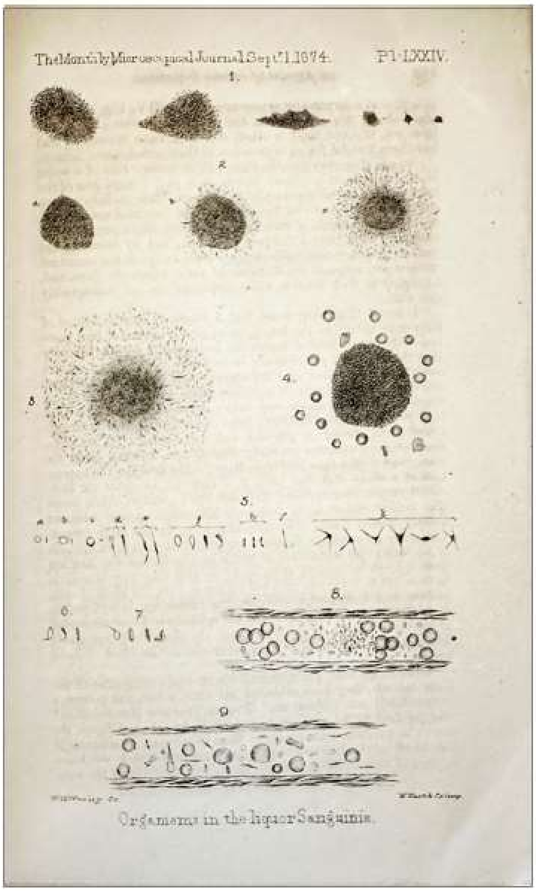
VI.—*An Account of certain Organisms occurring in the Liquor Sanguinis.* By William Osler, M.D.

Plate LXXIV.

In many diseased conditions of the body, occasionally also in perfectly healthy individuals and in many of the lower animals, careful investigation of the blood proves that, in addition to the usual elements, there exist pale granular masses, which on closer inspec-

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXXIV.

Fig. 1.—Common forms of the masses from healthy blood. (Ocular 3, Objective 5.)
" 2.—A mass from healthy blood, in saline solution, showing stages of development; *a*, at 10 A.M.; *b*, at 10.30 A.M.; *c*, at 11 A.M. (Ocular 3, Objective 7.)
" 3.—Mass from blood of young rat (in serum) in full development, after two hours' warming. (Ocular 3, Objective 7.)
" 4.—Mass (young rat) with blood-corpuscles about it, to show the relative sizes. (Ocular 3, Objective 5.)
" 5.—Some of the developed forms as seen with No. 11 Hartnack. (See text.)
" 6.—Form watched for four hours. (Ocular 3, Objective 9.)
" 7.—Form watched for five hours. (Ocular 3, Objective 9.)
" 8.—Small vein in connective tissue from the back of a young rat, showing the corpuscles free among the red ones. (Ocular 3, Objective 7.)
" 9.—Small vein from the connective tissue of a rat (in serum), showing corpuscles and developed forms. (Ocular 3, Objective 9.)



107. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *An account of certain organisms occurring in the liquor sanguinis.* Extract. London: MMJ, [1874]. ¶ *Monthly Microscopical Journal*, 1874. Small 8vo. pp. 141-148. Disbound.

$ 50

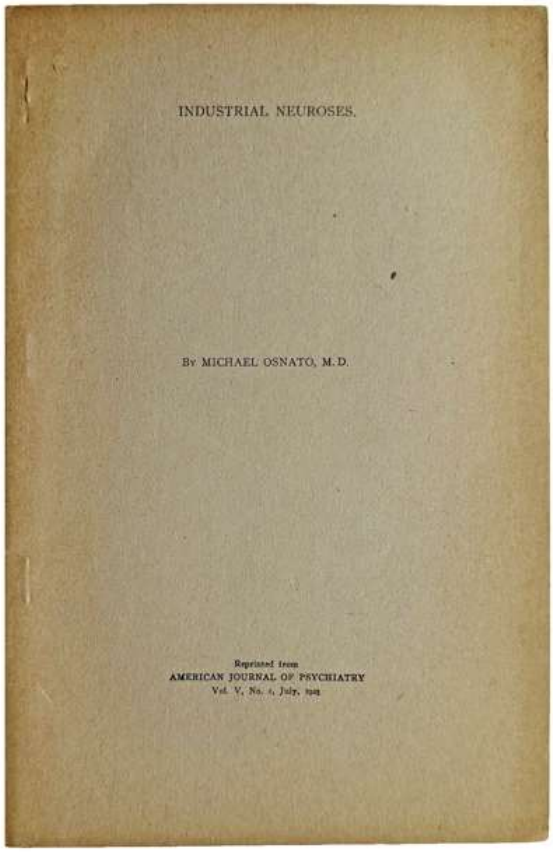
"In many diseased conditions of the body, occasionally also in perfectly healthy individuals and in many of the lower animals, careful investigation of the blood proves that, in addition to the usual elements, there exist pale granular masses, which on closer inspection present a corpuscular appearance (Plate V. fig. 1). There are probably few observers in the habit of examining blood who have not, at some time or other, met with these structures, and have been puzzled for an explanation of their presence and nature. In size they vary greatly, from

half or quarter that of a white blood-corpuscle, to enormous masses occupying a large area of the field or even stretching completely across it. They usually assume a somewhat round or oval form, but may be elongated and narrow, or, from the existence of numerous projections, offer a very irregular outline. They have a compact solid look, and by focusing are seen to possess considerable depth; while in specimens examined without any reagents the filaments of fibrin adhere to them, and, entangled in their interior, white corpuscles are not unfrequently met with." [Abstract]

"His laboratory notebook indicates that in June he had started on a new quest, for beginning with the date 14/6/73 the entries are accompanied by drawings labelled 'Colourless elements of my blood'. In the course of this investigation he very soon ran across some peculiar globoid bodies which he attempted to illustrate, and on certain days he found them 'very plentiful.' . . . These studies occupied his time from June to October, and this summer's work was the basis of his first and possibly his most important contribution to knowledge. Though a few previous investigators had observed these bodies, which came to be called blood platelets, or the third element of the blood, and which play an important rôle in the phenomenon of clotting, they had never before been so thoroughly studied, and none of his predecessors had actually seen them in the circulating blood. The observations, which had been conducted with great originality and been carefully described, were assembled the next spring on his return from the Continent, when Sanderson presented them before the Royal Society [another version – also from 1874 – is offered here]. The most important fact brought out by the study, and which was quite novel, was that these 'elementary particles' as they were called, are discrete in the circulating blood and never clumped, as is always the case after blood is drawn; Osler's figure showing them within a small vein is still in use in text-books of histology" – Cushing, *Life of Sir William Osler*, I, pp. 104-05 and 119.

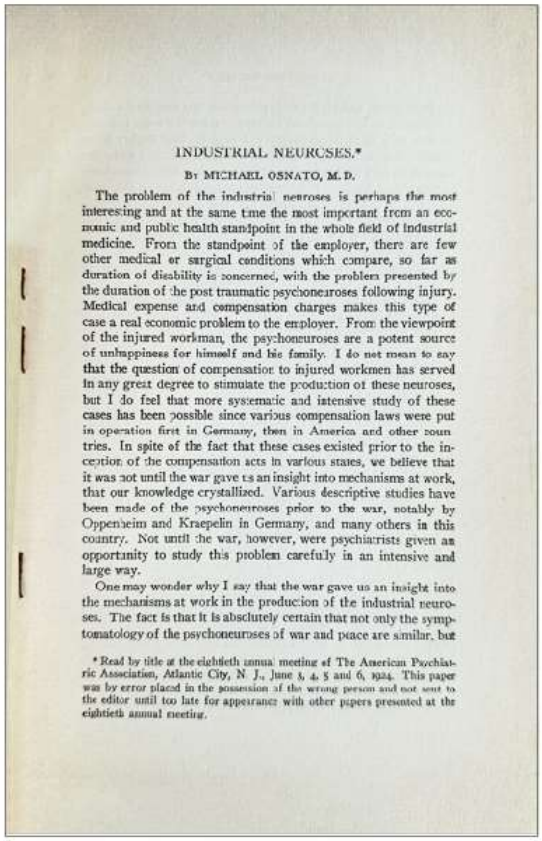
"One of the best early descriptions of the blood platelets was given by Osler. He noticed that white thrombi were almost entirely composed of them." – Garrison and Morton 875.

See: Golden & Roland 5 (published in various places); Wintrobe, Maxwell M. *Blood, pure and eloquent: A story of discovery, of people, and of ideas*, New York, 1980.


INDUSTRIAL NEUROSES.

By MICHAEL OSNATO, M.D.

Reprinted from
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY
Vol. V, No. 1, July, 1925


INDUSTRIAL NEUROSES.*

By MICHAEL OSNATO, M. D.

The problem of the industrial neuroses is perhaps the most interesting and at the same time the most important from an economic and public health standpoint in the whole field of industrial medicine. From the standpoint of the employer, there are few other medical or surgical conditions which compare, so far as duration of disability is concerned, with the problem presented by the duration of the post traumatic psychoneuroses following injury. Medical expense and compensation charges makes this type of case a real economic problem to the employer. From the viewpoint of the injured workman, the psychoneuroses are a potent source of unhappiness for himself and his family. I do not mean to say that the question of compensation to injured workmen has served in any great degree to stimulate the production of these neuroses, but I do feel that more systematic and intensive study of these cases has been possible since various compensation laws were put in operation first in Germany, then in America and other countries. In spite of the fact that these cases existed prior to the inception of the compensation acts in various states, we believe that it was not until the war gave us an insight into mechanisms at work, that our knowledge crystallized. Various descriptive studies have been made of the psychoneuroses prior to the war, notably by Oppenheim and Kraepelin in Germany, and many others in this country. Not until the war, however, were psychiatrists given an opportunity to study this problem carefully in an intensive and large way.

One may wonder why I say that the war gave us an insight into the mechanisms at work in the production of the industrial neuroses. The fact is that it is absolutely certain that not only the symptomatology of the psychoneuroses of war and peace are similar, but

* Read by title at the eightieth annual meeting of The American Psychiatric Association, Atlantic City, N. J., June 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1924. This paper was by error placed in the possession of the wrong person and not sent to the editor until too late for appearance with other papers presented at the eightieth annual meeting.

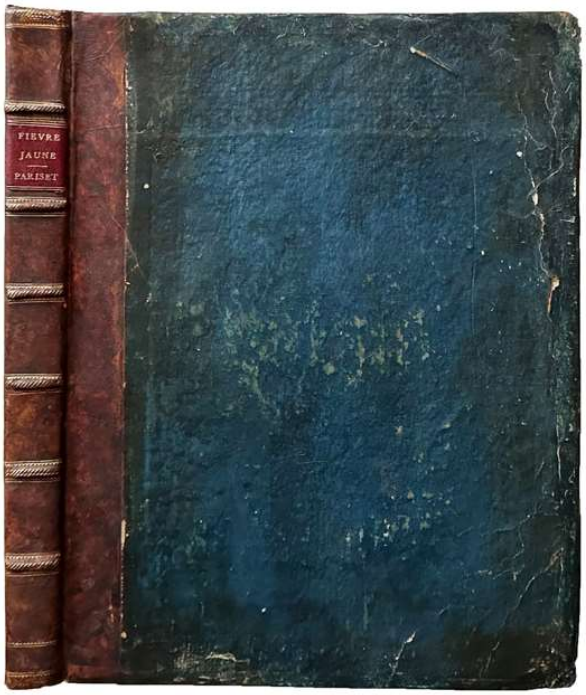
108. **OSNATO, Michael**. *"Industrial Neuroses"*. [Offprint]. *AMJP*, 1925. ¶ Ser.: *American Journal of Psychiatry*, vol. V, no. 1, July 1925. 8vo. pp. 117-131, [1]. Printed wrappers. Very good.

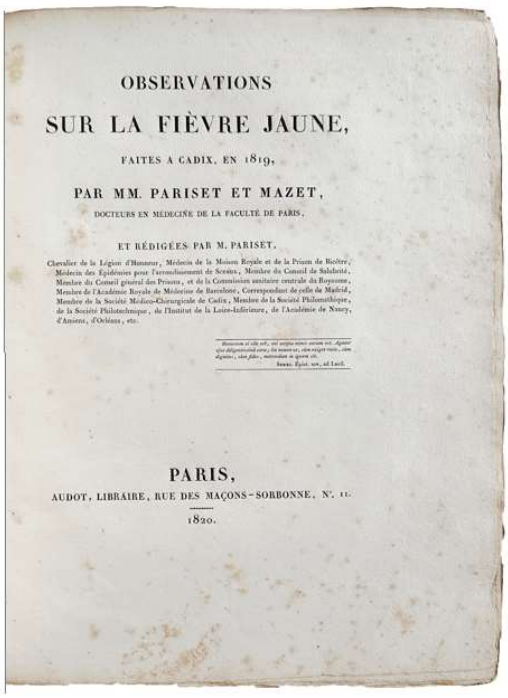
$ 10

The problem of the industrial neuroses is perhaps the interesting and at the same time the most important from nomic and public health standpoint in the whole field of industrial medicine. From the standpoint of the employer, there are few other medical or surgical conditions which compare, so far as duration of disability is concerned, with the problem presented by the duration of the post traumatic psychoneuroses following injury. Medical expense and compensation charges makes this type of real economic problem to the employer. From the viewpoint of the injured workman, the psychoneuroses are a potent source of unhappiness for himself and his family. I do not mean to say

that the question of compensation to injured workmen has served in any great degree to stimulate the production of these neuroses, but I do feel that more systematic and intensive study of these cases has been possible since various compensation laws were put in operation first in Germany, then in America and other countries. In spite of the fact that these cases existed prior to the inception of the compensation acts in various states, we believe that was not until the war gave us an insight into mechanisms at work, that our knowledge crystallized. Various descriptive studies have been made of the psychoneuroses prior to the war, notably by Oppenheim and Kraepelin in Germany, and many others in this country. Not until the war, however, were psychiatrists given an opportunity to study this problem carefully in an intensive and large way. – author.

[109]




OBSERVATIONS

SUR LA FIÈVRE JAUNE,

FAITES A CADIX, EN 1819,

PAR MM. PARISET ET MAZET,

DOCTEURS EN MEDECINE DE LA FACULTÉ DE PARIS,

ET RÉDIGÉES PAR M. PARISET,

PARIS,

AUDOT, LIBRAIRE, RUE DES MAÇONS-SORBONNE, N°. 11.

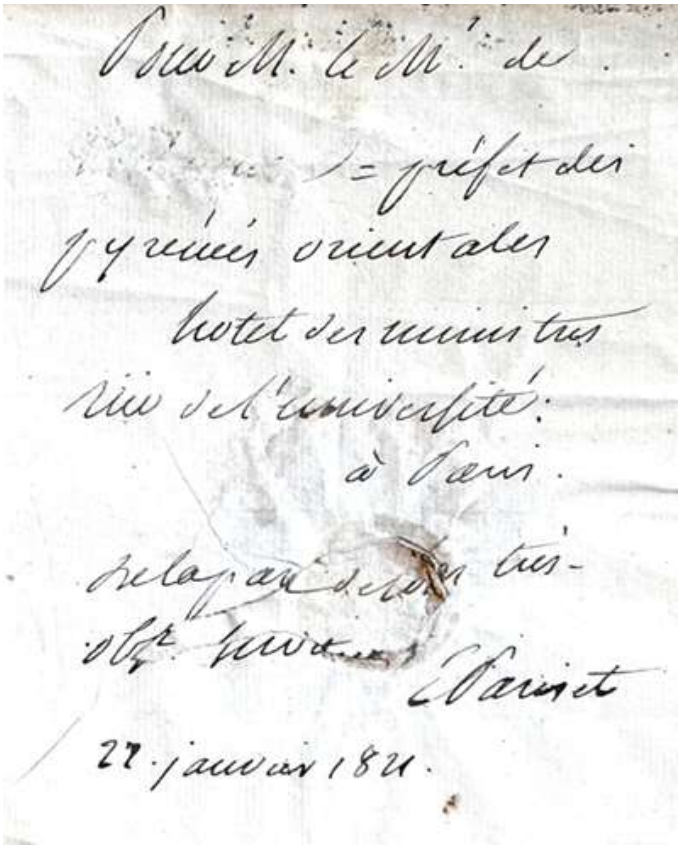
1820.

With a Signed Certificate by Pariset
The First Book to Illustrate Yellow Fever in Color

109. **PARISET, Etienne P.** (1770-1847) ; **André MAZET** (1793-1821). *Observations sur la Fièvre Jaune, Faites a Cadix, en 1819…* Paris: Audot, 1820. ¶ 4to. [vi], vi, 144 pp. Half-title, 5 hand-colored lithographic plates by Lasteyrie; lightly foxed. Recent antique-style quarter calf, spine with six raised bands, gilt decorated, red leather spine label, original blue boards; some minor repairs. Fine. Uncommon.

$ 1,500

FIRST EDITION. With a signed presentation certificate, in manuscript: “Pour M. le M[inistre] de [erased] = préfet des / Pyrnées Orientales / hôtel des ministres / rue de l’université / á Paris / de la part de son très ob[éissant] serviteur / E. Pariset, 27 janvier 1821” [mounted on the front pastedown].



Observations on the yellow fever epidemic, as described by Pariset and Mazet at Cadiz, Spain, in 1819. Four remarkable hand-colored lithographic plates show portraits of an infected man followed by another plate showing eight depictions of tongues in different color variations recorded during the progress of the disease.

The plates were produced by the celebrated Comte Charles de Lasteyrie (1759-1849), who, contemporaneously with Godefroy Engelmann, established one of the earliest commercial lithograph companies in France.

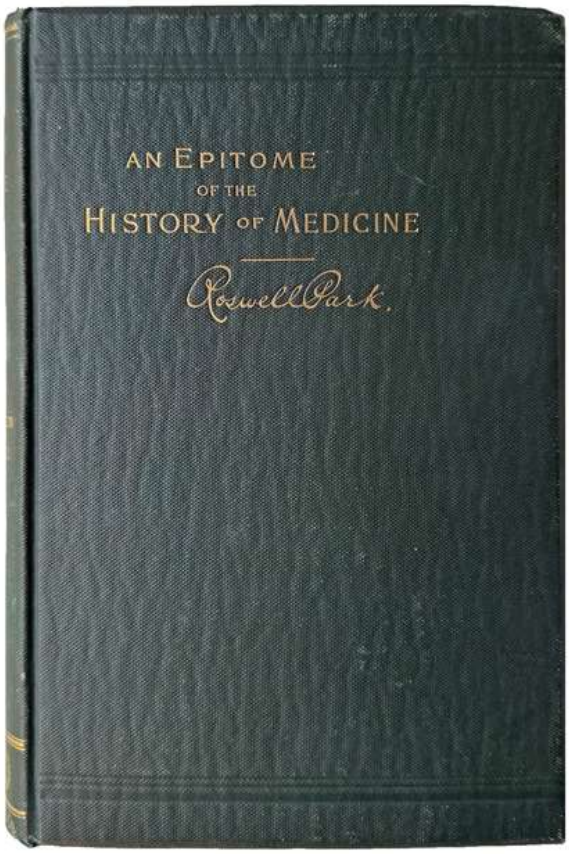
Mazet died two years after the publication of this book, a victim of yellow fever contracted during a similar expedition to Barcelona. Pariset was also affected by yellow fever during his visit to Spain.

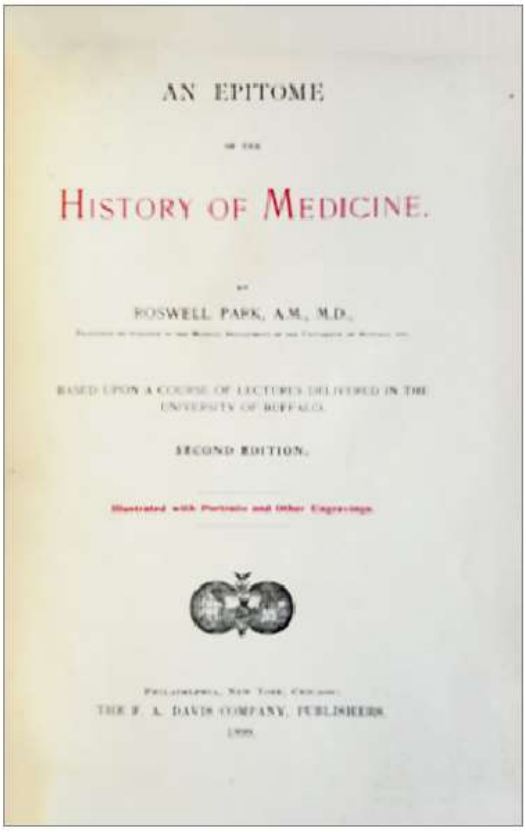
See: Estes, J. Worth, & Billy G. Smith (editors), *A Melancholy Scene of Devastation; the public response to the 1793 Philadelphia Yellow Fever Epidemic*. College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1997. Plates 3-4, caption: "These are perhaps the first illustrations showing early and late stages of yellow fever in color. The first plate emphasizes the patient's red face, bloodshot eyes, and purple lips, while

the second points up black vomit and nosebleeds; unexpectedly, jaundice is not noticeable in either plate.

The London Medical and Physical Journal, vol. 48, 1822, p. 254-263. Offers a detailed critical review of this work.

□ Weber, *History of Lithography*, pp. 51-54.





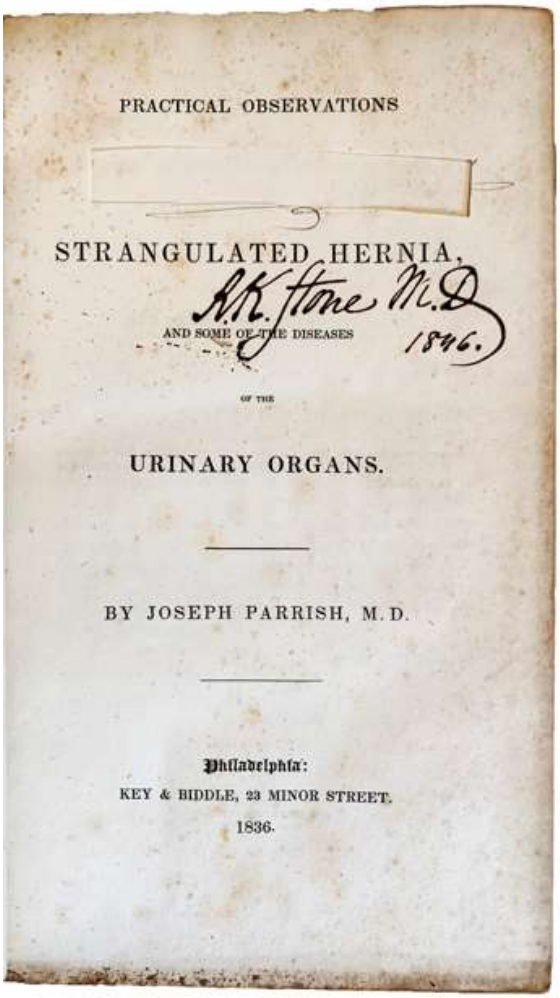
110. **PARK, Roswell** (1852-1914). *An Epitome of the History of Medicine; Based upon a Course of Lectures Delivered in the University of Buffalo.* Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, 1899. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 370 pp. Title printed in red & black. 56 figures, index. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; inner joints reinforced with kozo, covers rubbed. Ex-library copy, with the bookplate of the Rhode Island Medical Society. Generally very good.

$ 20

Second edition. Park writes a thorough history, well in advance of the 20th century works that became the standard. He also addresses specific topics by

chapter: Medicine in America, The History of Anesthesia, History of Antisepsis, History of Dentistry.

□ Cordasco 90-6456; Garrison, p. 647; Reynolds 3264; Waller 14523 (1901 ed.).


PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

STRANGULATED HERNIA,

R.K. Stone M.D. 1846.

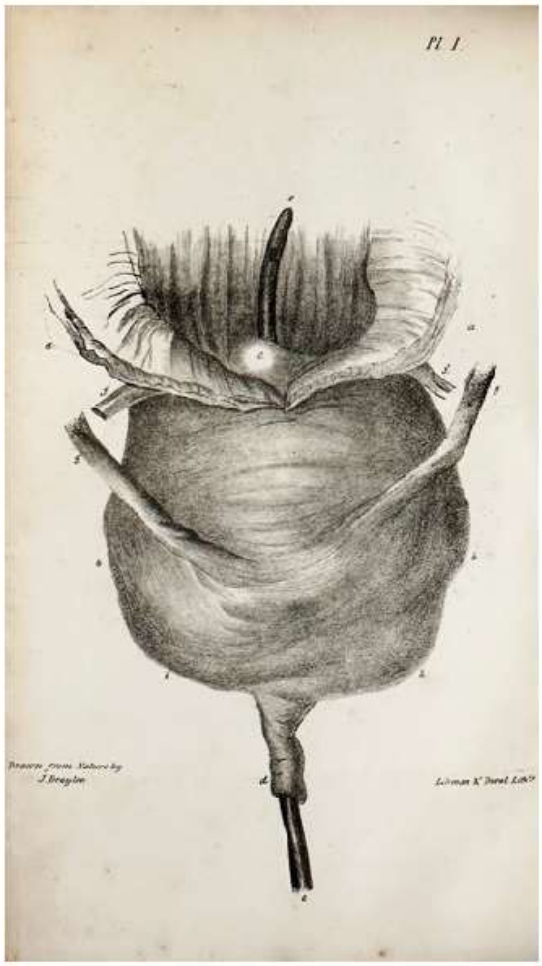
AND SOME OF THE DISEASES

OF THE

URINARY ORGANS.

BY JOSEPH PARRISH, M.D.

Philadelphia:
KEY & BIDDLE, 23 MINOR STREET.
1836.

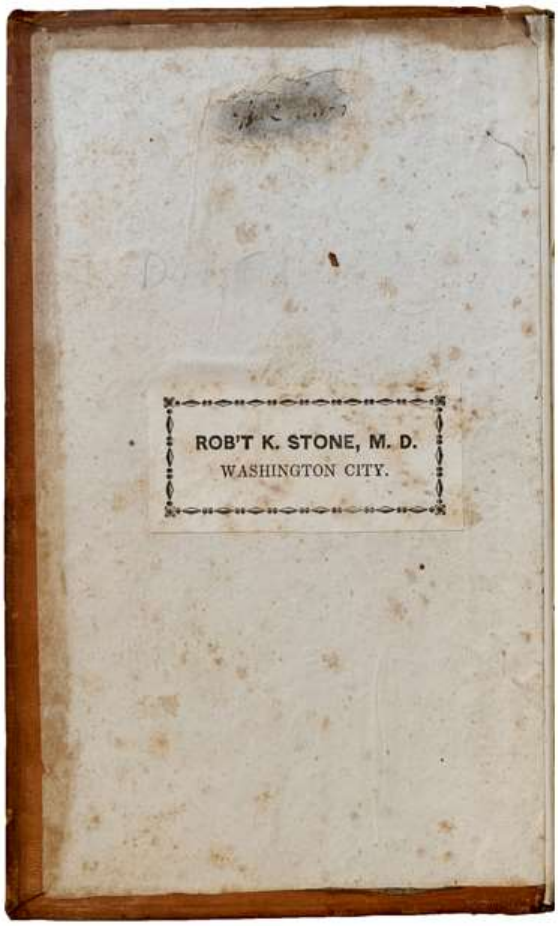


111. **PARRISH, Joseph** (1779-1840). *Practical Observations on Strangulated Hernia, and some of the diseases of the urinary organs*. Philadelphia: Key & Biddle, 1836. ¶ 232 x 143 mm. 8vo. xvii, 330 pp. 4 LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES; light foxing, about half of the text moderately browned. Contemporary full brown sheep, gilt spine, black leather spine label, rebacked with speckled gilt-lined calf. Bookplates of Robert K. Stone and Alfred Heacock Whittaker. Ownership signature of R. K. Stone, M. D., 1846 on title. Another ownership signature on title has been cut away,

eliminating the printed word "on". Very good. Personal Copy of Dr. Robert K. Stone, physician to Abraham Lincoln. [M14575]

$ 200

FIRST EDITION. Based on seventy-five detailed case reports, Parrish's Practical observations on strangulated hernia provides an excellent account of early nineteenth-century treatment of strangulated hernia and bladder and prostate problems. The book is dedicated to Philip Syng Physick (1768-1837). Parrish succeeded Physick in 1816 as surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Joseph Parrish was born in Philadelphia where he began his medical studies under Caspar Wistar and took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. Parrish was one of the foremost physicians in Philadelphia. He was associated with the Philadelphia Dispensary, the Pennsylvania Hospital, Wills' Hospital, and was an active member of the College of Physicians. Parrish also took an active interest in natural history.

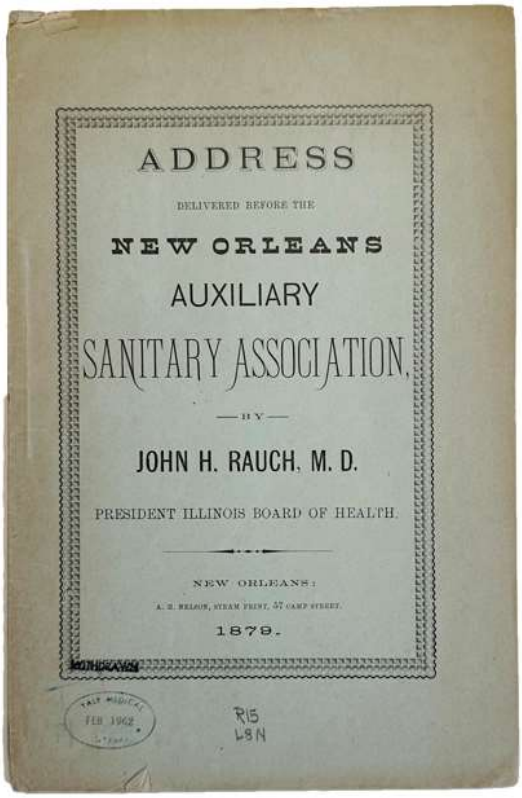


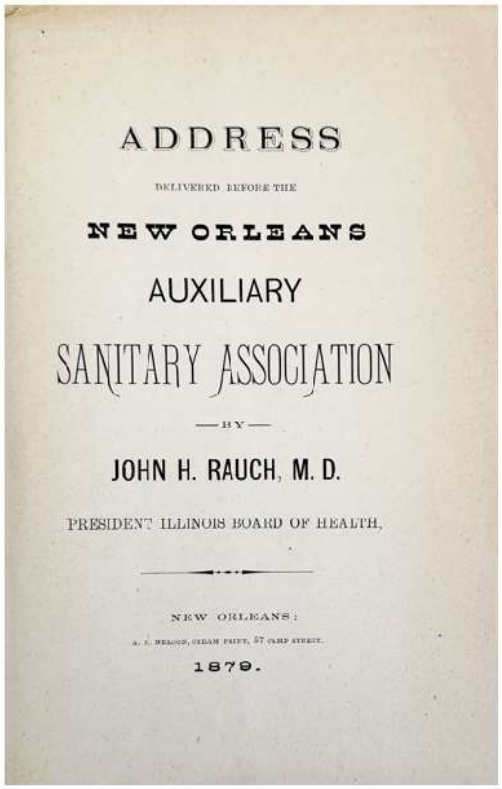
PROVENANCE: [1] Robert King Stone (1822-1872) was an anatomist from Washington D. C., where he was born. He took an A.B. from Princeton in1842 and apprenticed under Dr. Thomas Miller in medicine in Washington. Stone studied at the National Medical College and then went to the University of Pennsylvania where he took his M.D. in 1845. In 1846 he went to Europe and studied the practices of hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Vienna, and Paris. He returned to Washington in 1847 where he began general practice, eventually rising to the chair of anatomy and physiology at the National Medical College. He specialized in ophthalmic and aural surgery. He was professor at Columbian College Medical School (predecessor to today's George Washington University School of Medicine). Stone served U.S. President Abraham Lincoln during the years of the American Civil War, frequently treating maladies from the Lincoln family. Stone was present at Lincoln's deathbed and at his autopsy in 1865.

On page 79 of this book Stone wrote: "I had a similar case . . . Wash. D. C. 1858. – Strangulated femoral hernia – after the operation, the symptoms instantly ceased: but she had no operation of the bowels for eight days – indeed the external wound was entirely healed before any discharge took place from the anus." Signed by Stone.

PROVENANCE: [2] Dr. Alfred Heacock Whittaker (1894-1983), received his M.D. degree from Ohio. State University, 1917; did research work at the University of Michigan and Western Reserve University; was house surgeon in the Cornell Branch of Bellevue Hospital; served at Roosevelt Hospital, N.Y.C. He built a substantial home library and especially enjoyed the writings of Charles Dickens.

□ Blocker, p. 303; Cordasco 30-0679; Kelly & Burrage, pp.941-942; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States*, GS13; Wellcome IV, p. 309.

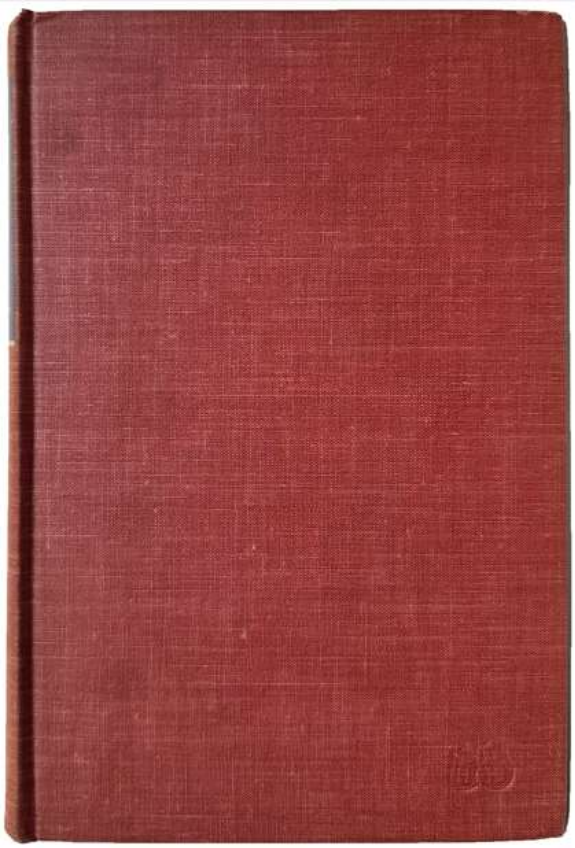


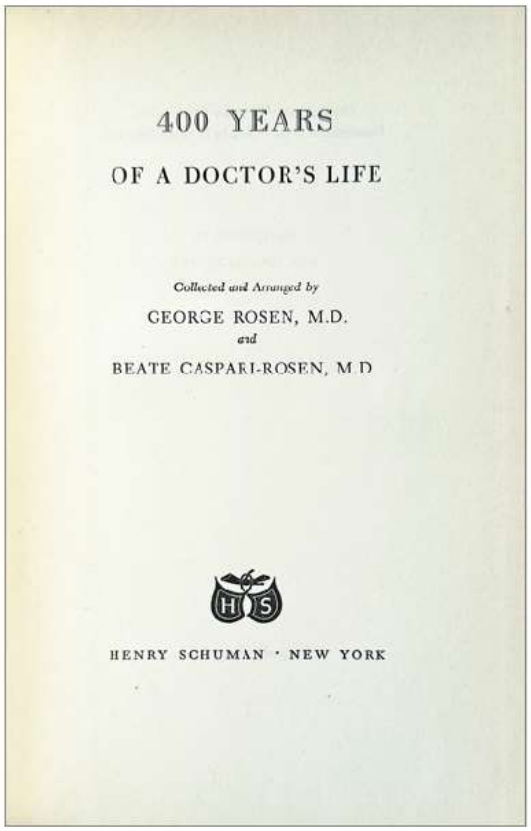


112. **RAUCH, John Henry** (1828-1894); **New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association**. *Address delivered before the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association.* New Orleans: A.H. Nelson, 1879. ¶ 8vo. 13, [1] pp. Original pale green printed wrappers; a bit of wear to upper corner. Small prior ownership rubber-stamp of Yale Medical. Very good. Very scarce.

$ 19

John Henry Rauch was an American sanitarian. He brought attention to public health problems posed by cemeteries in large cities and handled the public health emergencies posed by the Chicago fire of 1871. He was the founding president of the Illinois State Board of Health. During the Civil War, he served as assistant medical director of the Army of Virginia, and then in Louisiana, until 1864. In 1878–79 the yellow fever epidemics in the southern United States engaged his attention, resulting in the formation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley and the establishment of the River Inspection Service of the National Board of Health, inaugurated by Rauch in 1879. His investigations on the relation of smallpox to foreign immigration are embodied in an address before the National conference of state boards of health at St. Louis (1884).





113. **ROSEN, George** (1910-1977); **Beate CASPARI-ROSEN** (1910-1995). *400 Years of a Doctor's Life*. New York: Henry Schuman, 1947. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [1], 429, [1] pp. Original rust gilt-stamped cloth, spine with a colored grayish-toned section representing a label. Ownership name of Geo H. Coleman, from another, 1948. Very good.

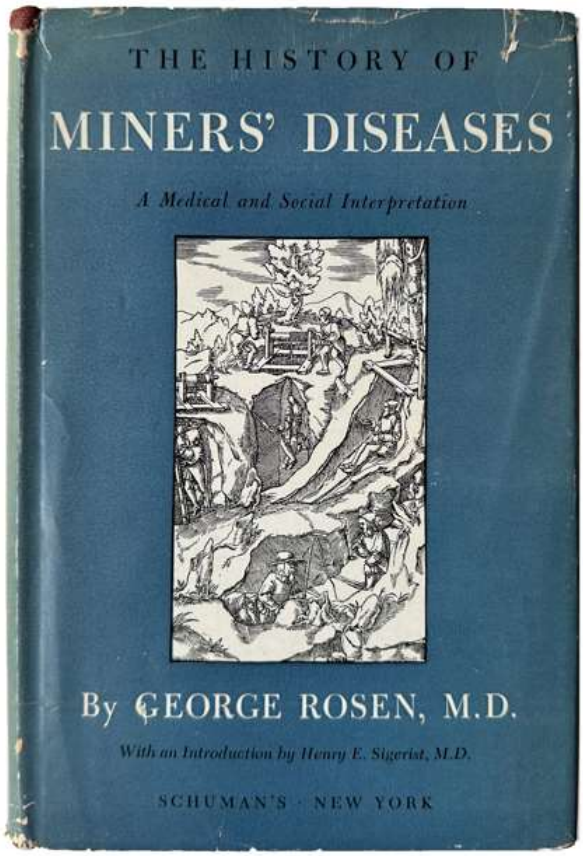
$ 6

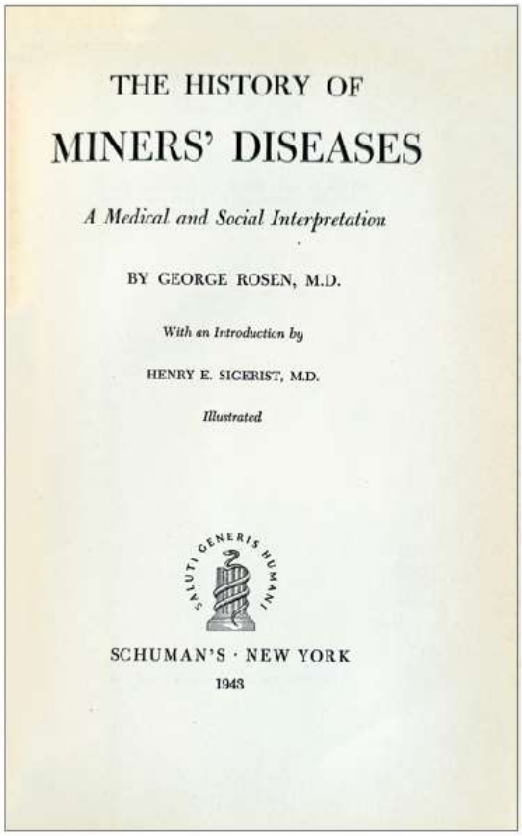
An anthology of numerous personalities in the history of medical science.

Rosen "was regarded, nationally and internationally, as one of the elder statesmen and preeminent scholars of the history of medicine, a distinction earned through some forty years of unremitting research in archives and libraries in the United States and abroad." – Viseltear.

Rosen and his wife Beate met at the University of Berlin while both were medical students, and they were married in 1933. Together they wrote *The History of Miners' Diseases: A Medical and Social Interpretation*, in 1944, their first

book. Rosen continued to write on the history of medicine throughout his career. See: Arthur J. Viseltear, George Rosen, M.D., Ph.D.', *The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*, 50 (1977), 537-542.



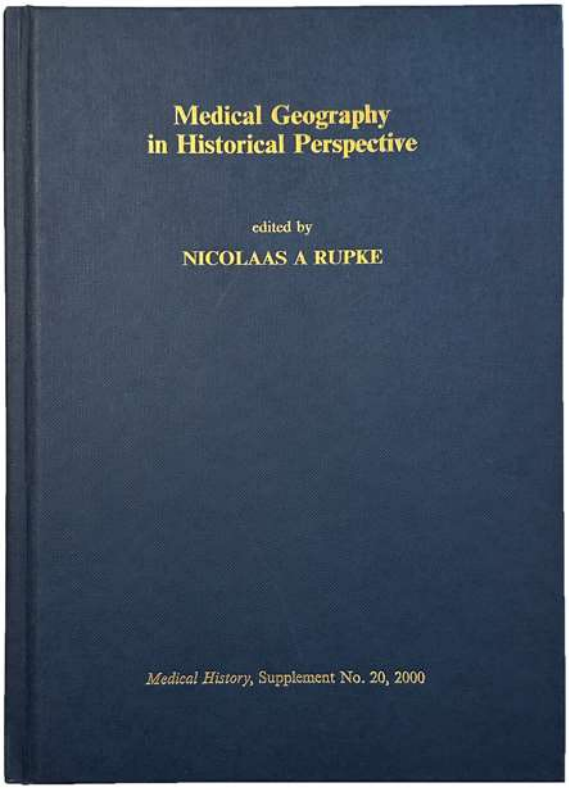


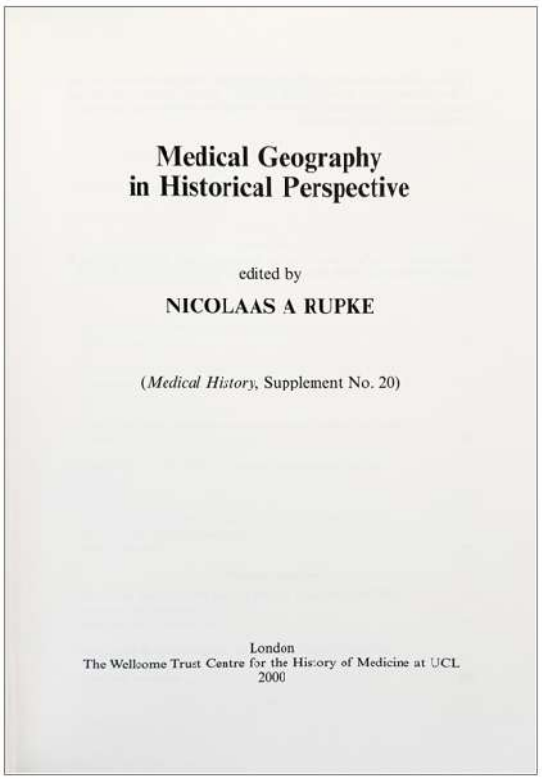
114. **ROSEN, George** (1910-1977). *The History of Miners' Diseases. A medical and social interpretation*. New York: Schuman's, 1943. ¶ 8vo. xii, 490 pp. Frontispiece, plates, index. Original burgundy gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket extremities worn. Bookplate and signature of Arthur L. Frank, New York. Very good.

$ 36.95

A comprehensive history of miners' diseases from prehistoric times to the end of the nineteenth century. With an introduction by Henry E. Sigerist.

□ Garrison and Morton 2136.





115. **RUPKE, Nicolaas A.** *Medical Geography in Historical Perspective.* London: Wellcome Trust Centre, 2000. ¶ Series: *Medical History*, Supplement no. 20. 8vo. xii, 227, [1] pp. Color plate, figs., index. Navy gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine. M13566

$ 20

"Research in the geography of health, disease, and disability has always occupied an ambiguous position within the discipline of geography. Historians of science and medicine have traced the genealogy of medical geography back to the Enlightenment, and medical geographic approaches today inform a wide variety of research endeavors in the social and behavioral sciences. Yet until the 1990s, historians of the discipline of geography neglected this subfield. In their more reflective moments, modern medical geographers imagine themselves to be carrying the torch for an ancient tradition stretching back to Hippocrates; their programmatic statements and reviews, however, maintain that modern medical geographic research originated in the Second World War. It is wonderful, then, to see that they can now turn to works such as Medical Geography in Historical Perspective for a sense of the overall movement and evolution within their field.

The essays in this volume were compiled by Nicolaas Rupke after a symposium with the same title held at the George-August-Universitat Gottingen in June 1996. The Rupke collection focuses on the contributions of particular geographers, physicians, or national schools during the nineteenth century, a period when medical geography was considered (at least according to Ronald Numbers, p. 217) to be the "queen" of the medical sciences. This was also a time of intense colonial expansion, and many of the contributions focus on the role of medical [End Page 617] geography as an applied imperial science. For this period before the establishment of the discipline of geography, deciding which discourses of colonialism were distinctly "medical geographic" can sometimes be difficult, and the contributors to this collection employ definitions of medical geography that are often in conflict. This weakness is countered nicely in an introductory essay by Conevery Bolton Valeneius that considers the familial relations between kindred traditions of research in geography and health.

For heuristic purposes, I distinguish three distinct orientations to research practice in contemporary medical geography. These orientations are associated with a disease geography tradition with roots in ecological analysis; a geography of health tradition, drawing more on cultural methodologies; and a health care or health services geography tradition concerned with planning and policy interventions.1 By my own accounting, contributors to the Rupke volume treat the first two of these traditions well, but neglect the third.

Most of the contributors are concerned with disease geography and disease-mapping approaches. Understandably, given the location of the conference that resulted in the edited collection, German disease geography of the nineteenth century is most completely represented, with a special emphasis by Nicolaas Rupke and his fellow researchers on the influential statistical and representational methods of Alexander von Humboldt. Yet authors explore other national contexts as well, including the French, Dutch, Australian, and American colonial spheres. Michael Osborne (analyzing French medical geography and cartography) and Mark Harrison (analyzing medical topography in British India) offer useful theoretical insights on health geography's role in the colonies. Together, they challenge the historiographic commonplace (associated with Edward Said) whereby local medical topographies are assumed

to contribute seamlessly to a unified "Orientialist" worldview.2 Osborne and Harrison find that techniques of landscape analysis significantly inform discourses of colonial resistance as well. . .." – *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Volume 76, Number 3, Fall 2002.

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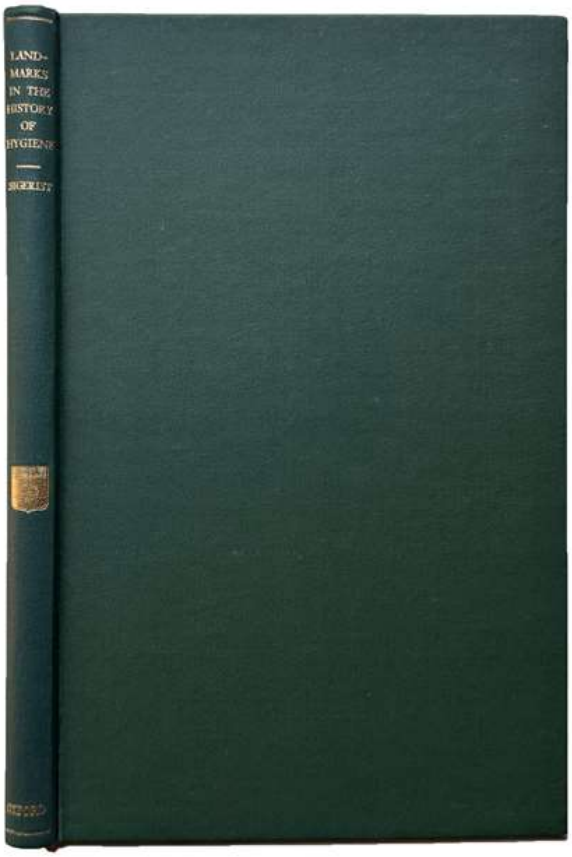

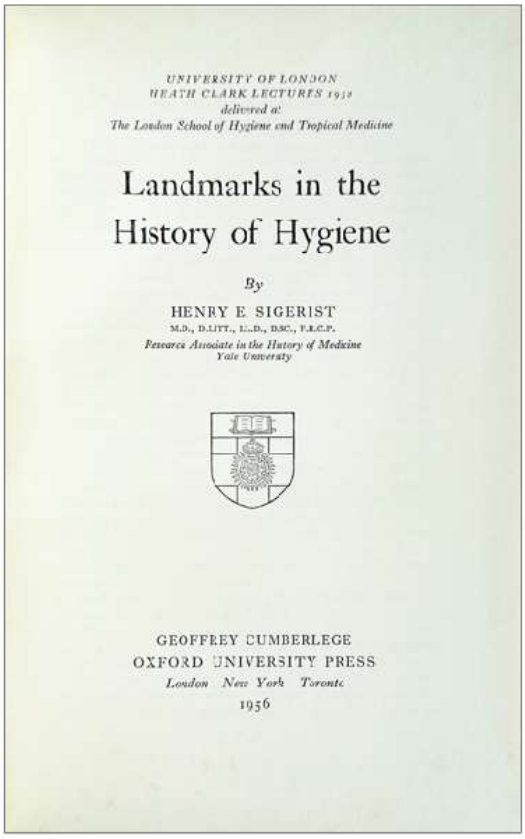

116. **SIGERIST, Henry E.** (1891-1957). *Landmarks in the History of Hygiene*. London: Oxford University Press, 1956. ¶ 8vo. viii, [2], 78, [2] pp. 4 figures, index. Original gilt-stamped green cloth. Bookplate of Marshall Laird. Very good.

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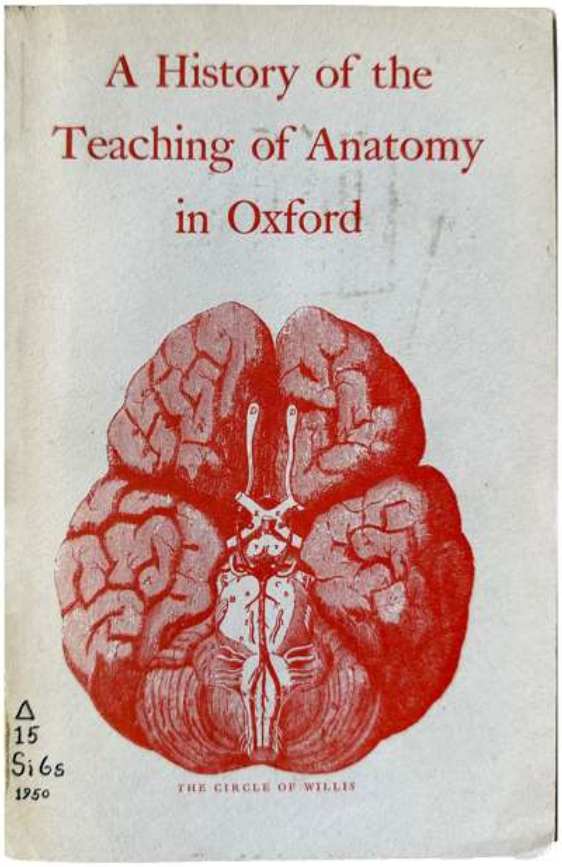
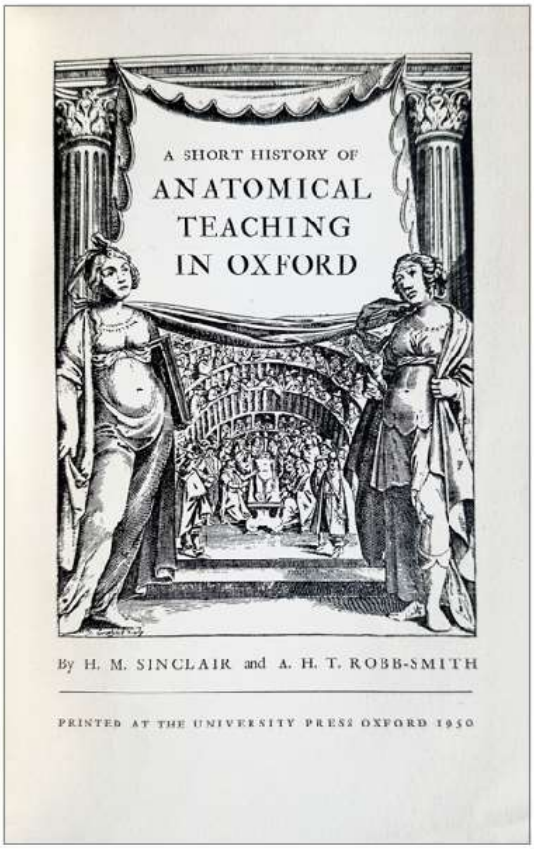
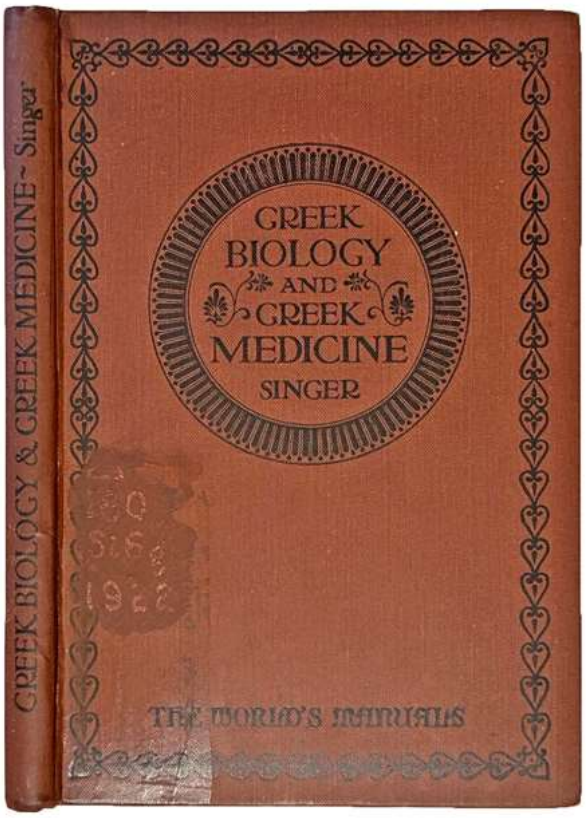




117. **SINCLAIR, H.M.**; **A.H.R. ROBB-SMITH**. *A Short History of Anatomical Teaching in Oxford*. Oxford: University Press, 1950. ¶ Small 8vo. 81, [1] pp. 21 plates, large folding table. Gray wrappers with red stamping; rubbed, somewhat toned. Ex-library copy – bookplate of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; rear pocket. Good. $ 8

118. **SINGER, Charles** (1876-1960). *Greek Biology & Greek Medicine*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1922. ¶ Ser.: *Chapters in the History of Science*, I. 8vo. 128 pp. 8 figs. Original full dark rust cloth with black titling, decorations; libr. call no. painted over on upper cover. Ex-library copy – embossed stamp (on title) of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection, cover with call-nos., rear pocket removed. Good. $ 12



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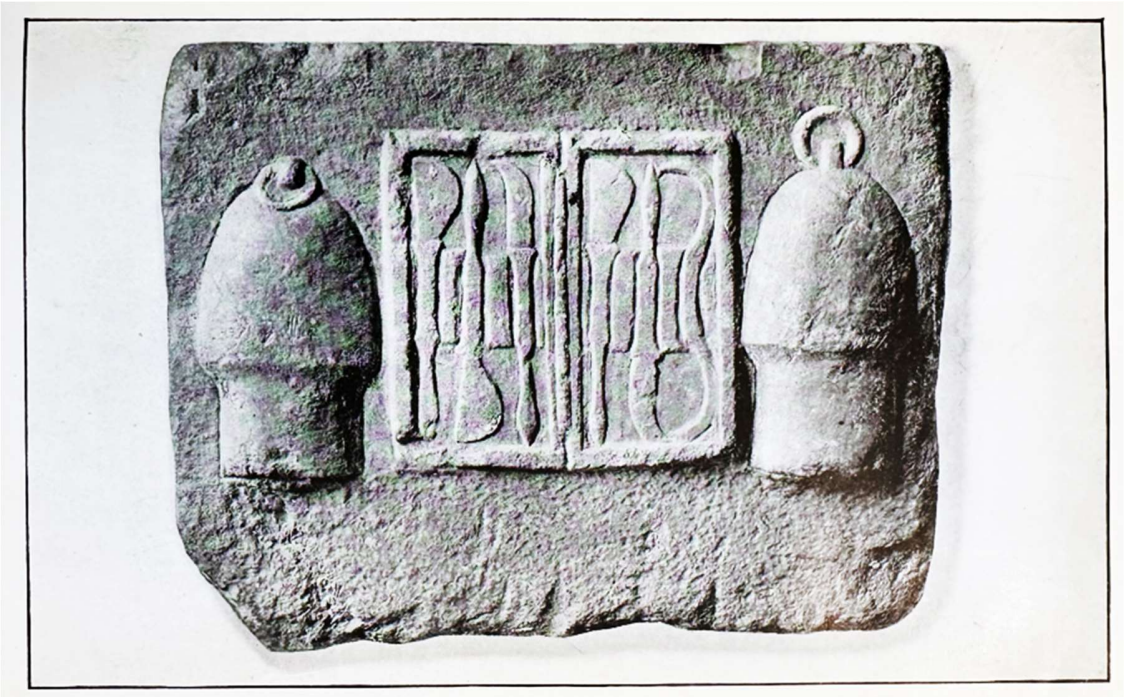
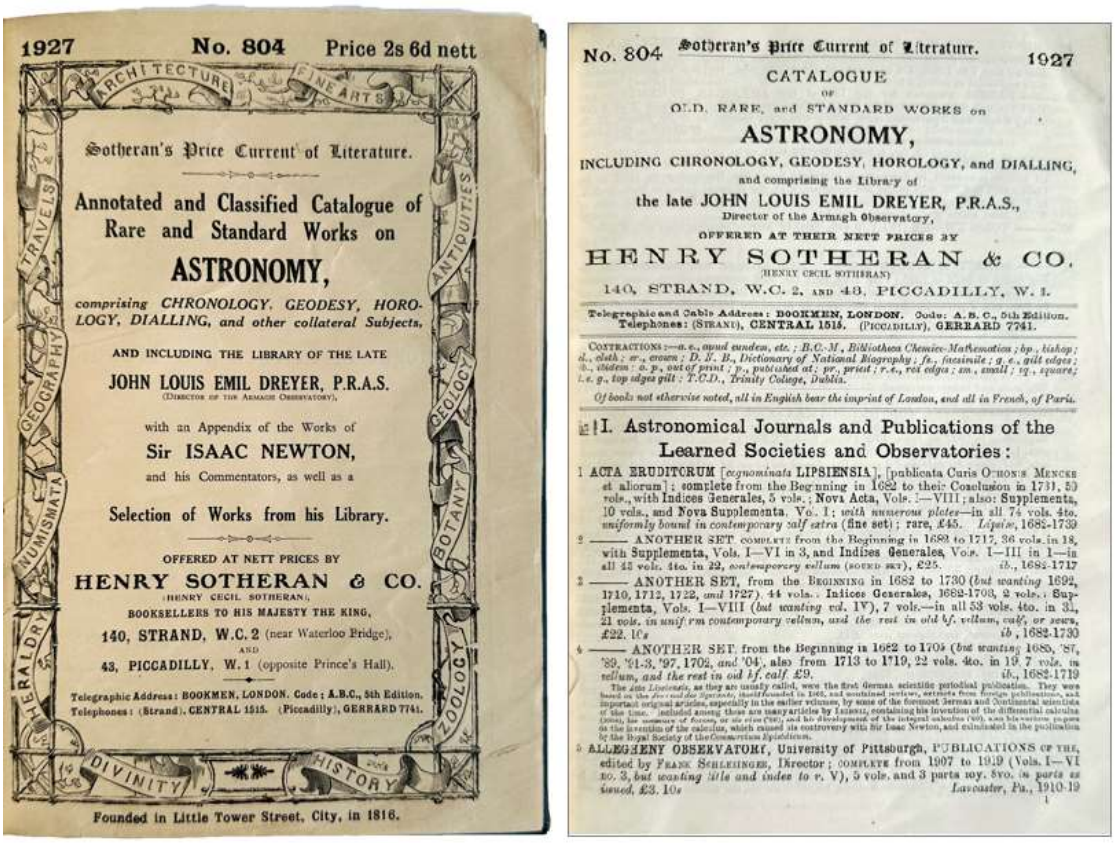


Fig. 8. VOTIVE TABLET representing cupping and bleeding instruments from Temple of Asclepius at Athens. In centre is represented a folding case containing scalpels of various forms. On either side are cupping vessels.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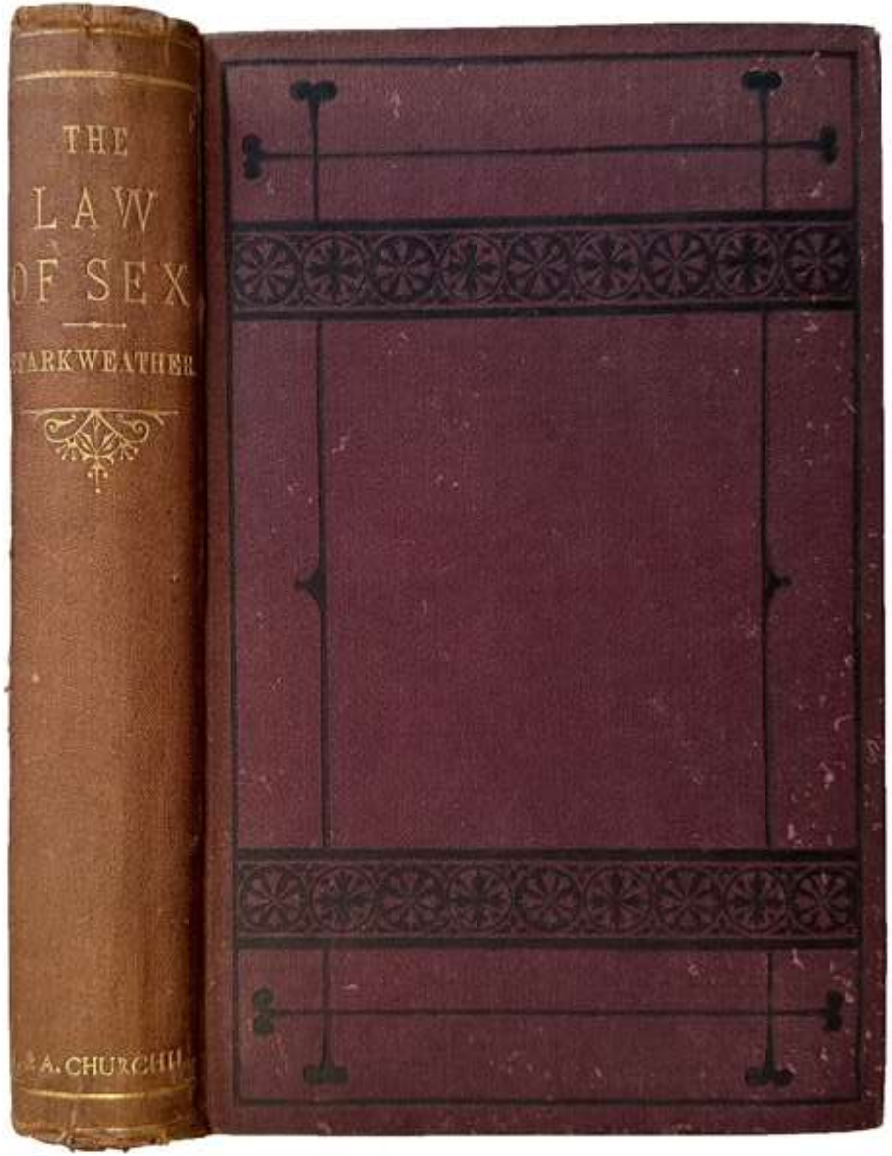
[120]



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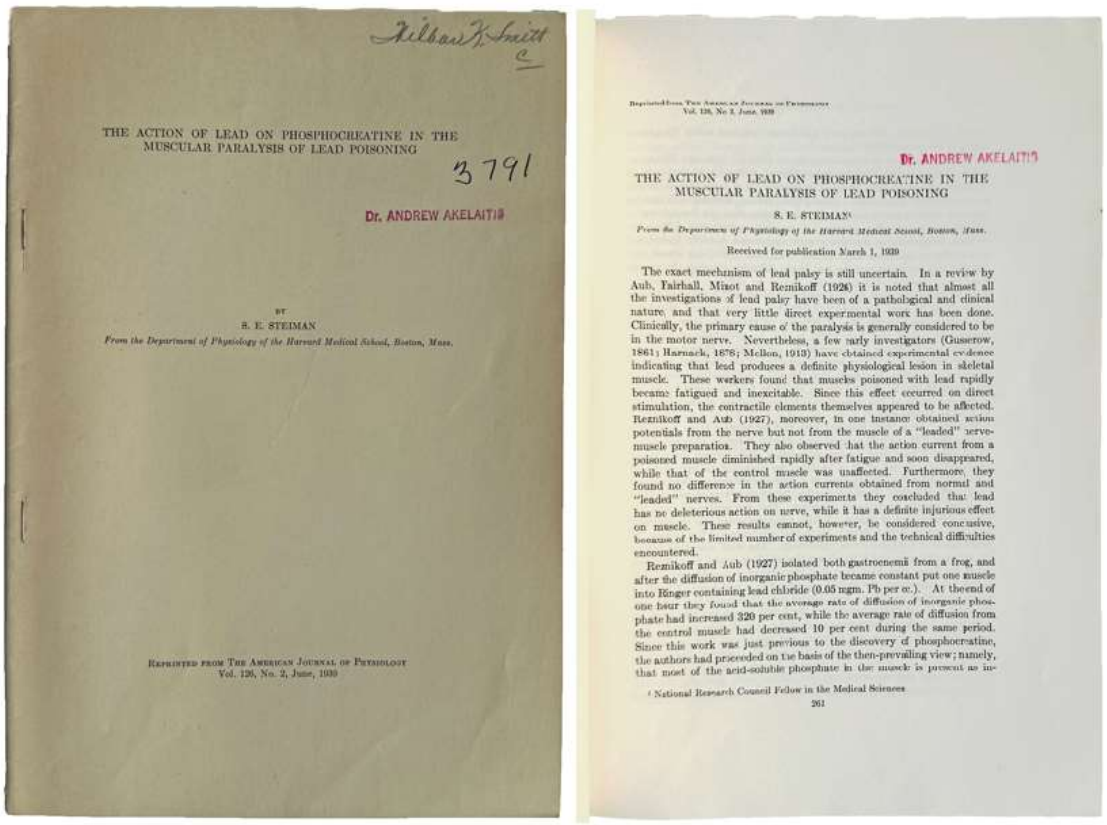

THE ACTION OF LEAD ON PHOSPHOCREATINE IN THE MUSCULAR PARALYSIS OF LEAD POISONING

3791

Dr. ANDREW AKELAITIS

BY

S. E. STEIMAN

From the Department of Physiology of the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

REPRINTED FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY
Vol. 126, No. 2, June, 1939

Dr. ANDREW AKELAITIS

THE ACTION OF LEAD ON PHOSPHOCREATINE IN THE MUSCULAR PARALYSIS OF LEAD POISONING

S. E. STEIMAN[1]

From the Department of Physiology of the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

Received for publication March 1, 1939

The exact mechanism of lead palsy is still uncertain. In a review by Aub, Fairhall, Minot and Reznikoff (1928) it is noted that almost all the investigations of lead palsy have been of a pathological and clinical nature, and that very little direct experimental work has been done. Clinically, the primary cause of the paralysis is generally considered to be in the motor nerve. Nevertheless, a few early investigators (Gusserow, 1861; Harnack, 1878; Mellon, 1913) have obtained experimental evidence indicating that lead produces a definite physiological lesion in skeletal muscle. These workers found that muscles poisoned with lead rapidly became fatigued and inexcitable. Since this effect occurred on direct stimulation, the contractile elements themselves appeared to be affected. Reznikoff and Aub (1927), moreover, in one instance obtained action potentials from the nerve but not from the muscle of a "leaded" nerve-muscle preparation. They also observed that the action current from a poisoned muscle diminished rapidly after fatigue and soon disappeared, while that of the control muscle was unaffected. Furthermore, they found no difference in the action currents obtained from normal and "leaded" nerves. From these experiments they concluded that lead has no deleterious action on nerve, while it has a definite injurious effect on muscle. These results cannot, however, be considered conclusive, because of the limited number of experiments and the technical difficulties encountered.

Reznikoff and Aub (1927) isolated both gastrocnemii from a frog, and after the diffusion of inorganic phosphate became constant put one muscle into Ringer containing lead chloride (0.05 mgm. Pb per cc.). At the end of one hour they found that the average rate of diffusion of inorganic phosphate had increased 320 per cent, while the average rate of diffusion from the control muscle had decreased 10 per cent during the same period. Since this work was just previous to the discovery of phosphocreatine, the authors had proceeded on the basis of the then-prevailing view; namely, that most of the acid-soluble phosphate in the muscle is present as in-

[1] National Research Council Fellow in the Medical Sciences

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121. **STEIMAN, S. E.** *The Action of Lead of Phosphocreatine in the Muscular Paralysis of Lead Poisoning.* [Offprint]. AJP, 1939. ¶ Ser.: *The American Journal of Physiology*, vol. 126, no. 2, June 1939. 8vo. 261-269, [1] pp. Buff printed wrappers. Ownership signature of Wilbur K. Smith; rubber-stamp of Dr. Andrew Akelaitis.

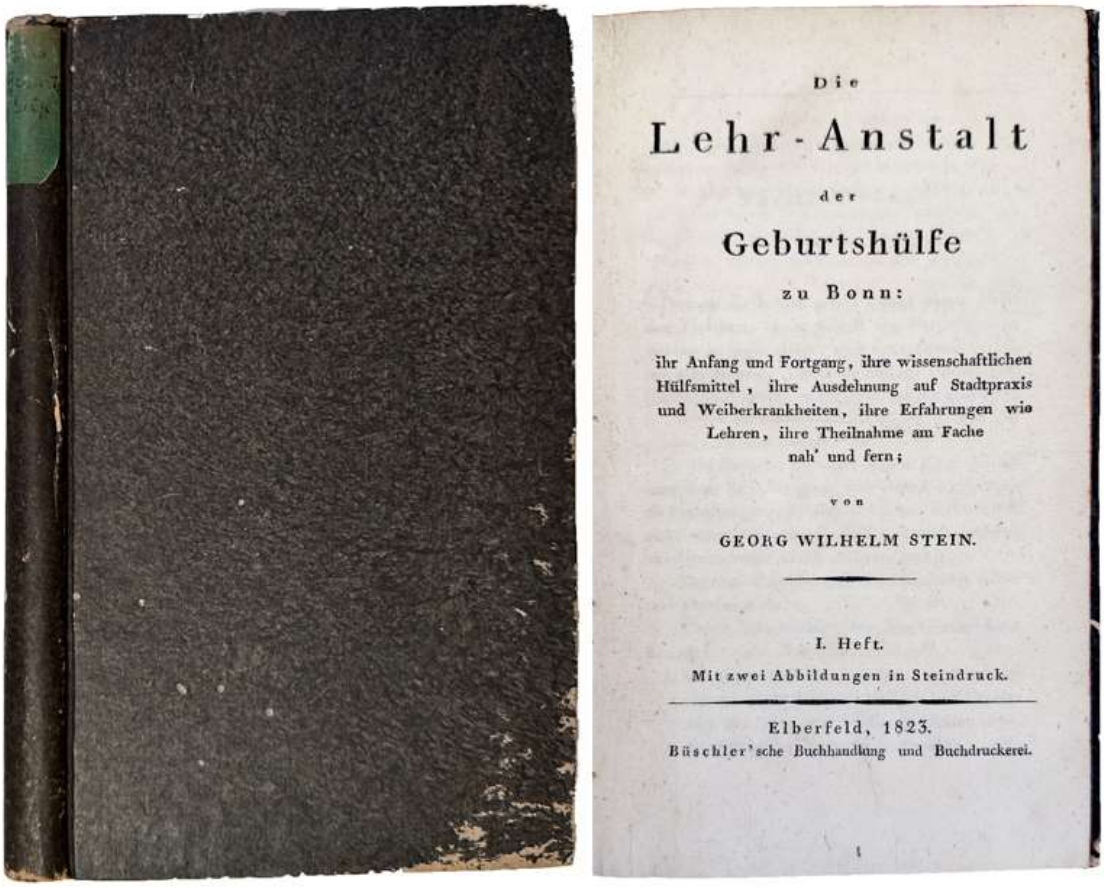
$ 10

S. E. Steiman was with the Dept. of Physiology, Harvard University Medical School.

PROVENANCE: [1] Inscribed by WILBUR K. SMITH (1902-1986), Department of Neurology, University of Rochester. See: David O. Marsh, MD, "Wilbur K. Smith, MD (1902-1986)", *Arch Neurol.* 1987; 44 (3):331.

[2] Dr. ANDREW JOHN EDWARD AKELAITIS (1904-1955), Rochester, NY., Department of Medicine, Division of Psychiatry, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. Later, at the clinics of the Strong Memorial and Rochester Municipal Hospitals in Rochester, New York. After World War II he became Assistant Professor of Neurology at the New York Medical College

and Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in Neurology at Cornell University Medical College. He also served as the attending neuropsychiatrist at Mount Vernon (New York) Hospital and on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital and the New York Hospital. – Michael J. Larson & Joseph E. Fair, Akelaitis, Andrew John Edward ("A.J.") (1904–1955). *Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology.*



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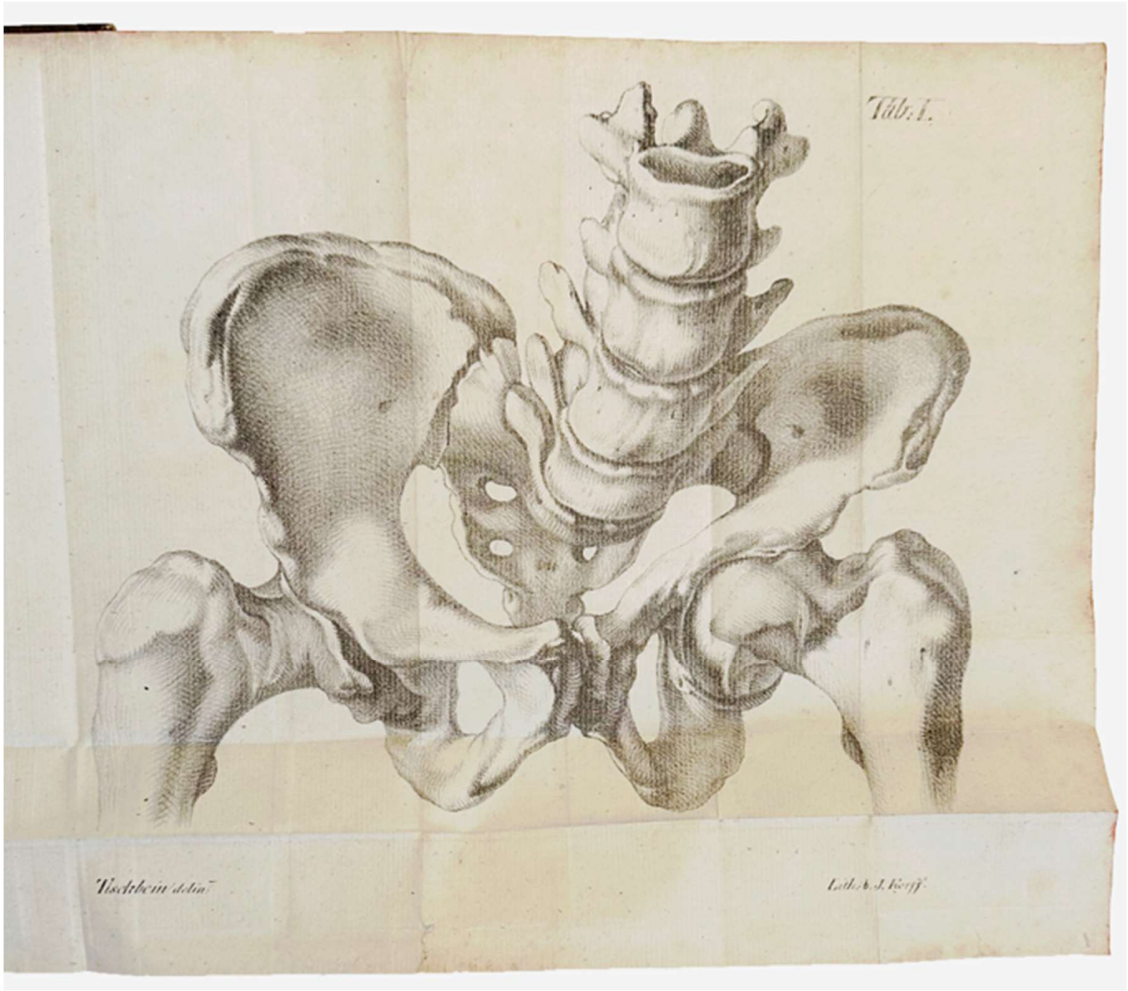
$ 200

FIRST EDITION. This is a report on the establishment of teaching the art of midwifery at the Royal Prussian University of Bonn. In 1818/19 the clinic was inaugurated with a new separate Chair for obstetrics. An earlier school for training in midwifery had been established in Cologne. Stein was appointed to head this position and advocated an intensive study of natural childbirth and female pelvic shape in order to be able to take more targeted action on this scientific basis.



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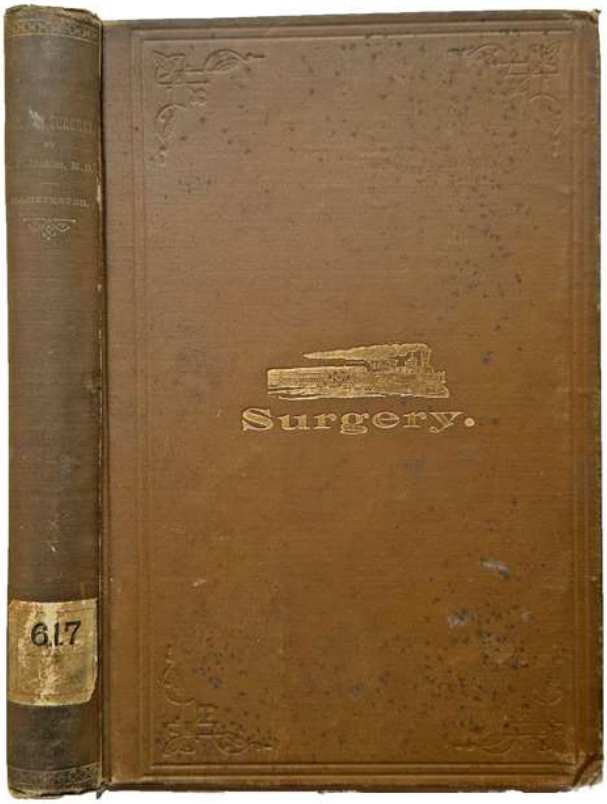
The author describes the new clinic for teaching birthing, a case of uterine disease, a 'molar-like' mass outside the uterus, a case of Caesarian birth, general obstetric cases, scirrhous of the uterus, pregnancy, urine fistula through the uterus instead of through the vagina, an imperial birth that took place in

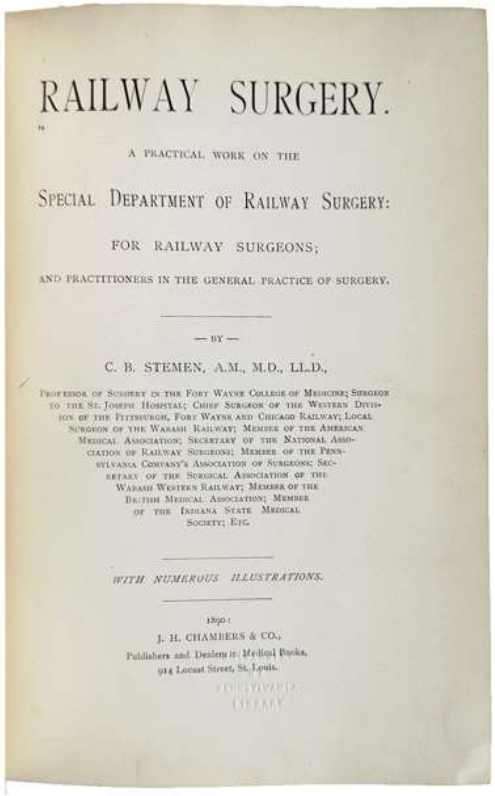
Aachen. The 2 folding plates show abnormalities in the bone structure of the pelvis relative to giving birth.

Apparently, Stein used a leather doll, based on a natural female skeleton, completely stuffed and covered with leather, to demonstrate and practice normal and difficult births. "An artificial leather uterus of natural size is placed in the pelvis, in which all kinds of unnatural and difficult births can be carried out by means of leather dolls, of the proper size of newborn children, which are provided with natural children's heads, they may have to be operated solely by hand or by means of instruments." – Klaus Bergdolt, Axel Karenberg, Daniel Schäfer & Christiane Woopen, *Kölner Beiträge zu Geschichte und Ethik der Medizin, Band* 1. Kassel University Press, 2010.

PROVENANCE: Professor Franco Crainz (1913-2004) 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.

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PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE FORT WAYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE; SURGEON TO THE ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL; CHIEF SURGEON OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY; LOCAL SURGEON OF THE WABASH RAILWAY; MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION; SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS; MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S ASSOCIATION OF SURGEONS; SECRETARY OF THE SURGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE WABASH WESTERN RAILWAY; MEMBER OF THE DE-TIME MEDICAL ASSOCIATION; MEMBER OF THE INDIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY; ETC.

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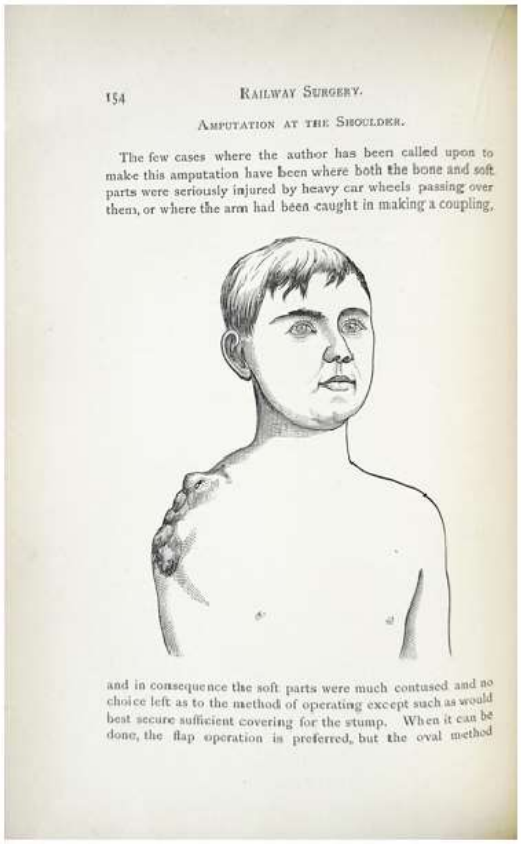
123. **STEMEN, Christian Berry**. *Railway Surgery. A practical work on the special department of railway surgery for railway surgeons and practitioners in the general practice of surgery.* St. Louis: Chambers, 1890. ¶ 8vo. x, [11]-315 pp. Numerous steel engravings, index. Original full brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed, inner joint cracked but mended. Ex-library copy, bookplate, a couple of embossed stamps, spine label, Thomas H. West Library, University of Pennsylvania. Good+. Scarce.

$ 150

First edition. "Christian B. Stemen, M.D., chief surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad's Ohio division and a founding member of NARS, wrote the first textbook of railway surgery in 1890."

JOHN W. JACKSON, M. D.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS.



154 RAILWAY SURGERY.

AMPUTATION AT THE SHOULDER.

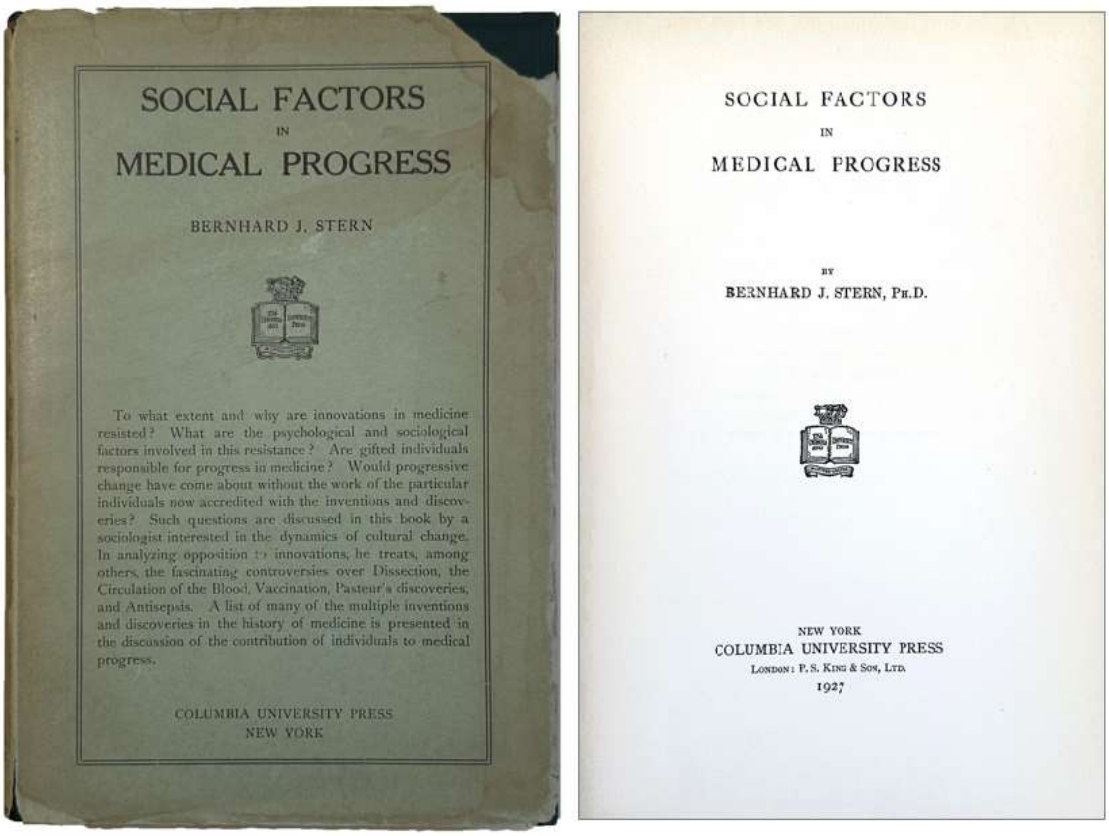
The few cases where the author has been called upon to make this amputation have been where both the bone and soft parts were seriously injured by heavy car wheels passing over them, or where the arm had been caught in making a coupling,

and in consequence the soft parts were much contused and no choice left as to the method of operating except such as would best secure sufficient covering for the stump. When it can be done, the flap operation is preferred, but the oval method

"Railway surgeons left a lasting impact on the science of medicine. Their research and publications created the first modern study of trauma care. They helped shape the modern medical world with groundbreaking contributions in pre-hospital care, emergency medical transport, wound care, mass health screening and first aid. The surgeons called attention to public safety and sanitation issues, setting the stage for the modern specialty of occupational medicine." – Robert S. Gillespie, MD, *The Train Doctors; a brief history of railway surgeons,* 2006.

CONTENTS: CHAPTER I. Transportation of injured railway men, – CHAPTER II. Temporary treatment in cases of railway injury, – CHAPTER III. Shock in railway injuries, – CHAPTER IV. Anesthetics, – CHAPTER V. Lacerated wounds, – CHAPTER VI. Fractures, – CHAPTER VII. Amputations, – CHAPTER VIII. Hemorrhage from railway injuries, – CHAPTER IX. Excision of joints and bones, – CHAPTER X. Concussion of

the brain, – CHAPTER XI. Compression of the brain, – CHAPTER XII. Burns and scalds, – CHAPTER XIII. Color blindness, – CHAPTER XIV. Injuries to the hands and feet, – CHAPTER XV. Railway concussion of the spine, – CHAPTER XVI. Transfusion, – CHAPTER XVII. Aneurism – CHAPTER XVIII. The method of taking care of the sick and injured on foreign railroads.



124. **STERN, Bernhard J**. (1894-1956) *Social factors in medical progress*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1927. ¶ 8vo. 136 pp. Green cloth, gilt-stamped spine title, dust jacket; jacket chipped with minor loss. Former inscription to Walter W. Hamburger, Jr., 1936, 'from Dad'. Very good. [M6459]

$ 25

"Stern's Ph.D. thesis, *Social Factors in Medical Progress*, completed in 1926 and published as a book in 1927, earned him a reputation as a serious medical sociologist and historian of sociology (Bloom 1990:19). In fact, he is considered one of the earliest American historians of science (see Bloom 2002). While Stern's early academic works revealed his critical attitude towards Western, and particularly American, economic systems as well as the way in which its science

and medicine were organized, his left-wing views, including pro-Soviet sympathies, were even more clearly revealed in his conduct as a young college instructor." See: Sergei A. Kan, "Bernhard J. Stern, an American Apologist for Stalinism", *History of Anthropology Review*, Feb. 25, 2021.

"Bernhard Joseph Stern . . . was a professor of social anthropology at Columbia University and the New School for Social Research and an independent Marxist who, with his wife, Charlotte Todes Stern, suffered under McCarthyism". – University of Oregon Libraries, Archives West.

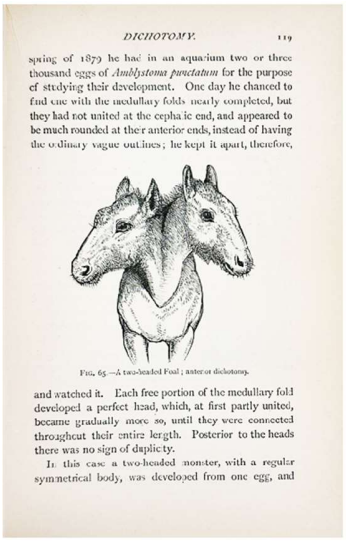
□ Bloom, Samuel W. *The World as Scalpel: A History of Medical Sociology*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

125. **SUTTON, J. Bland** (1855-1936). *Evolution and Disease*. London: Walter Scott, 1890. ¶ Series: *The Contemporary Science Ser.*, ed. By Havelock Ellis. Small 8vo. 285, [1], [24] pp. Frontis., 135 illustrations, index, ads. Author's copy, with his bookplate; bookplate of Marshall Laird; ownership signature of ----- G. Norman, 1943. Original burgundy gilt- and blind-stamped cloth. Note: This binding is a variant. Very good.

$ 20

"My object in writing this book is simply to indicate that there is a natural history of disease." – Sir John Bland-Sutton was a British surgeon.

PROVENANCE: Professor Marshall Laird born Wellington 1922.


DICHOTOMY. 119

spring of 1879 he had in an aquarium two or three thousand eggs of *Amblystoma punctatum* for the purpose of studying their development. One day he chanced to find one with the medullary folds nearly completed, but they had not united at the cephalic end, and appeared to be much rounded at their anterior ends, instead of having the ordinary vague outlines; he kept it apart, therefore,

FIG. 65.—A two-headed Foal; anterior dichotomy.

and watched it. Each free portion of the medullary fold developed a perfect head, which, at first partly united, became gradually more so, until they were connected throughout their entire length. Posterior to the heads there was no sign of duplicity.

In this case a two-headed monster, with a regular symmetrical body, was developed from one egg, and

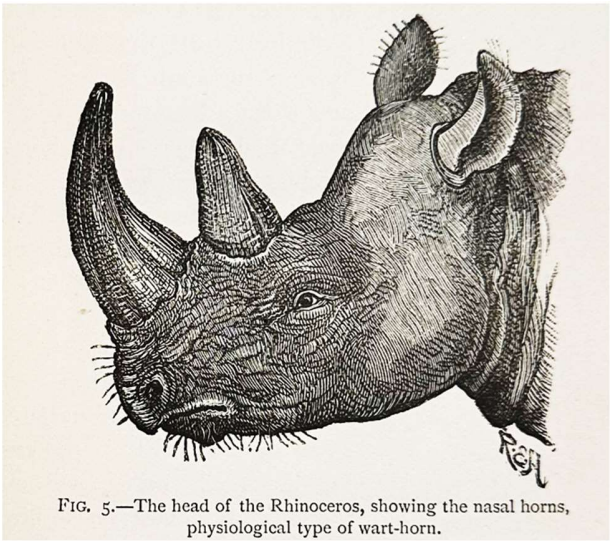
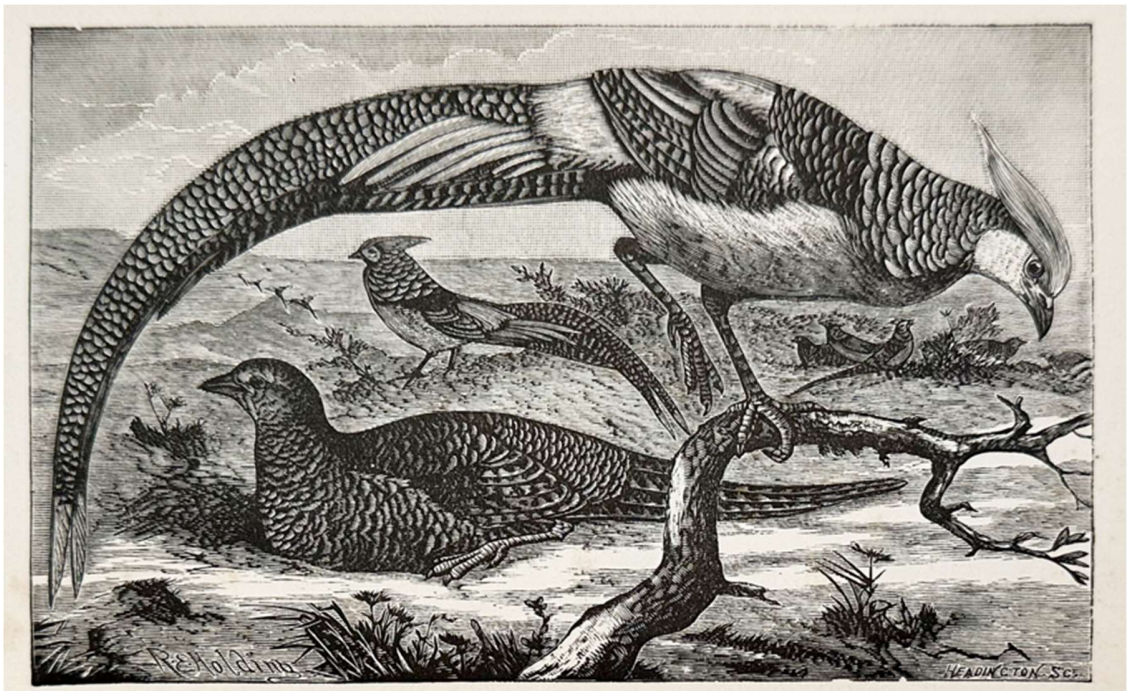
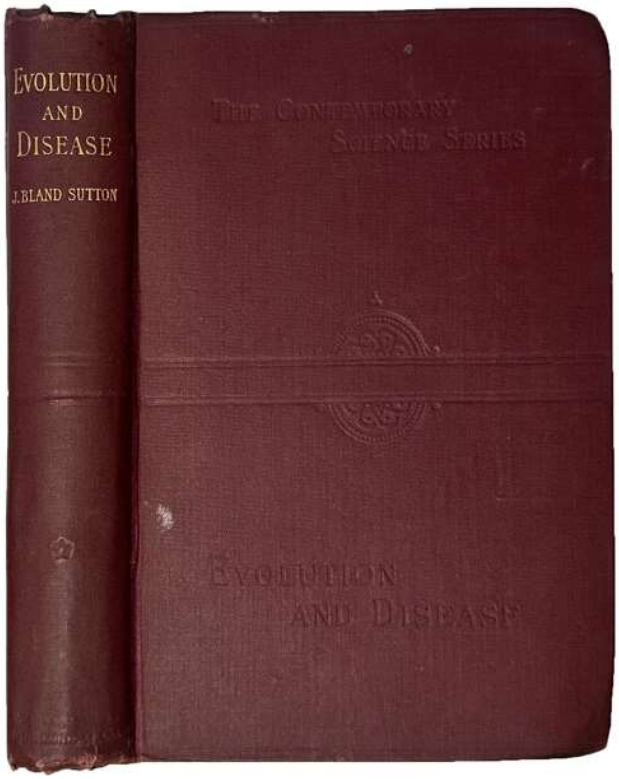
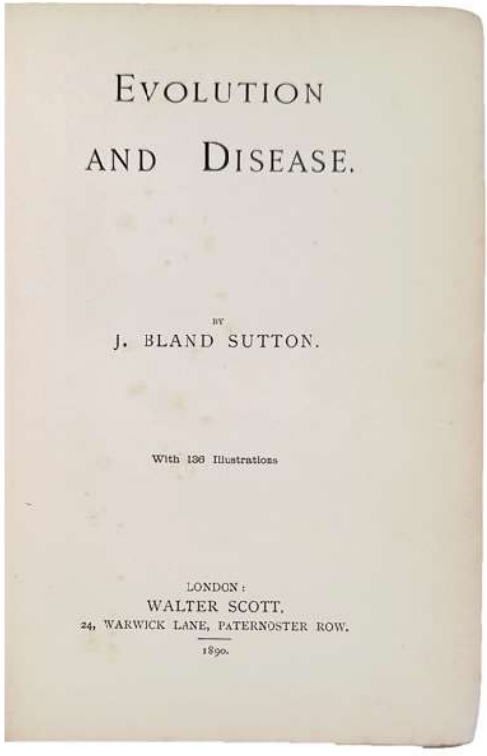


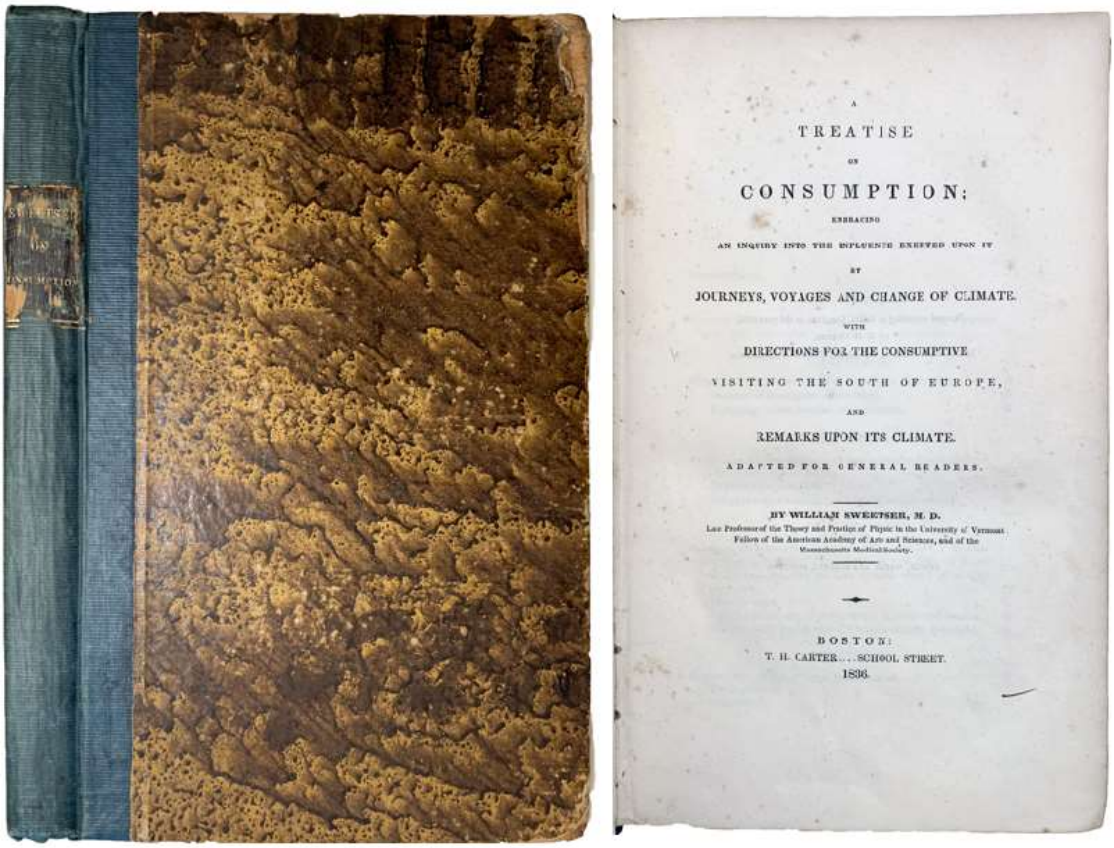
FIG. 5.—The head of the Rhinoceros, showing the nasal horns, physiological type of wart-horn.



GOLDEN HEN-PHEASANT IN COCK'S PLUMAGE.





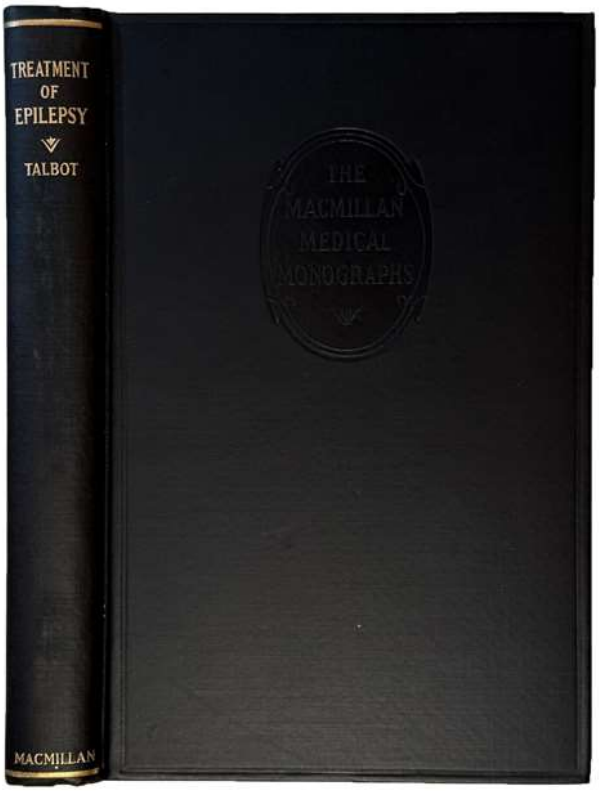


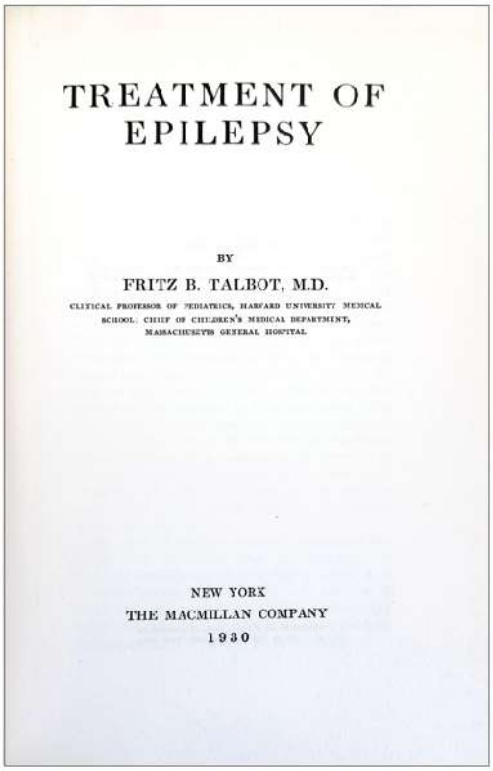
126. **SWEETSER, William** (1797-1875). *A Treatise on Consumption; Embracing an Inquiry into the Influence Exerted Upon it by Journeys, Voyages and Change of Climate. With Directions for the Consumptive Visiting the South of Europe, and Remarks Upon its Climate*. Boston: T. H. Carter, 1836. ¶ Small 4to. vii, (9)-254 pp. Lightly foxed. Isn't this "Original quarter blue cloth, marbled paper over boards, gilt-stamped leather spine label; some wear, corners showing." Manuscript ownership label of Dr. Harry A. Brown. Very good. [M12448]

$ 60

Sweetser, born in Boston, earned his medical degree at Harvard in 1818 and practiced in Boston, Burlington, Vermont, and New York city. He was also associated with Bowdoin and Jefferson Medical College and was professor at the University of Vermont. –Dictionary of American Medical Biography, 1928, p. 1182. ". . . Dr. Sweetser published 'Dissertation on the Functions of the Extreme Capillary Vessels in Health and Disease,' to which were awarded the Boylston premiums for 1820-1823 (Boston 1823); 'Dissertation on Intemperance,' to which was awarded a premium by the Massachusetts medical

society (1829); 'Treatise on Consumption' (1823-6); 'Treatise on Digestion and its Disorders' (1837); 'Mental Hygiene' (New York, 1843; London, 1844); and 'Human Life' (1867)." – Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography*, edited by James Grant Wilson, John Fiske, Volume 6, pp.8-9. This book is reviewed in *The American Monthly Magazine*, 1836, Volume 2, pp. 594-6.

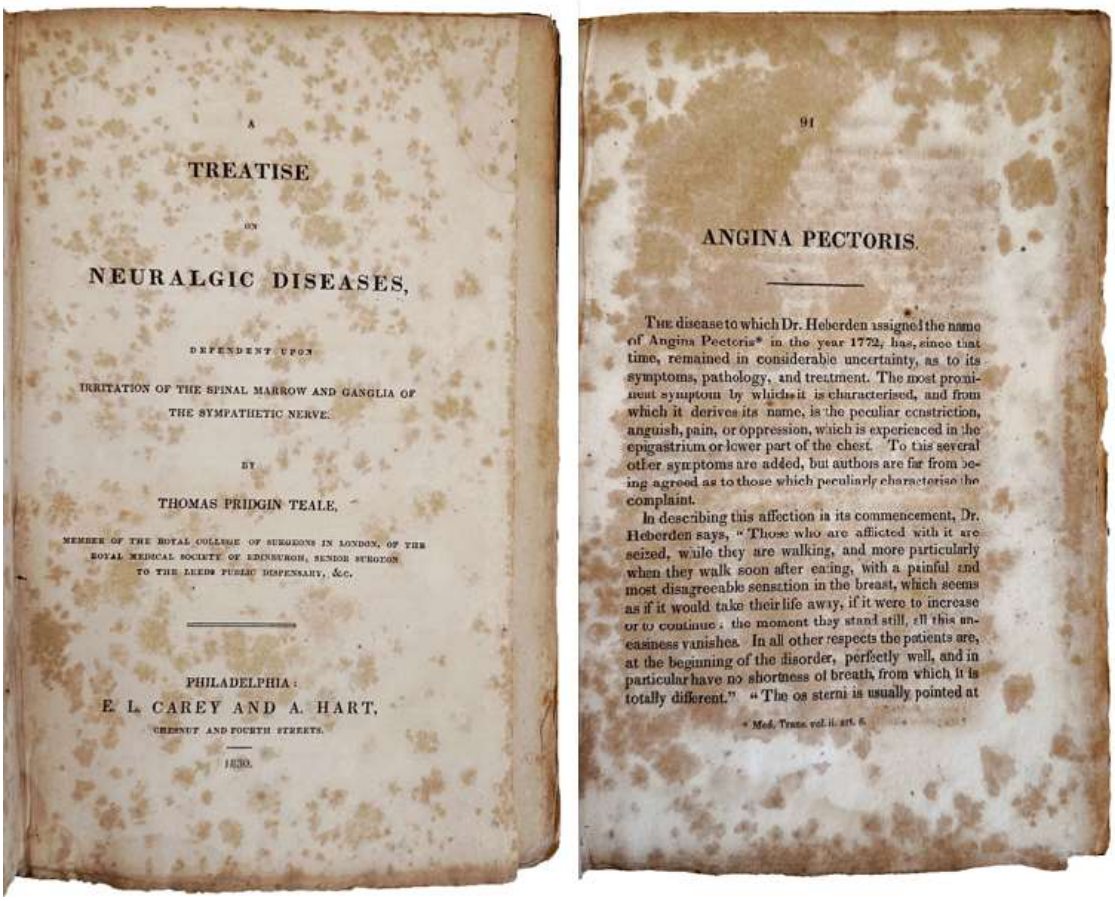




127. **TALBOT, Fritz B.** (1878-1964). *Treatment of Epilepsy*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1930. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xiii, 308 pp. 2 large folding charts, 29 tables, 11 figs., index. Navy cloth, blind-stamped cover, gilt-stamped spine title. Fine. [M10949]

$ 20

Fritz Bradley Talbot was an 'outstanding' Clinical Professor Pediatrics, Harvard University Medical School. Working with Dr. John Lovett Morse and others, he helped to spread the gospel of clean milk and hygienic dairies, which eventually led to the compulsory pasteurization of milk in Massachusetts. He established the "Wet Nurse" Directory, the first in America. He founded the Children's Medical Service at Mass General in 1910. See: *New England Journal* of *Medicine*, January 7, 1965; L. Emmett Holt Jr., "Fritz Bradley Talbot, MD 1878-1964", *Am J Dis Child*. 1965;110(3):333-334.



A

TREATISE

ON

NEURALGIC DISEASES,

DEPENDENT UPON

IRRITATION OF THE SPINAL MARROW AND GANGLIA OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVE.

BY

THOMAS PRIDGIN TEALE,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON, OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, SENIOR SURGEON TO THE LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY, &c.

PHILADELPHIA:

E. L. CAREY AND A. HART,

CHESNUT AND FOURTH STREETS.

1830.

91

ANGINA PECTORIS.

The disease to which Dr. Heberden assigned the name of Angina Pectoris* in the year 1772, has, since that time, remained in considerable uncertainty, as to its symptoms, pathology, and treatment. The most prominent symptom by which it is characterised, and from which it derives its name, is the peculiar constriction, anguish, pain, or oppression, which is experienced in the epigastrium or lower part of the chest. To this several other symptoms are added, but authors are far from being agreed as to those which peculiarly characterise the complaint.

In describing this affection in its commencement, Dr. Heberden says, "Those who are afflicted with it are seized, while they are walking, and more particularly when they walk soon after eating, with a painful and most disagreeable sensation in the breast, which seems as if it would take their life away, if it were to increase or to continue: the moment they stand still, all this uneasiness vanishes. In all other respects the patients are, at the beginning of the disorder, perfectly well, and in particular have no shortness of breath, from which it is totally different." "The os sterni is usually pointed at

* Med. Trans. vol. ii. art. 6.

128. **TEALE, Thomas Pridgin** (1801-1868). *A Treatise on Neuralgic Diseases, Dependent Upon Irritation of the Spinal Marrow and Ganglia of the Sympathetic Nerve*. Philadelphia: E. L. Carey and A. Hart, 1830. ¶ 8vo. ads 2, [2 blank], iv, 120 pp. Heavily foxed (as is typical with this book), worm tunnel at inside margin from pp. 1-56, not affecting text. Modern cardboard wrappers, black cloth tape to spine and edges, ink spine label, pencil front cover title and author; front cover creased, binding stained. Good. [M12090]

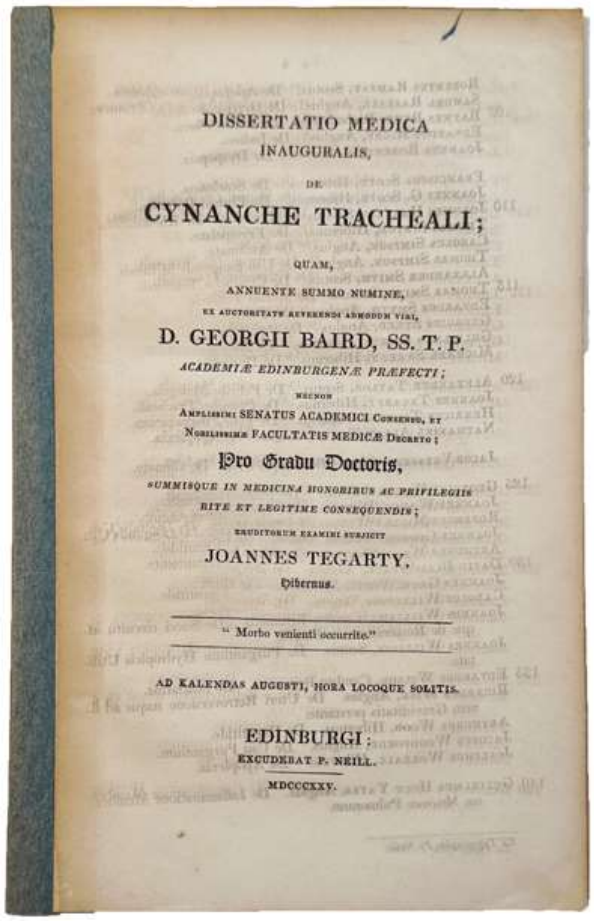
$ 30

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Pioneering tract exploring causes and treatments of the medical condition of spinal irritation. "The most important contribution, however, to this subject [spinal irritation] up to this time was the classical work of Teale, who was the first to insist that the pains and other symptoms of the disease were due to a morbid condition of the spinal cord, which he wrongly regarded as being of an inflammatory nature" (Ross, p. 168). "But no essay on the subject of spinal irritation, which had yet appeared, was

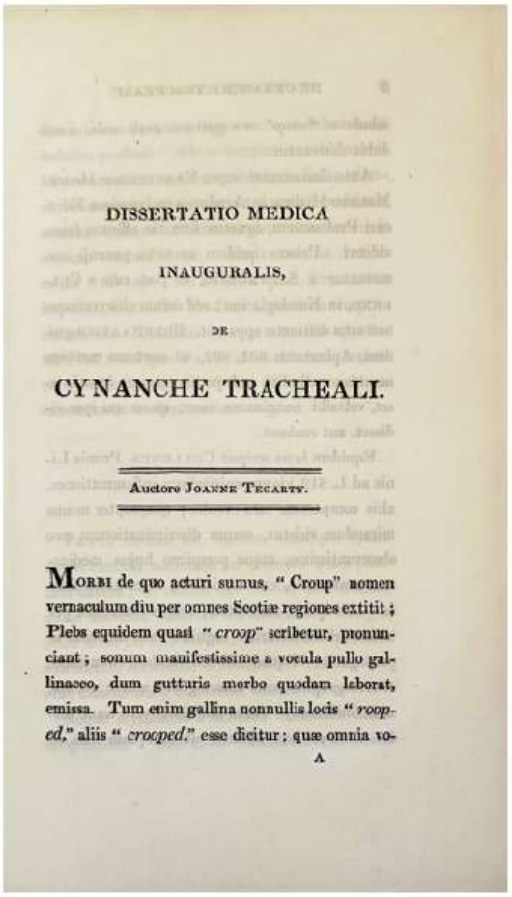
equal in thoroughness to that of Mr. Teale . . . His book may be studied with advantage, as presenting an admirable account of the many diverse phases which spinal irritation may assume" (Hammond, p. 400).

Teale was a British anatomist and surgeon who lectured at Leeds Medical School, and was known "as a surgical operator of great brilliance." He was a prolific writer, and his "manual skill is united with a speculative intellect and sound judgment which. . . prompted him to venture successfully on unbeaten paths." One of his many interests was the effect of living conditions on public health, and he lectured about everything from the cleanliness of household drains to the safety of coal fireplaces. (Leyland, p. 157).

□ Hammond, William Alexander. *A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System.* New York: D. Appleton, 1871; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1633; Leyland, John. "Thomas Pridgin Teale." *Contemporary Medical Men and Their Professional Work.* Vol. 1. London: *Provincial Medical Journal*, 1888; Ross, James. *A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System.* Vol. 2. Philadelphia: William Wood, 1883.



DISSERTATIO MEDICA
INAUGURALIS,
DE
CYNANCHE TRACHEALI;
QUAM,
ANNUENTE SUMMO NUMINE,
EX AUCTORITATE REVERENDI ADMODUM VIRI,
D. GEORGII BAIRD, SS. T. P.
ACADEMIÆ EDINBURGENÆ PRÆFECTI;
NECNON
AMPLISSIMI SENATUS ACADEMICI CONSENSU, ET
NOBILISSIMÆ FACULTATIS MEDICÆ DECRETO;
Pro Gradu Doctoris,
SUMMISQUE IN MEDICINA HONORIBUS AC PRIVILEGIIS
RITE ET LEGITIME CONSEQUENDIS;
ERUDITORUM EXAMINI SUBJICIT
JOANNES TEGARTY,
Hiberrus.
"Morbo venienti occurrite."
AD KALENDAS AUGUSTI, HORA LOCOQUE SOLITIS.
EDINBURGI:
EXCUDEBAT P. NEILL.
MDCCCXXV.



DISSERTATIO MEDICA
INAUGURALIS,
DE
CYNANCHE TRACHEALI.
Auctore JOANNE TEGARTY.

MORBI de quo acturi sumus, "Croup" nomen vernaculum diu per omnes Scotiæ regiones extitit; Plebs equidem quasi "*croop*" scribetur, pronunciant; sonum manifestissime a vocula pullo gallinaceo, dum guttaris morbo quodam laborat, emissa. Tum enim gallina nonnullis locis "*croop-ed*," aliis "*crooped*" esse dicitur; quæ omnia vo-
A

129. **TEGARTY, Joannes**. *Dissertatio medica inauguralis, de cynanche tracheali : quam, annuente summo numine : ex auctoritate reverendi admodum viri, D. Georgii Baird, SS. T.P. Academiae Edinburgenae Praefecti : necnon amplissimi senatus academici consensu, et nobilissimae facultatis medicae decreto : pro gradu doctoratus, summisque in medicina honoribus ac privilegiis rite et legitime consequendis*. Edinburgh: P. Neill, 1825. ¶ 209 x 132 mm. 8vo. [iv], 23 pp. Self-wraps. Very good. [M4110]

$ 18

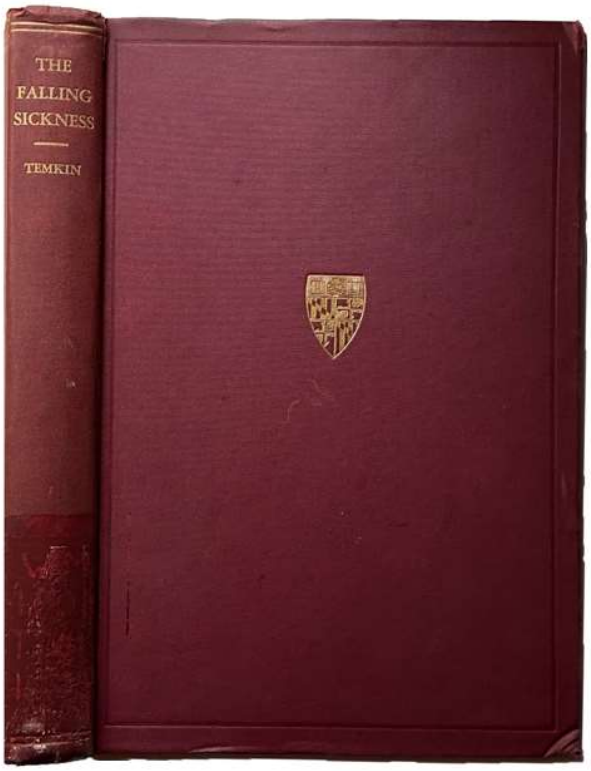
Thesis on the tracheal cynanche, an inflammation of the glottis, larynx, or upper part of the trachea.

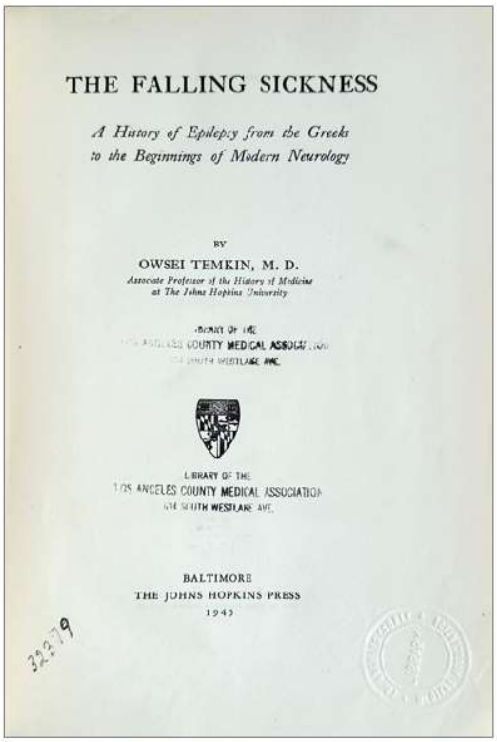
130. **TEISSIER, Pierre Joseph** (1864-1932). *Des Lésions de l'Endocarde, chez les tuberculeux*. [Head of title]: *Maladies du Cœur et Tuberculose*. Paris: J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1894. ¶ Small 4to. 326, [1] pp. Dissertation; paper browned. Hardcover; kozo spine. Previous ownership blind embossed stamp on title and rubber ink stamps with Johns Hopkins

University Welch Medical Library bookplate. Very good. RARE. [M13053]

$ 35

First edition. Teissier, French physician, born in Paris, studied medicine at Bordeaux, the present work is his dissertation on endocardial lesions in tuberculosis. In 1897 he was appointed professor of medicine at the *Faculté de médecine de Paris* where he taught internal pathology and childhood diseases.





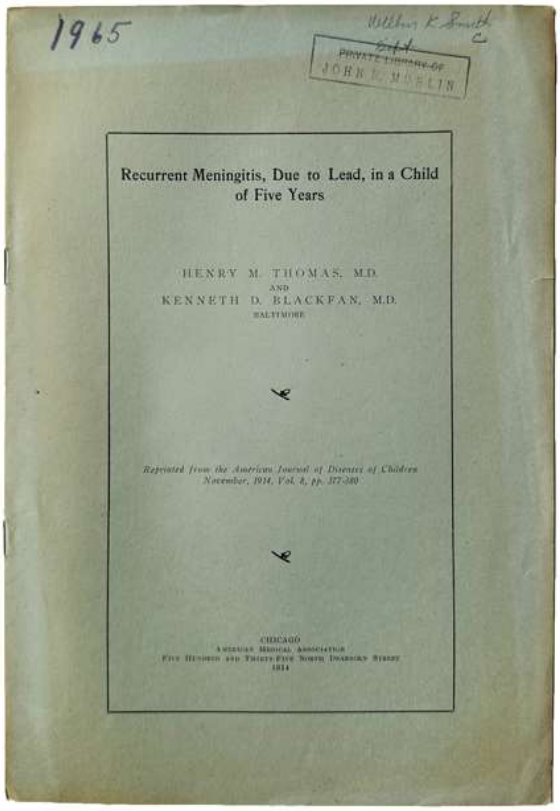
131. **TEMKIN, Owsei** (1902-2002). *The Falling Sickness; A History of Epilepsy from the Greeks to the Beginnings of Modern Neurology.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1945. ¶ Ser.: *Publications of the Institute of the History of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University*, vol. IV. 8vo. xv, [1], 380 pp. 7 figs., index. Brown gilt-stamped cloth; libr. spine call no. painted over. Ex-library copy – from the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; title with embossed stamp, black rubber-stamp and inked number on title, rear pocket removed. Good. Very good.

$ 35

First edition. "A *JAMA* reviewer hailed the 1945 first edition of *The Falling Sickness* as a reference work with 'no historical rival' which 'occupies a separate

shelf in the reviewer's Library of Fame."' A revised and expanded second edition was published in 1971. — Andrew N. Wilner M.D. – *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

□ Garrison and Morton 5015.

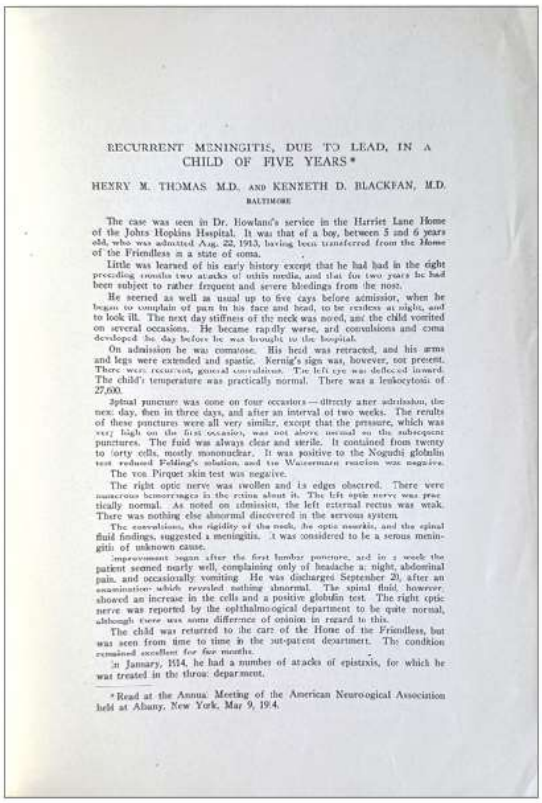

1965

Recurrent Meningitis, Due to Lead, in a Child of Five Years

HENRY M. THOMAS, M.D.
AND
KENNETH D. BLACKFAN, M.D.
BALTIMORE

Reprinted from the American Journal of Diseases of Children, November, 1914, Vol. 8, pp. 377-380

CHICAGO
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE NORTH DEARBORN STREET
1914


RECURRENT MENINGITIS, DUE TO LEAD, IN A CHILD OF FIVE YEARS*

HENRY M. THOMAS, M.D. AND KENNETH D. BLACKFAN, M.D.
BALTIMORE

The case was seen in Dr. Rowland's service in the Harriet Lane Home of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It was that of a boy, between 5 and 6 years old, who was admitted Aug. 22, 1913, having been transferred from the Home of the Friendless in a state of coma.

Little was learned of his early history except that he had had in the eight preceding months two attacks of otitis media, and that for two years he had been subject to rather frequent and severe bleedings from the nose.

He seemed as well as usual up to five days before admission, when he began to complain of pain in his face and head, to be restless at night, and to look ill. The next day stiffness of the neck was noted, and the child vomited on several occasions. He became rapidly worse, and convulsions and coma developed the day before he was brought to the hospital.

On admission he was comatose. His head was retracted, and his arms and legs were extended and spastic. Kernig's sign was, however, not present. There were recurrent general convulsions. The left eye was deflected inward. The child's temperature was practically normal. There was a leukocytosis of 27,600.

Spinal puncture was done on four occasions — directly after admission, the next day, then in three days, and after an interval of two weeks. The results of these punctures were all very similar, except that the pressure, which was very high on the first occasion, was not above normal on the subsequent punctures. The fluid was always clear and sterile. It contained from twenty to forty cells, mostly mononuclear. It was positive to the Noguchi globulin test, reduced Fehling's solution, and the Wassermann reaction was negative.

The von Pirquet skin test was negative.

The right optic nerve was swollen and its edges obscured. There were numerous hemorrhages in the retina about it. The left optic nerve was practically normal. As noted on admission, the left external rectus was weak. There was nothing else abnormal discovered in the nervous system.

The convulsions, the rigidity of the neck, the optic neuritis, and the spinal fluid findings, suggested a meningitis. It was considered to be a serous meningitis of unknown cause.

Improvement began after the first lumbar puncture, and in a week the patient seemed nearly well, complaining only of headache at night, abdominal pain, and occasionally vomiting. He was discharged September 20, after an examination which revealed nothing abnormal. The spinal fluid, however, showed an increase in the cells and a positive globulin test. The right optic nerve was reported by the ophthalmological department to be quite normal, although there was some difference of opinion in regard to this.

The child was returned to the care of the Home of the Friendless, but was seen from time to time in the out-patient department. The condition remained excellent for five months.

In January, 1914, he had a number of attacks of epistaxis, for which he was treated in the throat department.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the American Neurological Association held at Albany, New York, Mar 9, 1914.

132. **THOMAS, Henry M., Jr.** (1891-1966); **BLACKFAN, Kenneth D.** (1883-1941). *Recurrent Meningitis, Due to Lead, in a Child of Five Years*. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1914. ¶ [Offprint]. Ser.: American Journal of Diseases of Children, Nov. 1914, vol. 8, pp. 377-380. 4 pp. Original pale green printed wrappers. Rubber ownership stamps [cover, + p. 3] of John R. Murlin; pencil signature of Wilbur K. Smith. Rare.

$ 100

Henry M. Thomas was a neurologist and Kenneth D. Blackfan, was (at the time) a young pediatrician, both at Johns Hopkins, "reported this single case of a boy of five with what they diagnosed as lead meningitis. Noting the rarity of reports of lead poisoning in children, they this time overlooked Turner and

wrote that "J Lockhart Gibson has for a number of years repeatedly called attention to a most remarkable group of cases seen in children of Queensland, Australia. The case which we have reported seems closely allied to these. In that country children in general seem peculiarly liable to lead-poisoning, and perhaps especially to its effects on the eyes". They went on to describe Gibson's idea that children get "dried paint from the railings of long painted verandas or garden fences on their hands and then into their mouths". Gibson, they noted, recommended lumbar puncture "as the essential therapeutic measure" but apparently did no examination of the withdrawn fluid. With all of the evidence, Thomas and Blackfan drew the conclusion, parallel to that of Turner and Gibson many years earlier, that lead poisoning might mask itself as "serous meningitis". Over the next two decades, Blackfan by himself, followed by other Americans at or from Johns Hopkins, sporadically attempted to establish a paediatric syndrome of childhood lead poisoning. They continued to be concerned (and with good reason) that cases of meningitis and encephalopathy and even convulsions caused by lead would be misdiagnosed. But they also came to believe that they had discovered a distinctive paediatric syndrome, not just a difference in symptomatology. Once alerted by Thomas and Blackfan, American writers, at least, did occasionally cite not only Gibson's and Turner's but some of the continuing reports from Australia. In 1917, Blackfan writing by himself noted that "We are indebted to the Australian writers Gibson, Love, Turner, Breinl and Young and others for much of the recent literature regarding lead poisoning in children", including 76 cases in five years. But of course Blackfan was already interested in portraying plumbism in children as a significantly distinctive syndrome worthy of consideration by physicians." – John C. Burnham, "Biomedical Communication and the Reaction to the Queensland Childhood Lead Poisoning Cases Elsewhere in the World." *Medical History*, vol. 43, 1999.

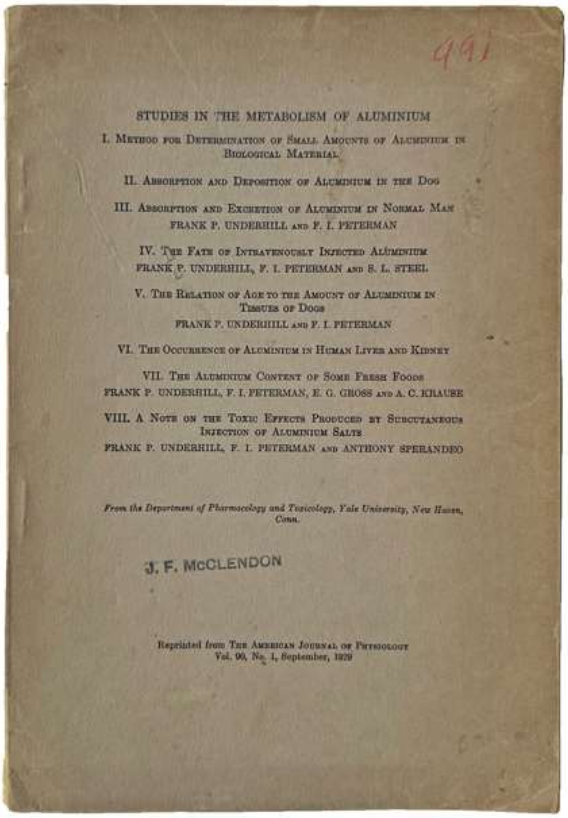
"Although epidemics of meningitis are not limited to wartime they are known to accompany war and the mobilization of troops. Reports of outbreaks in the United States are recorded in histories of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. United States Army records (12) show that "the incidence rate in the Army increased noticeably in 1907 at the time of the Cuban occupation, in 1913 during the mobilization on the Mexican border, and again

in 1917 and 1942 when the United States entered the first and second World Wars." – Mary Gover and Glee Jackson reporting on the instances in history of cerebrospinal meningitis, *Public Health Reports*, vol. 61, no. 13, March 29, 1946.

Henry M. Thomas, Jr., "authored fifty-seven publications. His principal investigations were concerned with the pathological physiology of the heart and circulatory system in thyrotoxicity. He wrote extensively about diseases of the thyroid gland and made valuable contributions to the observation of the fingernails in diagnosing hyperthyroidism. He served as president of the American Clinical and Climatological Association and of the Johns Hopkins Medical and Surgical Association." – Johns Hopkins Portrait Collection.

Kenneth Blackfan was an American pediatrician. He took particular interest in nutrition and hematology. A childhood blood disorder, Diamond–Blackfan anemia, is partly named after him. Early in his career, Blackfan did work that identified the origin of cerebrospinal fluid.

PROVENANCE: [1] JOHN R. MURLIN (1874-1960) was a professor, investigator, and editor. He was a pioneer in insulin research; discoverer of glucagon; researcher in gelatin, carbohydrates, proteins, glycogenesis of fat, infant metabolism, and human calorimetry. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. He worked in the laboratories of Graham Lusk and Thorne Carpenter from 1903-1917. He also delivered the Harvey Society lecture in 1917. He then had a long tenure as Director of the Department of Vital Economics and Professor of Physiology at the University of Rochester from 1919-1945. He also acted as Chairman for the Committee on Food and Nutrition, NAS, NRC from 1919-1922. He wrote the chapter on metabolism in Abt's Pediatrics in 1923. He also was one of the founders of the American Institute of Nutrition (1928), founding editor of the Journal of Nutrition (1928-1939), and President of the American Institute of Nutrition (1934-1936). [2] WILBUR K. SMITH (1902-1986), Department of Neurology, University of Rochester. See: David O. Marsh, MD, "Wilbur K. Smith, MD (1902-1986)", *Arch Neurol.* 1987; 44 (3):331.



STUDIES IN THE METABOLISM OF ALUMINIUM

I. Method for Determination of Small Amounts of Aluminium in Biological Material.

II. Absorption and Deposition of Aluminium in the Dog

III. Absorption and Excretion of Aluminium in Normal Man
FRANK P. UNDERHILL and F. I. PETERMAN

IV. The Fate of Intravenously Injected Aluminium
FRANK P. UNDERHILL, F. I. PETERMAN and S. L. STEEL

V. The Relation of Age to the Amount of Aluminium in Tissues of Dogs
FRANK P. UNDERHILL and F. I. PETERMAN

VI. The Occurrence of Aluminium in Human Liver and Kidney

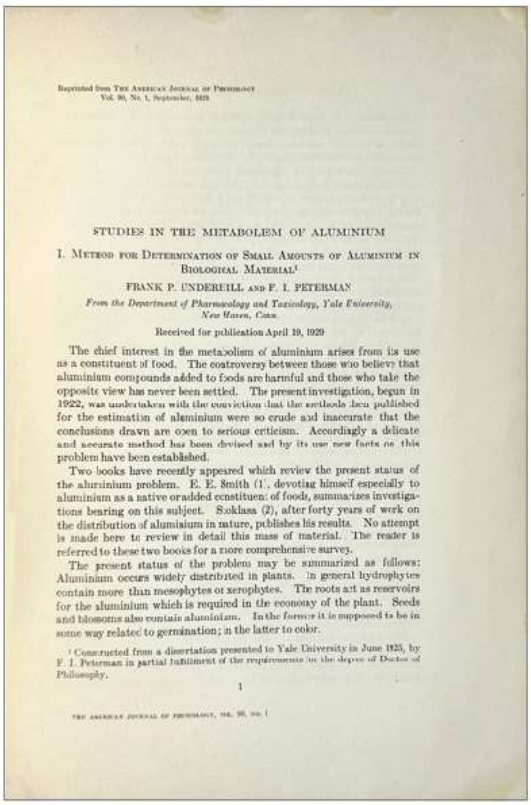
VII. The Aluminium Content of Some Fresh Foods
FRANK P. UNDERHILL, F. I. PETERMAN, E. G. GROSS and A. C. KRAUSE

VIII. A Note on the Toxic Effects Produced by Subcutaneous Injection of Aluminium Salts
FRANK P. UNDERHILL, F. I. PETERMAN and ANTHONY SPERANDEO

From the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

J. F. McCLENDON

Reprinted from The American Journal of Physiology
Vol. 90, No. 1, September, 1929



Reprinted from The American Journal of Physiology
Vol. 90, No. 1, September, 1929

STUDIES IN THE METABOLISM OF ALUMINIUM

I. Method for Determination of Small Amounts of Aluminium in Biological Material.[1]

FRANK P. UNDERHILL and F. I. PETERMAN

From the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Received for publication April 19, 1929

The chief interest in the metabolism of aluminium arises from its use as a constituent of food. The controversy between those who believe that aluminium compounds added to foods are harmful and those who take the opposite view has never been settled. The present investigation, begun in 1922, was undertaken with the conviction that the methods then published for the estimation of aluminium were so crude and inaccurate that the conclusions drawn are open to serious criticism. Accordingly a delicate and accurate method has been devised and by its use new facts on this problem have been established.

Two books have recently appeared which review the present status of the aluminium problem. E. E. Smith (1), devoting himself especially to aluminium as a native or added constituent of foods, summarizes investigations bearing on this subject. Soklasa (2), after forty years of work on the distribution of aluminium in nature, publishes his results. No attempt is made here to review in detail this mass of material. The reader is referred to these two books for a more comprehensive survey.

The present status of the problem may be summarized as follows: Aluminium occurs widely distributed in plants. In general hydrophytes contain more than mesophytes or xerophytes. The roots act as reservoirs for the aluminium which is required in the economy of the plant. Seeds and blossoms also contain aluminium. In the former it is supposed to be in some way related to germination; in the latter to color.

[1] Constructed from a dissertation presented to Yale University in June 1925, by F. I. Peterman in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

1

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY, VOL. 90, NO. 1

133. **UNDERHILL, Frank P.** (1877-1932); **Florence Irene PETERMAN** (1897-1930); **S.L. STEEL**; **E.G. GROSS**; **A.C. KRAUSE**; **Anthony SPERANDEO**. *Studies in the Metabolism of Aluminium. I. Method for determination of small amounts of aluminium in biological material. II. Absorption and deposition of aluminium in the dog. III. Absorption and excretion of aluminium in normal man. IV. The fate of intravenously injected aluminium. V. The relation of age to the amount of aluminium in tissues of dogs. VI. The occurrence of aluminium in human liver and kidney. VII. The aluminium content of some fresh foods. VIII. A note on the toxic effects produced by subcutaneous injection of aluminium salts.* [n.p.]: AJP, 1929. Series: *American Journal of Physiology*, Vol. 90, No. 1. Sept. 1929. ¶ 8vo. 82 pp. Original grayish-brown printed wrappers; soiled, rear cover chipped and spotted. Ownership rubberstamp of J.F. McClendon. Good+. Scarce.

$ 25

"The chief interest in the metabolism of aluminium arises from its use as a constituent of food. The controversy between those who believe that aluminium compounds added to foods are harmful and those who take the

opposite view has never been settled. The present investigation, begun in 1922, was undertaken with the conviction that the methods then published for the estimation of aluminium were so crude and inaccurate that the conclusions drawn are open to serious criticism. Accordingly, a delicate and accurate method has been devised and by its use new facts on this problem have been established. Two books have recently appeared which review the present status of the aluminium problem. E. E. Smith, devoting himself especially to aluminium as a native or added constituent of foods, summarizes investigations bearing on this subject. Stoklasa, after forty years of work on the distribution of aluminium in nature, publishes his results. No attempt is made here to review in detail this mass of material. The reader is referred to these two books for a more comprehensive survey."

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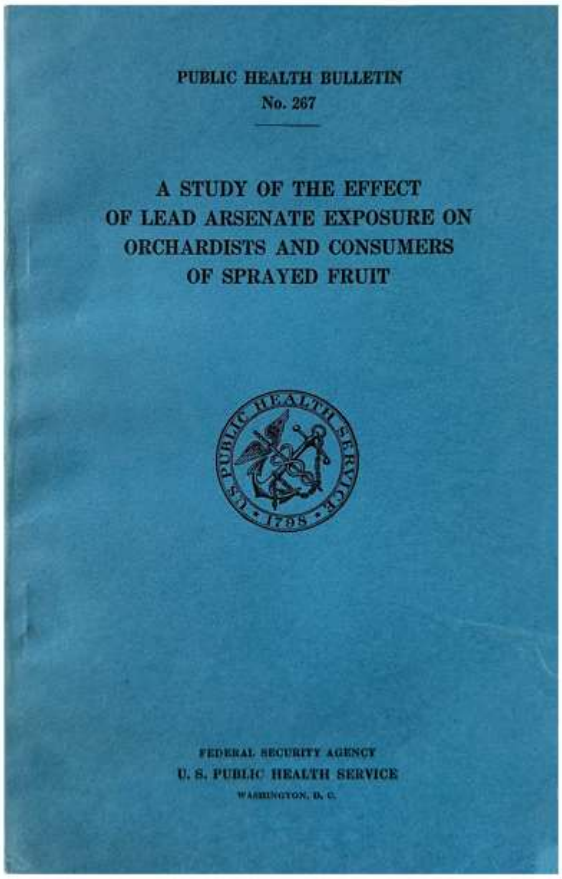
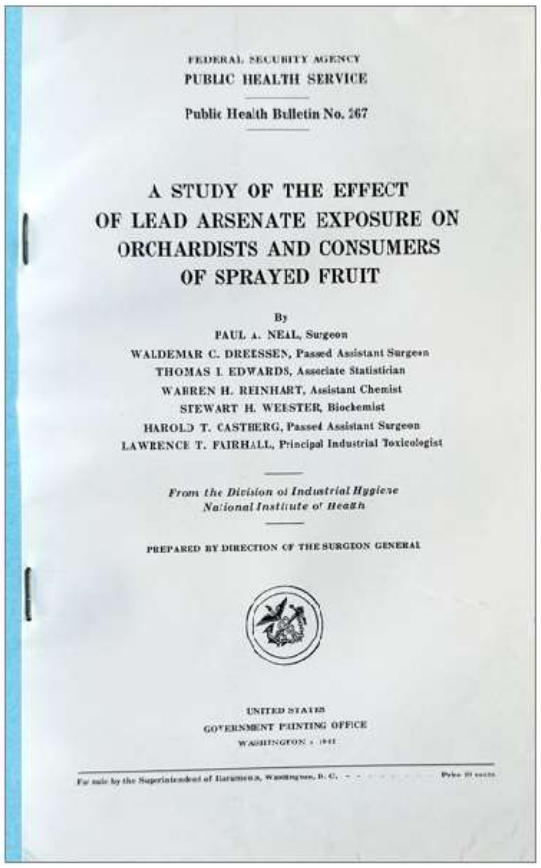
Frank Pell Underhill and Florence Irene Peterman were from the Dept. of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Yale University.

PROVENANCE: J.F. (Jesse Francis) McClendon (1880-1976) was an American chemist, zoologist, and physiologist known for the first pH measurement of human stomach *in situ*. From 1910 to 1939, McClendon worked at the Physiological Laboratory of the University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, serving as professor of Physiological Chemistry between 1920 and 1939.





134. **United States Public Health Service, Washington, DC.**; **Paul A. NEAL** (et al). *A Study of the Effect of Lead Arsenate Exposure on Orchardists and Consumers of Sprayed Fruit.* Washington, DC: GPO, 1941. ¶ *Public Health Service, Public Health Bulletin* no. 267. 8vo. XI, [1], 181, [1] pp. 42 illustrations and tables (some folding), index. Original blue printed wrappers. Very good. Rare.

$ 25

With contributions also by: WALDEMAR C. DREESSEN, Passed Assistant Surgeon – THOMAS I. EDWARDS, Associate Statistician – HAROLD T. CASTBERG, Passed Assistant Surgeon – LAWRENCE T. FAIRHALL, Principal Industrial Toxicologist – STEWART H. WEBSTER, Biochemist – WARREN H. REINHART, Assistant Chemist.

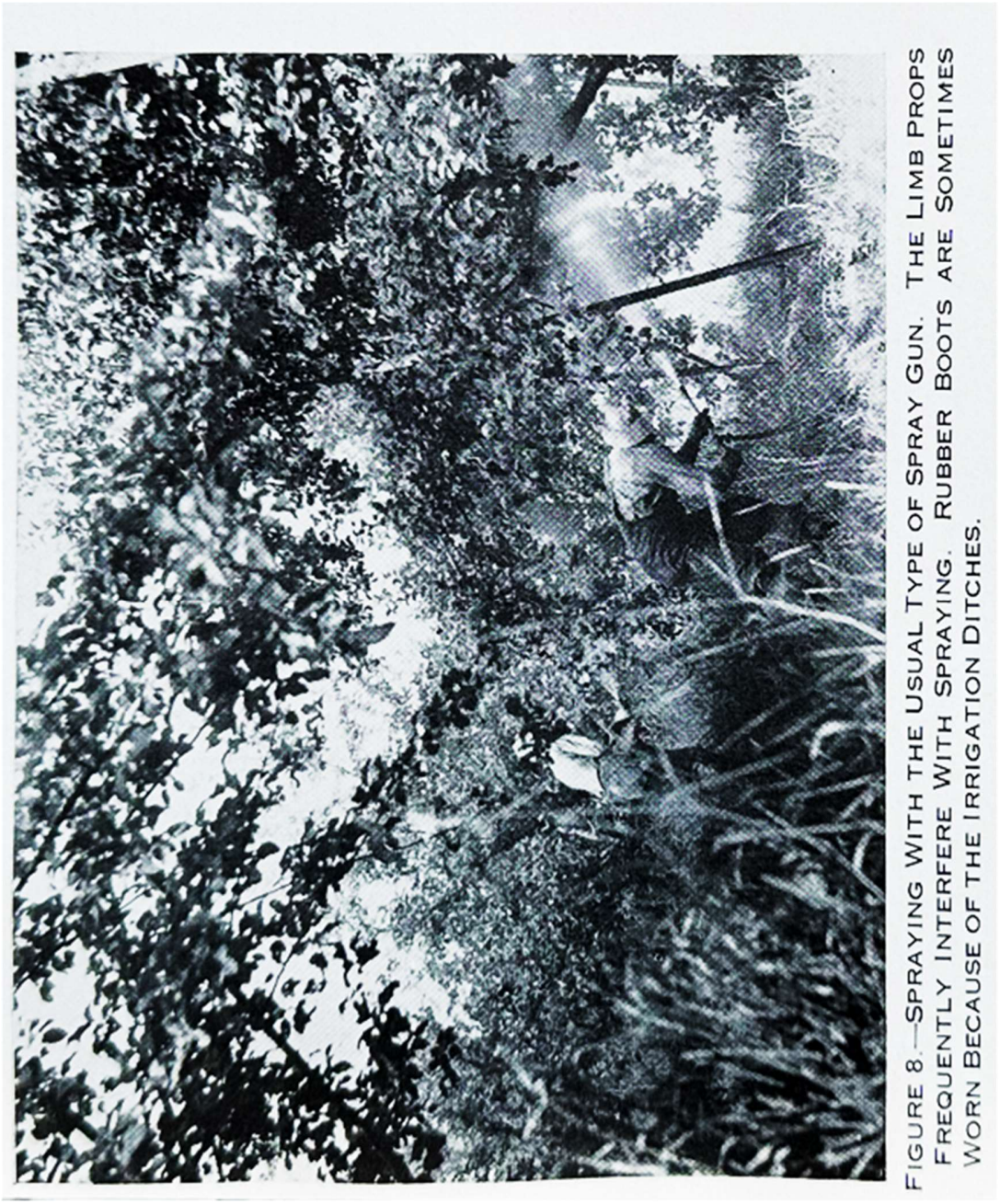
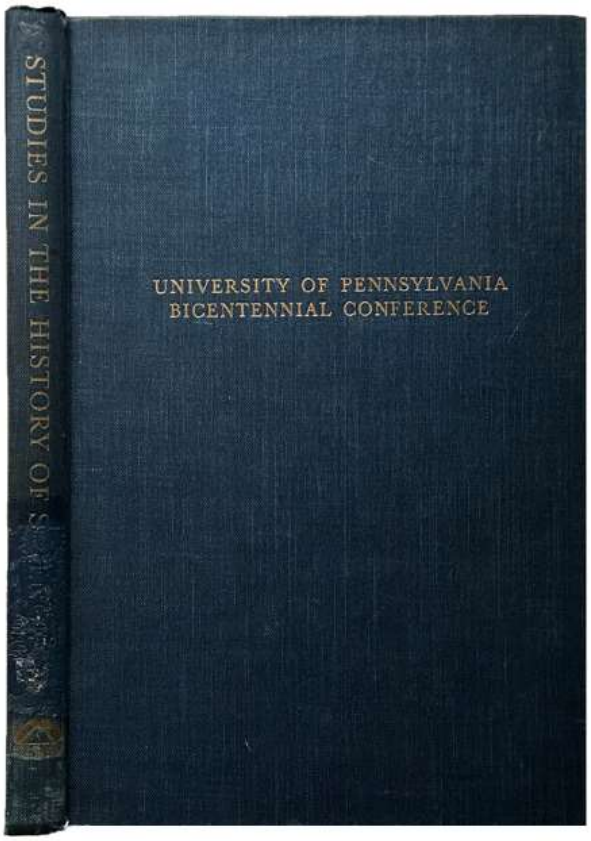
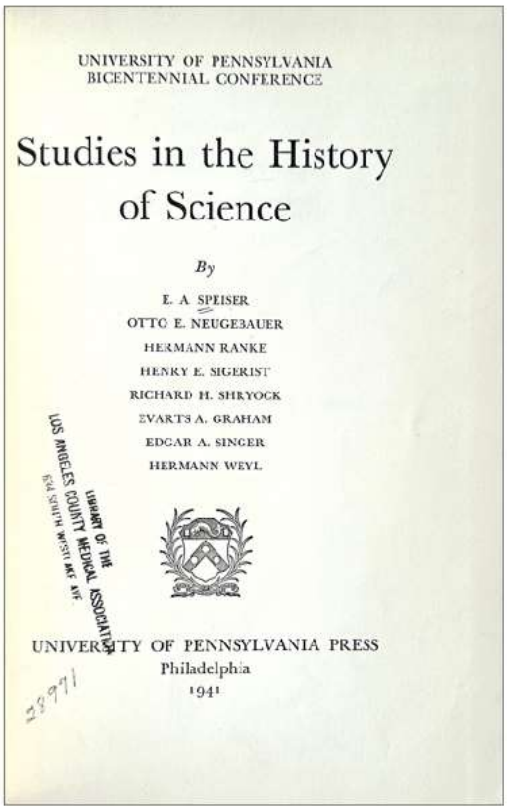


FIGURE 8.—SPRAYING WITH THE USUAL TYPE OF SPRAY GUN. THE LIMB PROPS FREQUENTLY INTERFERE WITH SPRAYING. RUBBER BOOTS ARE SOMETIMES WORN BECAUSE OF THE IRRIGATION DITCHES.

[134]

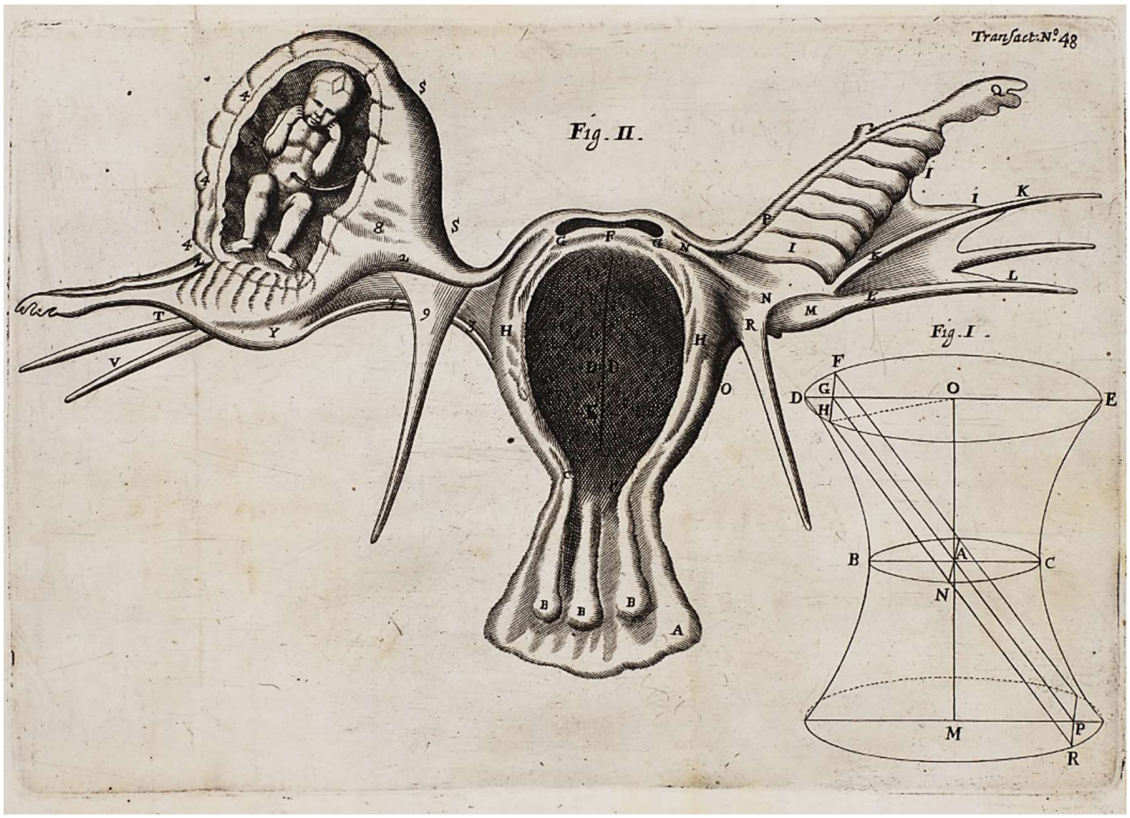




135. **University of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Conference**. *Studies in the History of Science. [Contributions] By E.A. Speiser, Otto E. Neugebauer, Hermann Ranke, Henry E. Sigerist, Richard H. Schryock, Evarts A. Graham, Edgar A. Singer, Hermann Weyl.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1941. ¶ 8vo. [6], 123, [1] pp. Figs. Navy gilt-stamped cloth; spine call nos. painted over. Ex-library copy – multiple rubber-stamps of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; rear pocket removed. Good.

$ 22

CONTENTS: Ancient Mesopotamia and the Beginnings of Science, [by] E. A. SPEISER – Some Fundamental Concepts in Ancient Astronomy, [by] Otto E. NEUGEBAUER – Medicine and Surgery in Ancient Egypt, [by] Hermann RANKE – Medieval Medicine, [by] Henry E. SIGERIST – The Rise of Modern Scientific Medicine, [by] Richard H. SHRYOCK – Two Centuries of Surgery, [by] Evarts A. GRAHAM – Logico-Historical Study of Mechanism, Vitalism, Naturalism, [by] Edgar A. SINGER – The Mathematical Way of Thinking, [by] Hermann WEYL.



This Figure represents the two Matrixes, found januar. 6 1669. by Benoit Vassal Chirurgeon, opening the Body of a woman of 32 years of age, of a sanguin constitution . . .

Perhaps the First Illustrated Account of Ectopic Pregnancy

136. [**Gynecology - ectopic pregnancy – tubal pregnancy**] **Benoit VASSAL**. *"A Relation concerning a Woman, not long since open'd at Paris, having a double Matrix." Being an English translation of a French surgeon's description*. London: *Philosophical Transactions*, 1669. ¶ Series: *Philosophical Transactions*, number 48, June 21, 1669. Small 4to. pp. 961-976. [Complete]. 1 folding engraved plate showing the well-formed fetus developing in the fallopian tube. Disbound. Some minor stains and foxing. Very good.

$ 275

This is perhaps the earliest known illustration of the fetus developing outside the uterus. The first description of a tubal or ectopic pregnancy was recorded in the 11th century, even earlier it was referred to by Abulcasis (936-1013). "In his case report, the fetal parts were discharged from the abdomen through the

umbilicus after the death of the fetus." – F. Mol. This form of pregnancy was most often fatal until the 20th century.

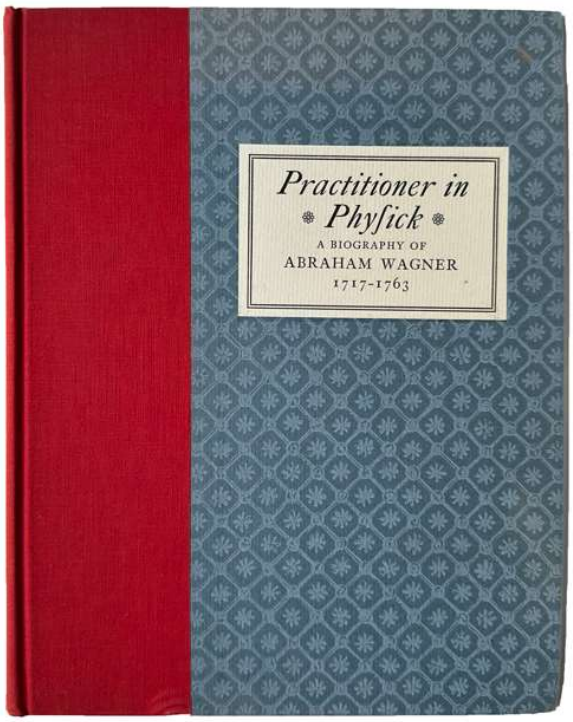
"In a normal pregnancy, your ovary releases an egg into your fallopian tube. ... But in up to 1 of every 50 pregnancies, the fertilized egg stays in your fallopian tube. In that case, it's called an ectopic pregnancy or a tubal pregnancy."

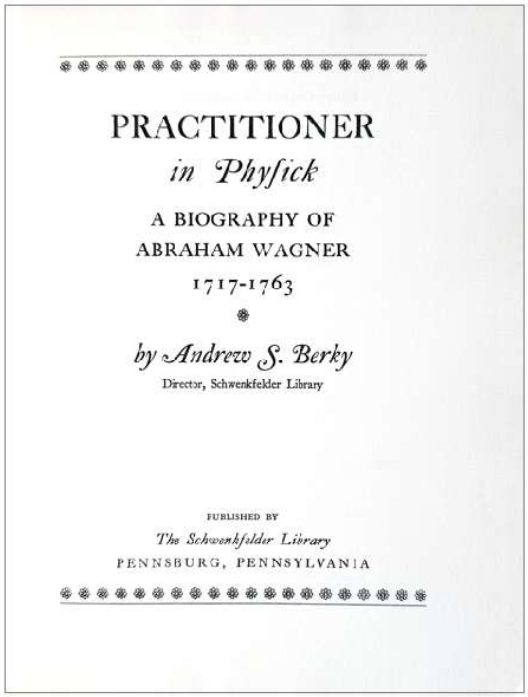
Mol gives the best assessment of this paper, "It took until 1669, when Benoit Vassal, a surgeon in Paris, was the first to describe the location of a tubal pregnancy which showed the dawning of an anatomically correct concept of the disease. He performed an autopsy on a woman who died of intra-abdominal haemorrhage due to a ruptured ectopic pregnancy. In a report to the Royal Society of London, Vassal described the clinical history and presented his famous anatomical plate derived from his autopsy findings: " .....the brother yet a featus was conceived in an adjunct uterus, in a place so little capable of distension, that seeking enlargement, after it had caused to the mother for two months and an half grievous symptoms, did at last, being at the age of about 3 or 4 months, break prison, and found its grave in that of his mother; which cast the mother into such violent convulsive motions for 3 days together, that she died of them". Although Vassal must have known about the fallopian tubes as described by Fallopius, he did not recognize these as being the location of the ectopic pregnancy and misjudged the tube as an adjunct uterus."

See: Samuel Lurie, "The history of the diagnosis and treatment of ectopic pregnancy: a medical adventure," European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology Reproductive Biology, Jan. 9, 1992; 43(1):1-7. This paper is not mentioned in either Lurie's or Almeida's texts, though Lurie names Jean Riolan in 1604 describing the first authentic ruptured tubal pregnancy. Both authors cite when in 1693 Busiere, "during an autopsy of an executed prisoner in Paris," describes the first "finding of an unruptured ectopic pregnancy."

See also: Oscar D. Almeida, Jr., MD, "Fimbrial Ectopic Pregnancy Following Tubal Anastomosis," Journal of the Society of Laparoendoscopic Surgeons, Oct-Dec. 2011; 15(4): 539–541. F. Mol, Surgical management of tubal pregnancy, 2013, University of Amsterdam (UvA), dissertation.

Other papers included: "The Generation of an Hyperbolical Cylindroid demonstrated;" "... about Damps in the Mines of Hungary, and their Effects;" "A Chronological Accompt of the severall Eruptions of Mount Aetna;" ... and an account of a recent book by THOMAS HOBBES on the "Quadrature of the Circle." The hyperbolical cylindroid and the double matrix are each illustrated on the engraved plate.

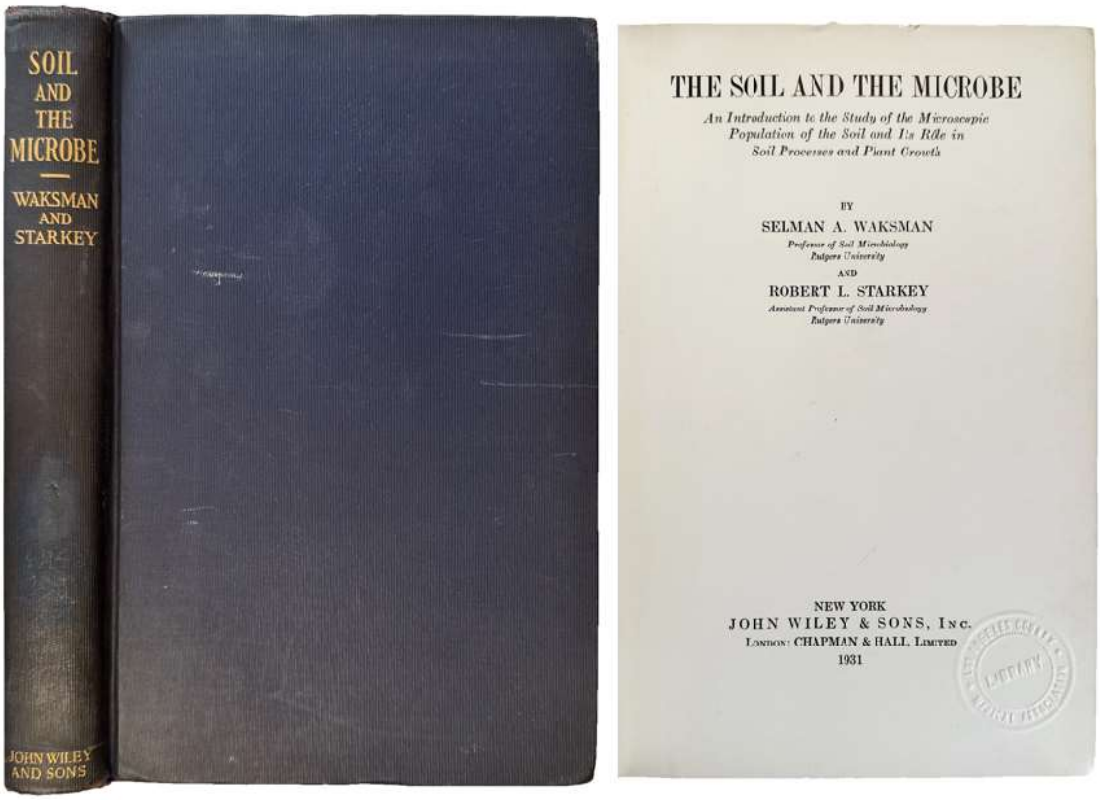




137. [**WAGNER, Abraham** (1717-1763)] **BERKY, Andrew S.** (1922-2001). *Practitioner in physick: a biography of Abraham Wagner, 1717-1763.* Pennsburg, PA: Schwenkfelder Library, 1954. ¶ Sq. 8vo. ix, [3], 175, [1] pp. 5 plates (1 folding). Original quarter red gilt-stamped cloth, decorative boards, printed cover label. Ex-library copy from the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; rear pocket removed. Very good.

$ 7.50

Abraham Wagner was a Pennsylvania physician and poet. The author, Berky, was director (1951-73) of the Schwenfelder Library, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania.



Groundbreaking!

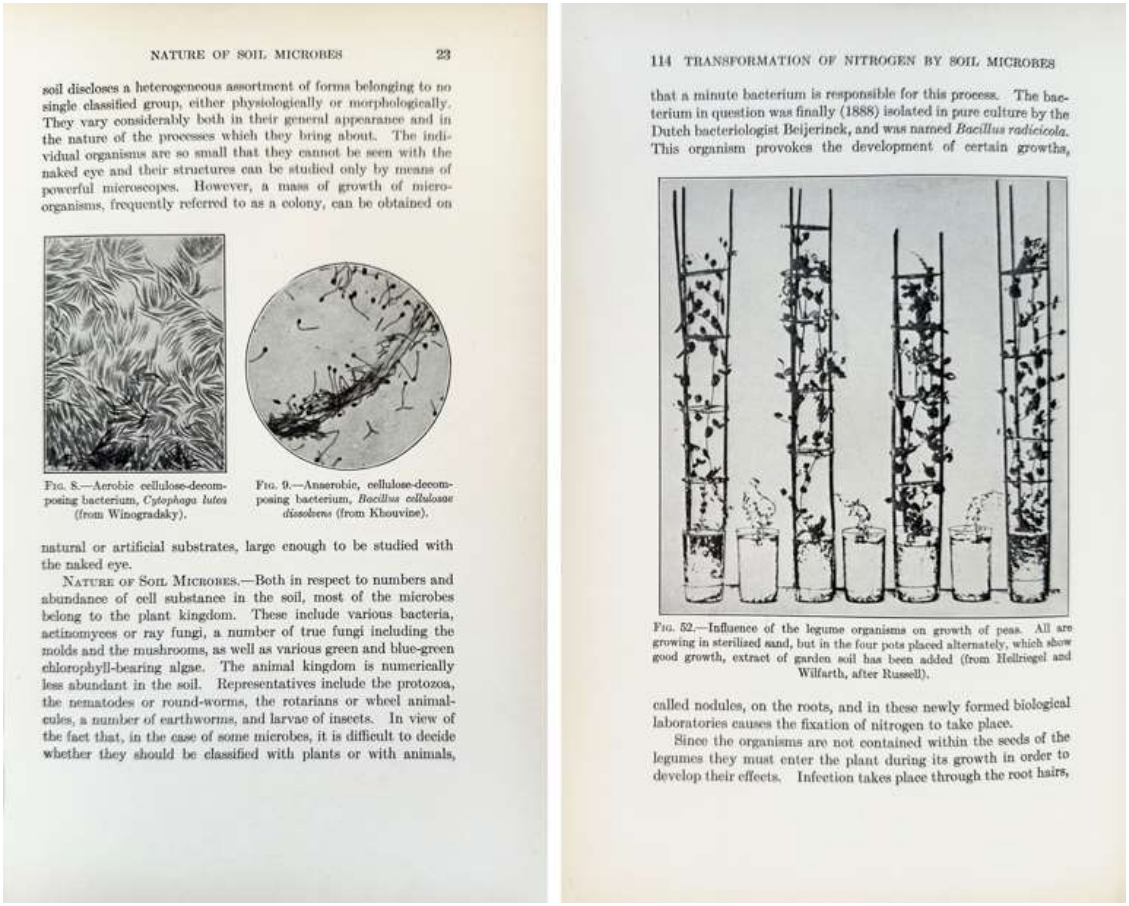
138. **WAKSMAN, Selman A.** (1888-1973); **Robert L. STARKEY** (1899-1973). *The Soil and the Microbe; an Introduction to the Study of the Microscopic Population of the Soil and Its Rôle in Soil Processes and Plant Growth*. New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, 1931. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 260 pp. 85 figs., index. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine re-colored, upper edge dented, mostly affecting rear cover (penetrating the cloth). Ex-library copy – bookplate of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; title-embossed, rear pocket removed. Ownership inscription of C.M. Bemons [?], M.D., Mostyn Hotel, 16 Portman St., London, 1931. Good+.

$ 75

First edition. A pioneering examination of the role played by microorganisms in the soil. As the book was badly reviewed by NATURE, it is evident that the book was controversial.

"In 1939 Waksman and his colleagues began a systematic screening program to identify soil organisms that might be useful in the control of infectious diseases,

now known as antibiotics (a word coined by Waksman). Ultimately, eighteen antibiotics were discovered under his general guidance, three of them with important clinical applications: Actinomycin in 1940, Streptomycin in 1944 (the first specific agent effective in the treatment of human tuberculosis), and Neomycin in 1949." – *Waksman Foundation for Microbiology*.



NATURE OF SOIL MICROBES 23

soil discloses a heterogeneous assortment of forms belonging to no single classified group, either physiologically or morphologically. They vary considerably both in their general appearance and in the nature of the processes which they bring about. The individual organisms are so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye and their structures can be studied only by means of powerful microscopes. However, a mass of growth of microorganisms, frequently referred to as a colony, can be obtained on

FIG. 8.—Aerobic cellulose-decomposing bacterium, *Cytophaga lutea* (from Winogradsky).

FIG. 9.—Anaerobic, cellulose-decomposing bacterium, *Bacillus cellulosae dissolvens* (from Khouvine).

natural or artificial substrates, large enough to be studied with the naked eye.

NATURE OF SOIL MICROBES.—Both in respect to numbers and abundance of cell substance in the soil, most of the microbes belong to the plant kingdom. These include various bacteria, actinomyces or ray fungi, a number of true fungi including the molds and the mushrooms, as well as various green and blue-green chlorophyll-bearing algae. The animal kingdom is numerically less abundant in the soil. Representatives include the protozoa, the nematodes or round-worms, the rotarians or wheel animalcules, a number of earthworms, and larvae of insects. In view of the fact that, in the case of some microbes, it is difficult to decide whether they should be classified with plants or with animals,

114 TRANSFORMATION OF NITROGEN BY SOIL MICROBES

that a minute bacterium is responsible for this process. The bacterium in question was finally (1888) isolated in pure culture by the Dutch bacteriologist Beijerinck, and was named *Bacillus radicicola*. This organism provokes the development of certain growths,

FIG. 52.—Influence of the legume organisms on growth of peas. All are growing in sterilized sand, but in the four pots placed alternately, which show good growth, extract of garden soil has been added (from Hellriegel and Wilfarth, after Russell).

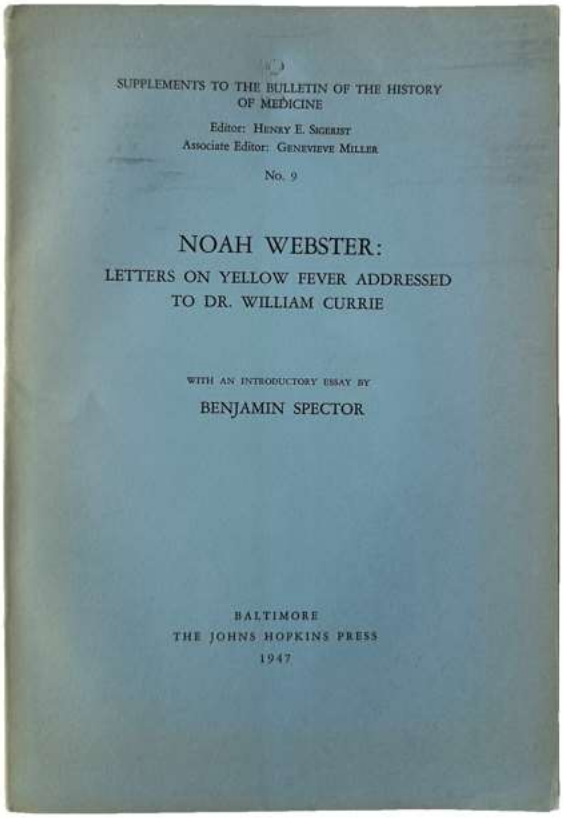
called nodules, on the roots, and in these newly formed biological laboratories causes the fixation of nitrogen to take place.

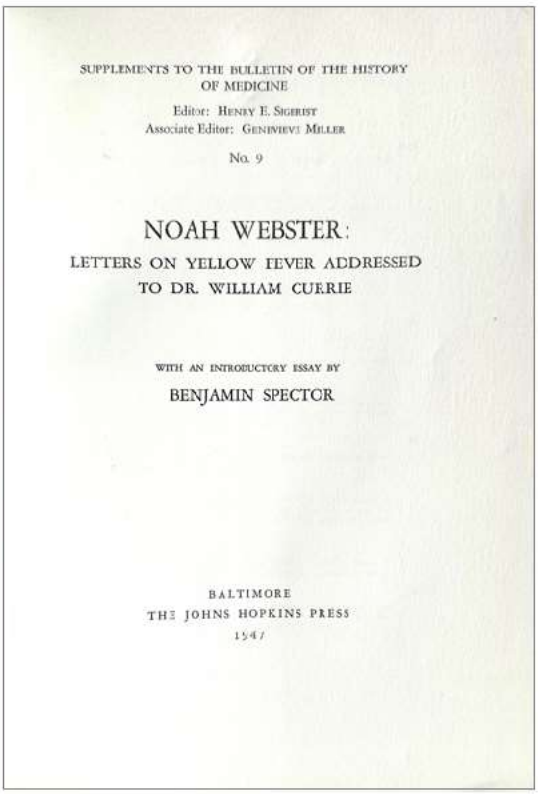
Since the organisms are not contained within the seeds of the legumes they must enter the plant during its growth in order to develop their effects. Infection takes place through the root hairs,

Selman Abraham Waksman was a Jewish Ukrainian inventor, Nobel Prize laureate, biochemist and microbiologist whose research into the decomposition of organisms that live in soil enabled the discovery of streptomycin and several other antibiotics. In 1952, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for "ingenious, systematic, and successful studies of the soil microbes that led to the discovery of streptomycin." Waksman and his foundation later were sued by Albert Schatz, one of his Ph.D. students and the discoverer of streptomycin, for minimizing Schatz's role in the discovery.

Robert Lyman Starkey, microbiologist, did research on bacterial decomposition of organic matter, nitrogen fixation, the role of sulfur, iron, carbon, nitrogen, and other elements in agricultural bacteriology, and industrial fermentation. For

a number of years, he was Selman Waksman's deputy at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1963 he was the president of the American Society for Microbiology.

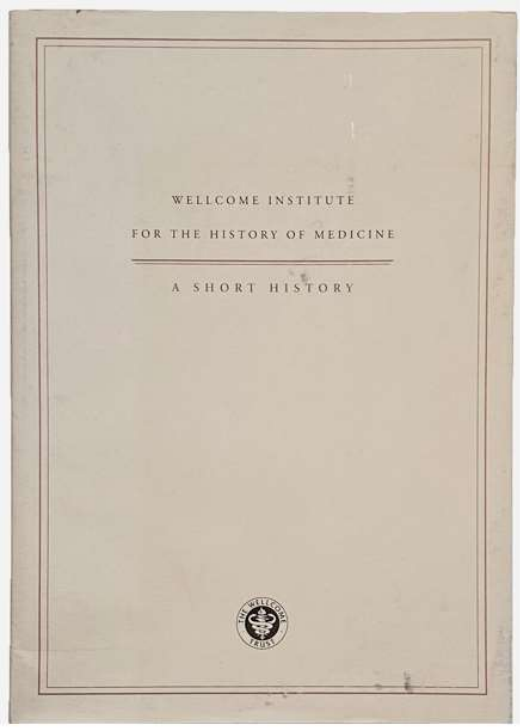


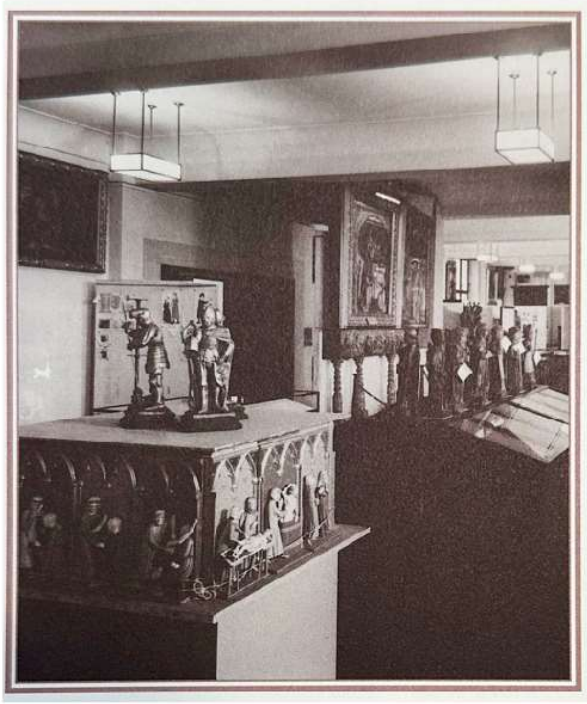


139. **WEBSTER, Noah** (1758-1843); **William CURRIE** (1754-1828). *Noah Webster: Letters on Yellow Fever addressed to Dr. William Currie. With an introductory essay by Benjamin Spector.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1947. ¶ Ser.: *Supplements to the Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, no. 9. Tall 8vo. vi, 110 pp. Portrait. Original blue printed wrappers; hint of browning to cover. Very good.

$ 18

25 letters from the famous lexicographer. Spector writes, "The contents of these letters are important in any appraisal of Webster's contribution to American medical thought, if only because they formed the basis and plan for his *A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases*."

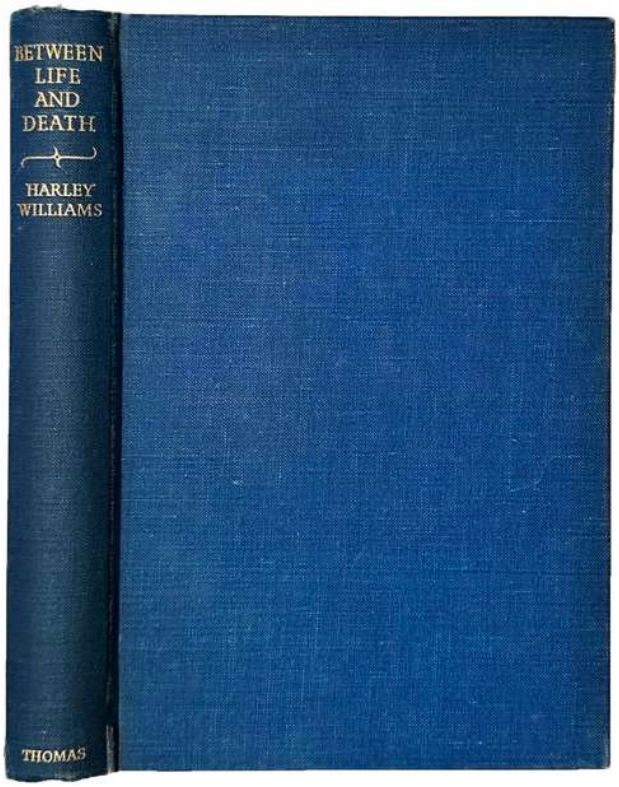


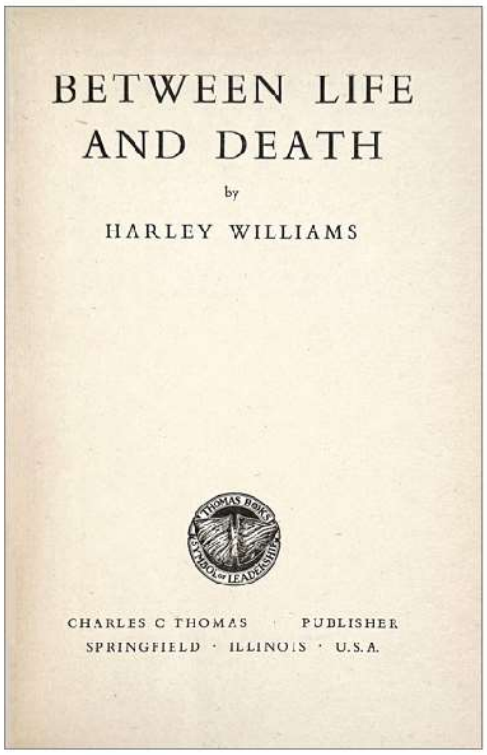


140. **Wellcome Institute**; **H. John SYMONS**. *Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine: a short history.* London: Wellcome Trust, 1993. ¶ Tall 4to. iv, 63, [1] pp. Numerous small illustrations. Buff printed wrappers; a bit rubbed. Very good.

$ 6

Symons was Curator of Early Printed Books, the Wellcome Library. "He was joint compiler of the third volume of the Wellcome Catalogue of Books printed before 1850, and was responsible for its continuation, in progress, and for the revised reprint of the earlier volumes. His own period of service included both the computerizing of the Library holdings and the incorporation of the Library's single largest acquisition of early books, those from the library of the Medical Society of London. The clarity and accuracy of the Wellcome catalogues, as reviewers gratefully noted, make them the standard work of reference. Only those who have themselves prepared such catalogues can properly judge the depth of learning needed for each apparently simple entry, and John's expertise has earned him the respect and admiration of fellow bibliographers across the world." – *John Symons' Retirement*, by Vivian Nutton, *Medical History*, 2005 Oct. 1; 49(4).



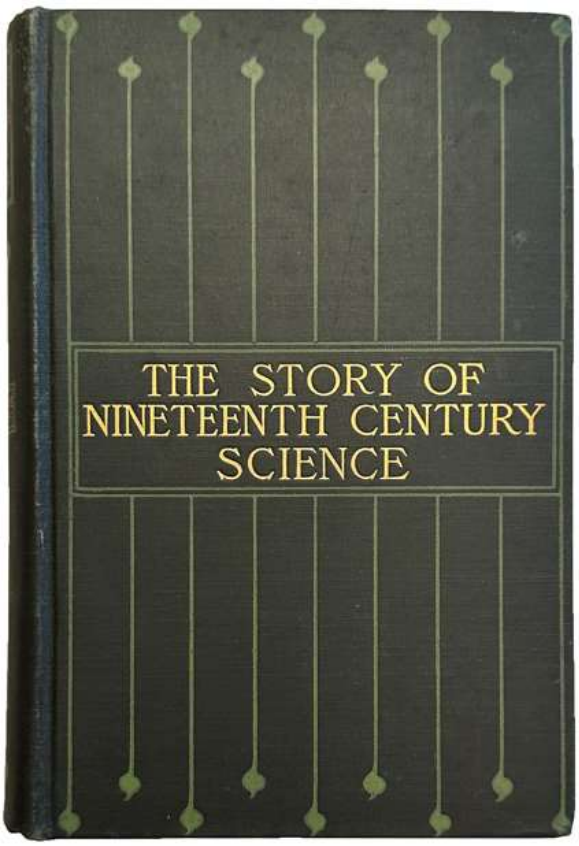


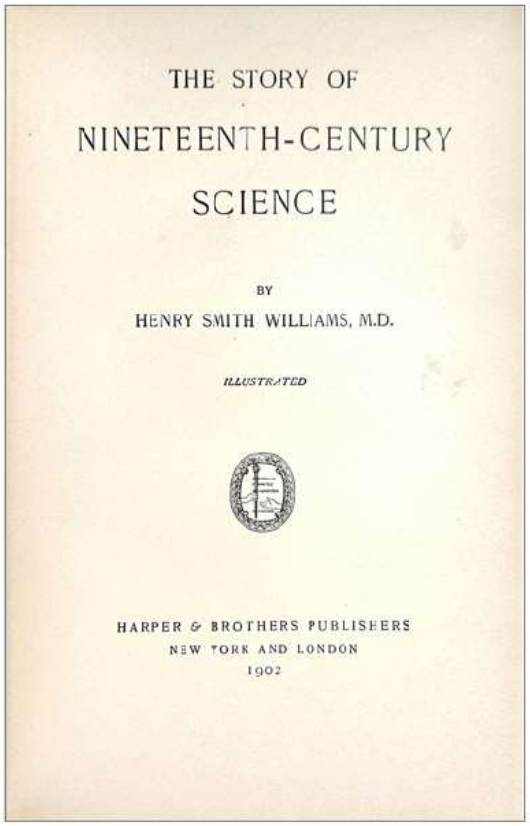
141. **WILLIAMS, Harley** (1901-1974). *Between Life and Death*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1952. ¶ Small 8vo. 288 pp. Original dark blue gilt-stamped cloth. Very good copy.

$ 8

First American edition. A book on historical medical personalities: John Hunter, Pasteur, Joseph Lister, Sigmund Freud, Mary Baker Eddy, John Bernardo, nursing school pioneer Margaret McMillan (1860-1931), Frederick Truby King (1858-1938), Paul Ehrlich, Frederick Banting.

John Hargreaves Harley Williams OBE DPH, often known as J. Harley Williams, was a British physician, barrister, medical author, and novelist.

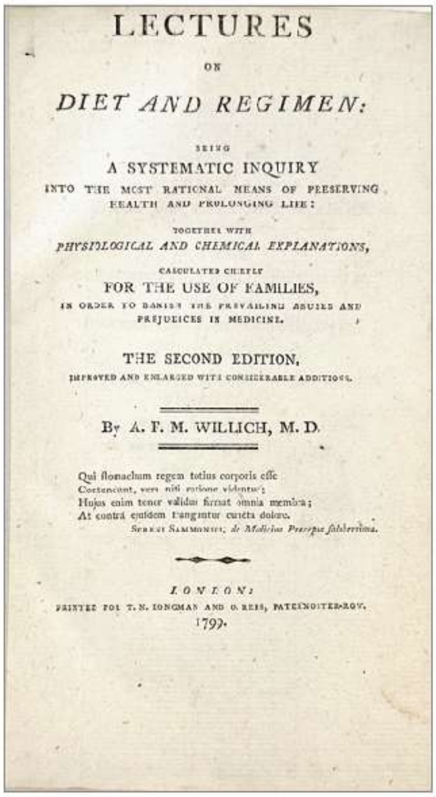




142. **WILLIAMS, Henry Smith** (1863-1943). *The Story of Nineteenth-Century Science*. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1902. ¶ Small 8vo. vii, [3], 474, [1] pp. Numerous illustrations, index. Original decorative dark green gilt-stamped cloth, with pale green design; rubbed. Very good.

$ 15

The author was a prolific writer. His efforts in this field, along with his joint author Edward Huntington Williams (1868-1944), resulted in a ten-volume history of science issued between 1904-10. This book is a far more succinct version, issued slightly earlier.


LECTURES
ON
DIET AND REGIMEN:
BEING
A SYSTEMATIC INQUIRY
INTO THE MOST RATIONAL MEANS OF PRESERVING
HEALTH AND PROLONGING LIFE:
TOGETHER WITH
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXPLANATIONS,
CALCULATED CHIEFLY
FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES,
IN ORDER TO BANISH THE PREVAILING ABUSES AND
PREJUDICES IN MEDICINE.
THE SECOND EDITION,
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.
By A. F. M. WILLICH, M. D.
Qui stomachum regem totius corporis esse
Contendunt, veri niti ratione videntur;
Hujus enim tenor validus firmat omnia membra;
At contra ejusdem frangunter cuncta dolore.
SERENI SAMMONICI; de Medicina Praecepta saluberrima.
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. N. LONGMAN AND O. REES, PATERNOSTER-ROW.
1799.

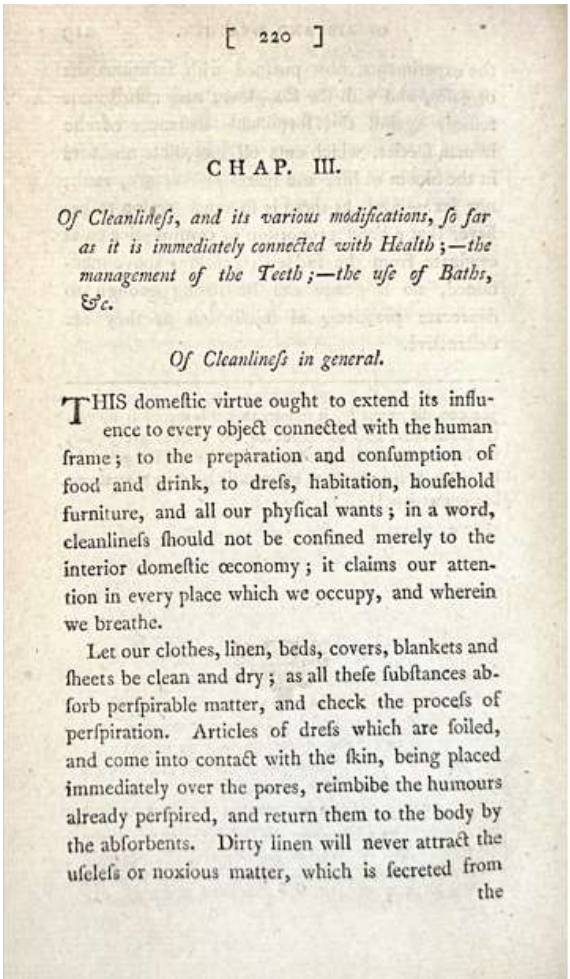
143. **WILLICH, Anthony Florian Madinger**. *Lectures on Diet and Regimen: Being a Systematic Inquiry into the Most Rational Means of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life: Together with Physiological and Chemical Explanations, Calculated Chiefly for the Use of Families, in Order to Banish the Prevailing Abuses and Prejudices in Medicine. The Second Edition, Improved and Enlarged with Considerable Additions.* London: T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1799. ¶ 8vo. (200 x 117 mm) [4], 708, [4] pp. Contemporary full tree calf, gilt-ruled spine, black morocco gilt-stamped spine label; skillfully rebacked preserving original spine, kozo reinforcement. Signature of Wm. Carpenter on front flyleaf. Fine. [M09890]

$ 200

Second edition. This medical advisory text spans the gamut of practical advice on how to live a long, healthy life. Beginning with some general rules to follow, Willich cautions against patent medicines and quack cures, recommends the proper methods of personal cleanliness, what to wear, what to eat and drink,

proper exercise, evacuations, exercise and sleep. Rather daring and frank for its time, a chapter is devoted to sexual intercourse. A chapter deals with mental illness (passions of the mind) and two final chapters are devoted to the senses, and specifically, the eyes. In the Introduction, Willich mentions smallpox and Jenner's current efforts to eradicate the disease by inoculation with cowpox; Willich is rather skeptical about the theory that the two diseases are related and states that the proof, ". . . can be decided only, when the small-pox should appear as the prevailing epidemic."

□ Blake/NLM p. 491; BM Readex, Vol. 27, p. 204.



[220]

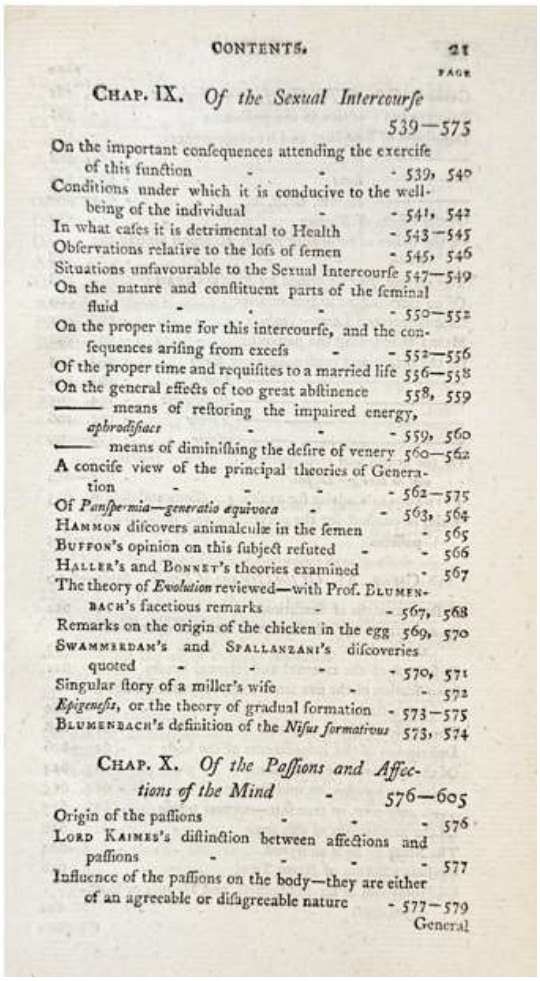
CHAP. III.

Of Cleanlineſs, and its various modifications, ſo far as it is immediately connected with Health;—the management of the Teeth;—the uſe of Baths, &c.

Of Cleanlineſs in general.

THIS domeſtic virtue ought to extend its influence to every object connected with the human frame; to the preparation and conſumption of food and drink, to dreſs, habitation, houſehold furniture, and all our phyſical wants; in a word, cleanlineſs ſhould not be confined merely to the interior domeſtic œconomy; it claims our attention in every place which we occupy, and wherein we breathe.

Let our clothes, linen, beds, covers, blankets and ſheets be clean and dry; as all theſe ſubſtances abſorb perſpirable matter, and check the proceſs of perſpiration. Articles of dreſs which are ſoiled, and come into contact with the ſkin, being placed immediately over the pores, reimbibe the humours already perſpired, and return them to the body by the abſorbents. Dirty linen will never attract the uſeleſs or noxious matter, which is ſecreted from the



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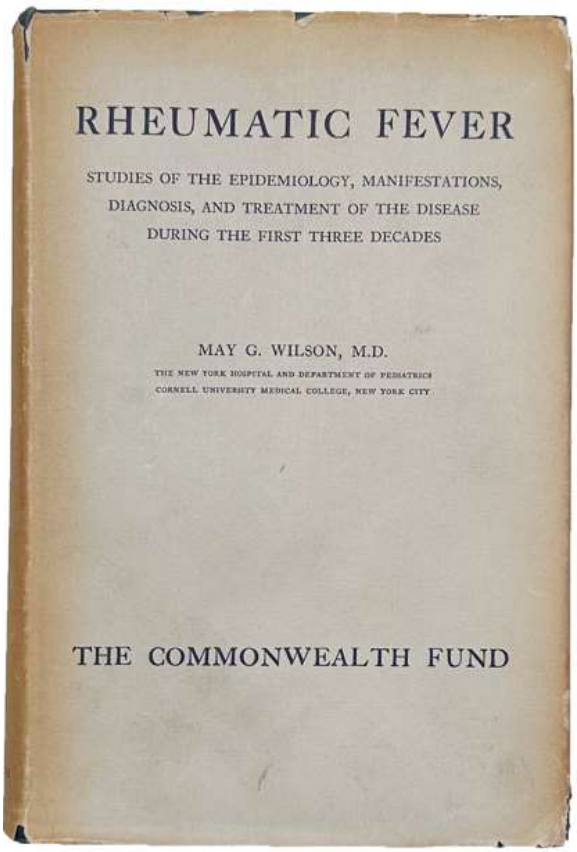
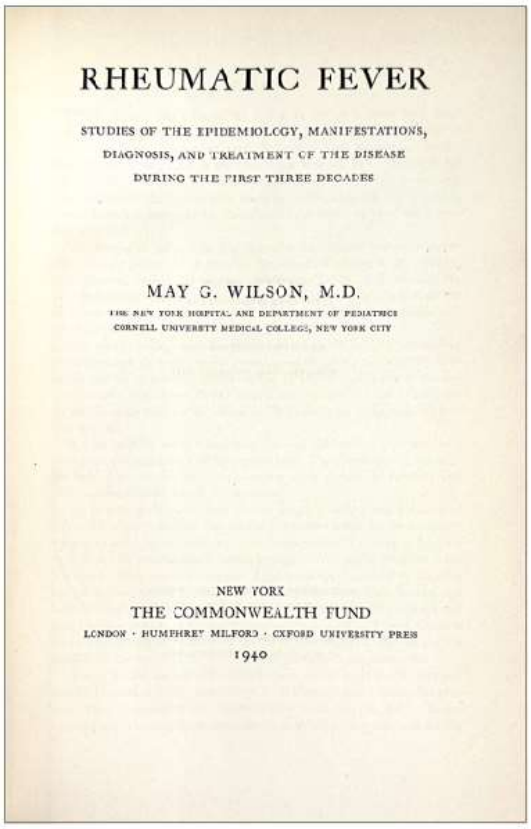
General





144. **WILSON, May G.** (1891-1971). *Rheumatic Fever; Studies of the Epidemiology, Manifestations, Diagnosis, and Treatment of the Disease During the First Three Decades.* New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1940. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 595 pp. Illus., index. Navy cloth, dust-jacket; jacket extremities worn, very browned. RARE WITH JACKET. [M14576]

$ 50

"Dr. May G. Wilson, a former Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College (CUMC) and a pediatric consultant for New York Hospital (NYH), was born in Brooklyn in 1891. Dr. Wilson received her undergraduate degree from Hunter College and graduated from Cornell University Medical College in 1911 at the age of twenty, making her at the time one of the youngest students to graduate with a medical degree from Cornell. Following her medical school graduation, Dr. Wilson interned at Syracuse Memorial Hospital. Returning to New York Hospital following the end of her internship, she soon set up the hospital's first rheumatic fever clinic in 1916. Recognizing both the value of follow-up care and the potentially hereditary

nature of the disease, Dr. Wilson designed the clinic around the concept of long-term follow-up care and emphasized the significance in monitoring children in families with rheumatic fever victims. Her research emphasized the use of early hormone therapy to treat rheumatic fever and heart disease. Dr. Wilson served concurrently as Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College and as a pediatric consultant for New York Hospital. She earned the title Professor Emeritus of Clinical Pediatrics in 1959 and retired five years later in 1964. Having served the Cornell University community for half a century, Dr. Wilson won the Cornell University Medical College Alumni Association's Award for Distinguished Service in 1963. Dr. Wilson authored two textbooks on rheumatic disease and numerous articles and maintained memberships in several professional societies including the American Academy of Sciences, the American Heart Association, the American Rheumatism Association, the American Pediatric Society, the Society for Pediatric Research, and the Harvey Society and served as director of the New York Heart Association." – Cornell Medical Center Archives; see: "Dr. May Wilson, Pediatrician, 80 – Rheumatic Fever Authority, Cornell Professor, Dies." – New York Times, June 15, 1971. [E. Ray Borun].

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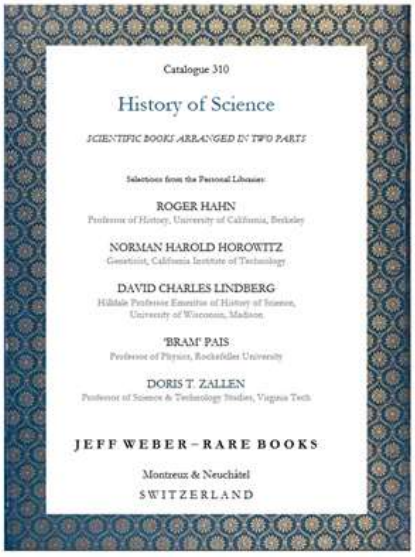

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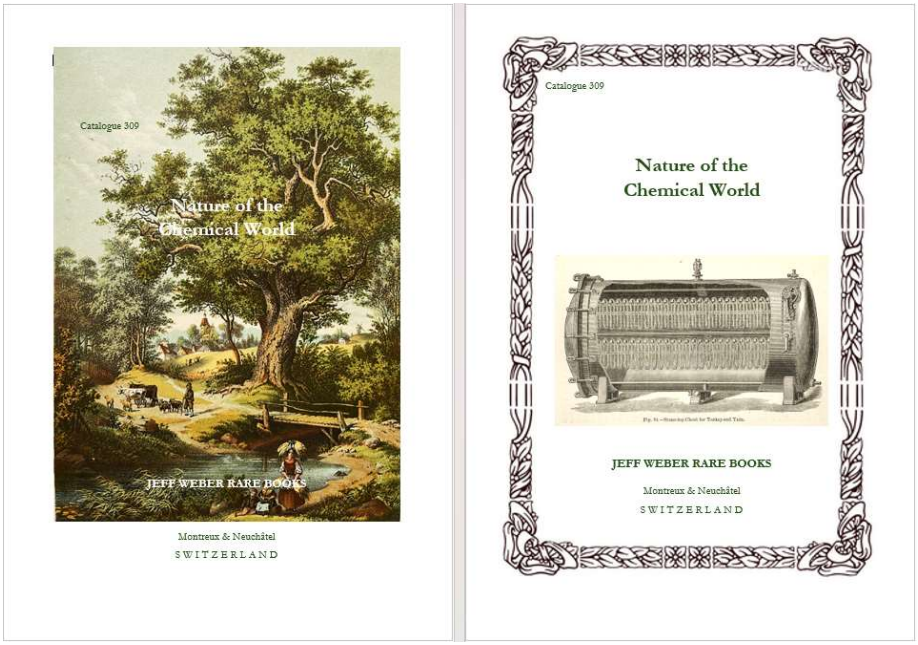

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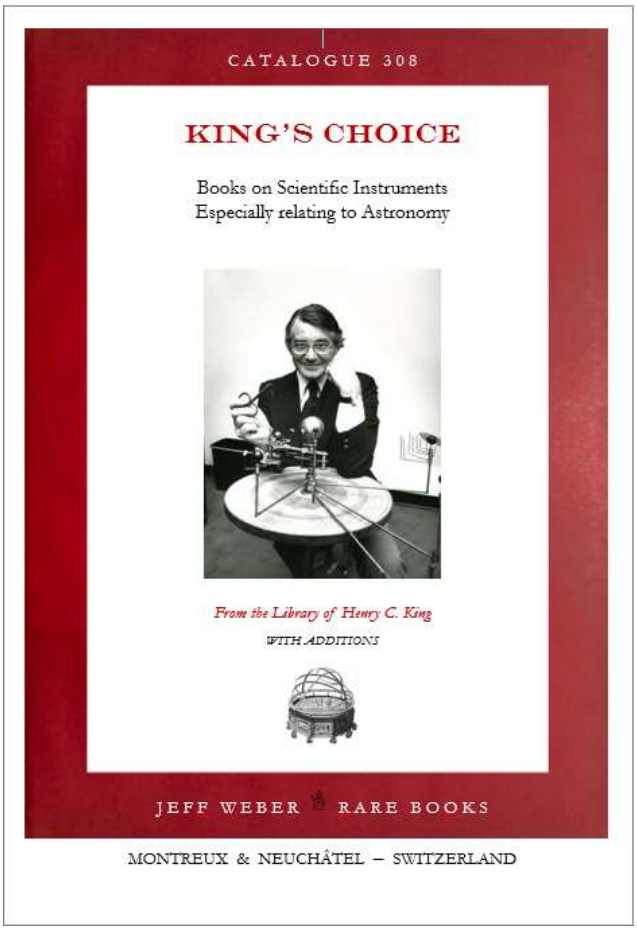

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