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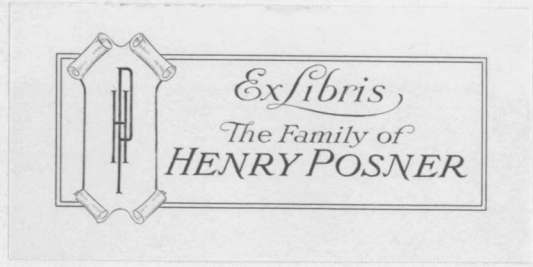
CATALOGUE 255

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INTERLIBRUM VADUZ

1. Adler, Alfred (1870-1937). Ueber den nervösen Charakter. Grundzüge einer vergleichenden Individual-Psychologie und Psychotherapie. Large 8vo. viii + 195 (+ 1) pages. Orig. cloth.
Wiesbaden, J. F. Bergmann, 1912. 400.--

FIRST EDITION of a principal work by Adler, who had been a prominent member of Freud's circle in Vienna before he broke away in 1911 and founded his own school of 'Individual Psychology'. Unlike Freud, who viewed the libido as the root of neuroses and sexual deviations, Adler stresses the role of organ inferiority, sexual or other, and social factors as the origin of neuroses.

Adler's new "basic concept is that of 'individuality', a term expressing both the uniqueness and the indivisibility of the human being. This is best illustrated in the foreword by a quotation of Virchow: 'The individual represents a unified whole of which all parts cooperate towards a common goal'. As a consequence each isolated psychological feature of the individual reflects his whole personality (Ellenberger, *Discovery of the Unconscious*, pp. 606-608; Orgler, *Adler - The Man & His Work*, 1973. Garrison-Morton 4985. 1.

2. Albrecht, Johann F.E. Von der Krankheit und Heilung der Pollutionen beyderley Geschlechter. Zweyte, sehr vermehrte, mit neuen Erfahrungen und Mitteln versehene Auflage. X, 84 pp. 8vo. Original boards with spine lettering piece.
Hamburg & Altona, G. Vollmer, no date (1810). 150.--

Johann Friedrich Ernst Albrecht (1752-1814) was a general practitioner in Hamburg and published a great number of popular novels and dramas which he directed himself at his stage in Hamburg. A large number of his popular-scientific publications was published over and over again as late as 1876 in 16 editions.
Hirsch-Hübötter I, 75.

addenda

STRIKING COLOUR PLATES

Alibert, Jean-Louis. Clinique del'hôpital Saint-Louis, ou Traité complet des maladies de la peau, contenant la description de ces maladies et leurs meilleurs modes de traitement. Illustrated with 63 very large engraved plates, neatly handcoloured. 2 leaves, XXIV 39o pp. Large folio. Contemporary coloured boards, leather label, gilt decorated.
Paris, Cormon & Blanc, 1833. 2,100.--

THE CLASSICAL WORK. "The book is also notable for its illustrations, THE FIRST ON THE SUBJECT IN A FRENCH BOOK." (Garrison-Morton)

The founder of the modern French school of dermatology, Jean-Louis Alibert (1768-1837), introduced the natural method of classifying skin diseases. He was the first to describe mycosis fungoides in 1806 and keloid in 1810. Alibert also described, as pustule d'Alep (1829), the endemic ulcer now correlated with the Leishman-Donovan bodies, and introduced many new terms, such as 'syphilides', 'dermatoses', 'dermatolysis', etc. He prided himself upon the fact that he was the first to employ the painter's palette and the burin in the delineation of skin diseases. - A well preserved, clean and fresh copy.
Wellcome II, 31; Waller 357; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 417 ff.

3. Arloing, Saturnin. Sur l'obtention de culture et d'émulsions homogènes du bacille de la tuberculose humaine en milieu liquide et "sur une variété mobile de ce bacille." In: *Comptes Rendus Acad. Science*, vol. 126, pp. 1319-21. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Paris, 1898. 400.--

FIRST EDITION of a very important paper in the history of medicine and bacteriology. Saturnin Arloing (1846-1911), professor of experimental and comparative pathology at Lyons, introduced the sero-agglutination for the diagnosis of presence of tubercle bacillus. Garrison-Morton no. 2334.

ADDED ARE 3 further papers by Arloing, same journal, same volume:

2. Influence de la voie et du mode d'introduction sur le développement des effets immunisants du sérum anti-diphthérique, pp. 1179-82.
3. Agglutination du bacille de la tuberculose vraie, pp. 1398-1400.

4. Apparation dans le sérum sanguin, sous l'influence de produits chimiques, d'une matière capable d'agglutiner le bacille de la tuberculose vraie, pp. 1550-53.

A fine collection of important scientific papers.

Aschheim, S. - PLEASE SEE under Zondek & Aschheim, nos. 744 ff.

EPOCH MAKING PAPER

4. Behring, Emil Adolf von, & Sh. Kitasato. Ueber das Zustandekommen der Diphtherie-Immunität und der Tetanus-Immunität bei Thieren. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschrift vol. 16, no. 49, pp. 1113-1114, 1145-48. Re-issue, same periodical, no. 49: Zum Jubiläum der Behring Artikel vom 4. & 11. Dezember 1890. With a fine portrait. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1890 (1940). 350.--

The brief but epoch-making paper which dealt with immunity to tetanus, contained the remarkable statement that the immunity of rabbits and mice which have been treated with tetanus cultures depends on the capacity of the cell-free serum to render innocuous the toxic substances elaborated by the tetanus bacillus. In a footnote to their paper the toxin-destroying action of the immune serum was described as 'antitoxic' and this word was employed at once and permanently.

One week after the joint publication of Behring and Kitasato on tetanus immunity Behring alone published another paper on immunization against diphtheria, and he confirmed for this infection all the essential facts which in conjunction with Kitasato he had demonstrated for tetanus. THE POSSIBILITY OF SERUM-THERAPY WAS OPENED UP BY THESE INVESTIGATIONS. This work laid the foundation of all future treatment with antitoxins. Behring was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1901.

Garrison-Morton no. 5060; Bulloch, History of Bacteriology, pp. 258 ff; Nobel, The Man and the Prize, pp. 184 ff.

5. Behring, Emil A. von. Ueber ein neues Diphtherieschutzmittel. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vols. 39 & 40, pp. 873-76; 1139, 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1913-14. 360.--
- FIRST EDITION. Behring introduces his Toxin-antitoxin for immunization against diphtheria.
Garrison-Morton no. 5067.

6. Bell, Sir Charles. The Hand. Its Mechanism and vital Endowments as evincing Design. Illustrated. XVI, 368 pp. 8vo. Contemporary diced light brown calf, gilt decorated spine with black morocco label, gilt line borders on covers. London, Pickering, 1837. 250.--
- A FINE AND VERY FRESH COPY, nicely bound. Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842), famous as anatomist, physiologist, and neurologist, was also an eminent surgeon with great artistic talent.
The present monograph is charmingly written, beautifully illustrated by the author himself, and contains many philosophical as well as comparative anatomical facts concerning the hand and its adaptation to function.
Cf. Garrison-Morton no. 5583; Zimmermann & Veith, Great Ideas in the History of Surgery, pp. 417.

DISCOVERER OF ELECTRO-ENCEPHALOGRAPHY

7. Berger, Hans. Zur Lehre von der Blutzirkulation in der Schädelhöhle des Menschen namentlich unter dem Einfluss von Medikamenten. Experimentelle Untersuchungen. Illustrated with 5 plates, 16 diagrams and 1 figure in the text. 6, 78 pp. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Jena, 1901.

AND WITH:

Berger, Hans. Psychophysiologie in 12 Vorlesungen. 4, 110 pp. Large 8vo. Original wrappers.

Jena, 1921.

2 volumes

250.--

FIRST EDITIONS in fine and uncut copies. Hans Berger (1873-1941), professor of psychiatry and later rector of the university of Jena, first succeeded in recording the electrical activity of the brain through the intact skull by adding a vacuum tube as an amplifier to the string galvanometer. In the present two volumes Berger indicates the possibility of what he was to establish in his famous series of papers starting in 1929. Garrison, History of Neurology, pp. 362 ff.

BERGONIE-TRIBONDEAU LAW

8. Bergonié, Jean & L. Tribondeau. Interprétation de quelques résultats de la radiothérapie et essai de fixation d'une technique rationnelle. In: Comptes Rendus... volume 143, pp. 983-985. 4to. Modern cloth box. Paris, 1906. 375.--

FIRST EDITION of this important paper in which Bergonié and Tribondeau publish their famous law, named after them, "the sensitivity of cells to radiation varies directly with the reproductive capacity of the cells and inversely with their degree of differentiation".

Garrison-Morton 2005.

GLYCOGENIC FUNCTION OF THE LIVER

9. Bernard, Claude. Sur une nouvelle fonction du foie chez l'homme et les animaux. In: Comptes Rendus... Académie des Sciences, volume 31, pp. 571-574. 4to. Modern cloth case. Paris, 1850.

BOUND WITH:

Bernard, Claude. Sur le mécanisme de la formation du sucre dans le foie. In the same paper, volume 41, pp. 461-469.

Paris, 1855.

AND WITH:

Bernard, Claude. Sur le mécanisme physiologique de la formation du sucre dans le foie. In the same paper, volume 44, pp. 578-586.

Paris, 1857.

AND WITH:

Bernard, Claude. Remarques sur la formation de la matière glycogène du foie. In the same paper, volume 44, pp. 1325-1331.

Paris, 1857.

1.800.--

FIRST EDITIONS. A remarkable collection of original papers by the great French physician and scientist Claude Bernard (1813-1878), the first of which is mentioned by Horblit in "One Hundred Books famous in Science", no. 11a, listing the later book edition of 1853: "Remarkable exposition of the glycogenic function of the liver".

The present collection contains also the papers (3rd and 4th) describing Bernard's discovery of glycogen, which he first brought to the attention of the public in "Comptes Rendus de Société Biologique (Mémoires)" in 1857 and 1858.

The second of the present tracts contains the CULMINATION OF BERNARD'S WORK ON THE GLYCOGENIC FUNCTION OF THE LIVER. He invented the term "internal secretion" and can be said to have started the scientific investigation of the internal secretions, although for 30 years the significance of his work was not generally realized. By his research on glycogen Bernard showed that the body not only can break down, but can also build up, complex chemical substances.

Garrison-Morton (not listing the first paper) nos. 999/1,100; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 11a; Dibner, Heralds of Science, 131; Grande-Visscher, Cl. Bernard & Exper. Med., pp. 135-68.

THE GLYCOGENIC FUNCTION OF THE LIVER DISCOVERED

10. Bernard, Claude. Sur une nouvelle fonction du foie chez l'homme et les animaux. In: Comptes Rendus... Académie des Sciences, volume 31, pp. 571-574. 4to. Modern cloth case. Paris, 1850. 1,200.--

FIRST EDITION of Claude Bernard's famous paper anticipating his famous work "Sur une nouvelle fonction du foie..." published in 1853. Horblitt in his "One Hundred Books Famous in Science" says that it is a "remarkable exposition of the glycogenic function of the liver".

In 1843, the greatest physiologist of modern France, discovered the cane-sugar, when injected into the veins, appears in the urine, but not if treated with gastric juice prior to the injection. This was the starting point of his investigation of the glycogenic function of the liver. By 1857, he had, through a number of ingenious experiments, established the glycogenic functions of the liver upon a permanent basis, and had succeeded in isolating glycogen (see item no. 47 in this catalogue). Thereafter, as Foster says, "there was an end of the older physiology of the animal body as a bundle of organs, each with its appropriate functions".

One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 11a; Garrison-Morton does not list this paper; Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 544 ff.; Dibner, Heralds of Science 131; Mani, Histor. Grundlagen der Leberforschung II, pp. 339 ff.

11. Bernard, Claude. Recherches expérimentales sur les fonctions du nerf spinal ou accessoire de Willis. In: Acad. des Sciences (Sav. Etr.) vol. 11, pp. 693-776. Illustrated with 2 beautiful large lithographed plates. 4to. Modern half cloth. Paris, 1850. 375.--

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION of Claude Bernard's famous memoir, which was first issued in 1844 and 1845. However, Bernard repeated his experiments and added more material: so actually this is the real thing. The paper includes the description of the origin of the function of the chorda tympani.

Garrison-Morton no. 1264; Garrison, History of Neurology, p. 201 ff.

DISCOVERY OF THE VASOCONSTRICTOR NERVES

12. Bernard, Claude. De l'influence de deux ordres de nerfs qui déterminent les variations de couleur du sang veineux dans les organes glandulaires. In: Comptes Rendus... Académie des Sciences, volume 47, pp. 245-253 & 393-400. 4to. Modern cloth case. Paris, 1858. 900.--

FIRST EDITION. Here Claude Bernard describes his experiments leading to his discovery of the vasoconstrictor and vasodilator nerves and their function of regulating the blood supply to the different parts of the body.

He demonstrates that the sympathetic is the constrictor nerve and the chorda tympani the dilator of the blood-vessels. This discovery completes Bernard's work on the circulation.

Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 544 ff.; Garrison-Morton, no. 774.

13. Bernard, Claude. Leçons de pathologie expérimentale et leçons sur les propriétés de la moelle épinière. Deuxième édition. X, 604 pp. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Paris, 1880. 125.--

An elaboration of his lectures on the subject at the Collège de France. A well preserved, unopened and uncut copy, three pages a little dust soiled. Cover dated 1872. Garrison-Morton no. 2301.

14. Biedl, Artur. Geschwisterpaar mit adiposo-genitaler Dystrophie. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vol. 48, pp. 1630. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1922. 85.--

FIRST EDITION. "Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome." Garrison-Morton No. 6369.

15. Brauer, Ludolph. Ueber chronisch adhäsive Mediastino-Perikarditis und deren Behandlung. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 49, pp. 1072, 1732. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1902. 175.--
FIRST EDITION. Ludolf Brauer (1865-1951) was first to suggest the operation of cariolysis, a procedure carried out by Petersen. Garrison-Morton no. 3025.
16. Brown-Séquard, Charles Ed. Recherches expérimentales sur la physiologie et la pathologie des capsules surrénales. In: Comptes Rendus Acad. Science, vol. 43, pp. 422-25, 542-46. 4to. Protective cloth case. Paris, 1856. 350.--
FIRST EDITION in a fine uncut copy. Charles Edouard Brown-Séquard (1817-1894) found that excision of both adrenals in animals invariably proved fatal, thus determining their indispensability. He also believed that they had an antitoxic influence upon the blood. His experimental work was of GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE INTERNAL SECRETIONS. Garrison-Morton no. 1140.
17. Bruck, Alfred. Ueber eine seltene Form von Erkrankung der Knochen und Gelenke. With 2 illustrations. In: Deutsche Medizin. Wochenschr. vol. 23, pp. 152-55. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1897. 180.--
FIRST EDITION and first description of what is known as "Bruck's Disease" - deformity of bones, multiple fractures, ankylosis of joints, and muscular atrophy. Garrison-Morton no. 4367.
18. Buckeliana oder Hand-, Trost- und Hülfsbuch für Verwachsene beiderlei Geschlechts. Illustrated with an engraved curious frontispiece, two engraved vignettes. VIII, 136 pp. 8vo. Contemporary, probably original, boards. (Leipzig, 1826). 160.--
FIRST EDITION in a well preserved copy of a very rare and interesting volume on hunchbacks including a bibliography on the subject matter. We have not been able to establish the identity of the author. The preface is signed "Friedr. M...r" and could read "Maurer". The title-page with loss of small stripe on top and bottom neatly mounted (contemporary work).
19. Burdach, Karl Friedrich. Anthropologie für das gebildete Publicum. Illustrated with 3 fine engraved plates. VIII, 787, 1 pp. Thick 8vo. Modern half cloth. Stuttgart, 1837. 375.--
FIRST EDITION of this rare classical work. K. F. Burdach was physician and member of the Vienna, Paris and St. Petersburg Academies of Science. He was a pioneer neurologist and discovered the posterior column of the spinal cord, named after him the "Burdach column".
Cf. Garrison-Morton no. 1358. - Hirsch-Hübötter I, 711 ff.

PENICILLIN
AND ITS CLINICAL APPLICATION

20. Chain, Ernst Boris & Howard W. Florey, e. a. Penicillin as a Chemotherapeutic Agent. In: Lancet, August 24, 1940, pp. 226-228 & 236. 4to. Modern cloth case. London, 1940. 800.--
FIRST EDITION. Next to Flemming's report 'On the Anti-bacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium' in 1929, this is a MOST IMPORTANT EARLY PAPER in the history of the development of anti-biotica.

Fleming's penicillium notatum, a brown liquid substance, was found to be a chemically complex and unstable substance which, it seemed, would be impossible to produce and store on a large scale. Many attempts at chemical analysis were fruitless and it might well have become an obscure scientific curiosity but for the work of Chain and Florey.

Chain had worked under Hopkins, who discovered vitamins (please see item no. 323 in this catalogue). In 1938 he and Florey embarked on a systematic survey of bactericidal substances, which led them to Fleming's paper of 1929. They determined that penicillin was by far the most powerful microbe-killer yet discovered - it was found capable of inhibiting some kinds of bacterial growth at a dilution of one part in 50,000,000 - and they set themselves the arduous and elusive task of isolating its active principle, elucidating its chemical structure, and producing it in the laboratory. All of this they did, and they also worked out suitable DOSAGES FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFECTIONS susceptible to the action of the drug.

Fleming, Chain and Florey shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945. Nobel, The Man and his Prizes, pp. 140 ff. Garrison-Morton 1934; Printing and the Mind of Man no. 420.

21. -. The Chemistry of Penicillin. Report on a Collaborative Investigation by American and British Chemists... Edited by H. T. Clarke, John R. Johnson and Sir Robert Robinson. X, 1094 pp. 4to. Original cloth. Princeton, N. J., 1949. 400.--

FIRST EDITION of the FIRST COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT of the history, discovery and development of penicillin.

"This monograph represents an attempt to record in detail results of experimental and theoretical studies carried out in a unique, internationally collaborative effort to ascertain the chemical constitution of penicillin and to devise methods for its synthesis." (preface).

A good copy, library stamp on title. See also the preceding item no. 105.

DISCOVERY OF THE RAREST BLOOD GROUP

22. Decastello, Alfred von & Adr. Sturli. Ueber die Isoagglutinine im Serum gesunder und kranker Menschen. In: Münchener Med. Wochenschr. vol. 49, pp. 1090-95. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1902. 350.--

FIRST EDITION. "Following Landsteiner's division of human blood into three groups, Alfred von Decastello (1872 - ?) and Adriano Sturli discovered a fourth (the rarest) group."

Garrison-Morton no. 893.

23. Desault, P.J. Journal de Chirurgie. 4 volumes bound in two. Illustrated with engraved portrait of the editor in vol. 4, and 5 engraved full page plates. 388; 400; 384; 368 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, richly gilt decorated spines with coloured lettering labels. Paris, 1791-1792. 650.--

FIRST EDITION in a very fine copy, complete and all published. Pierre-Joseph Desault (1744-1795), the teacher of Bichat, was the founder of this important surgical periodical, published only over a period of two years. He himself contributed several important papers to these volumes, which also contain a series of papers by the famous Bichat, the creator of descriptive anatomy, a.o. a biography of his famous teacher.

Notable amongst the scientific papers is one especially:

Plaignaud. Observation sur un fongus du sinus maxillaire. volume I, pp. 111-116. This is the description of the FIRST SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON A TUMOR OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS.

Garrison-Morton no. 3250; -. History of Medicine, pp. 342, 444 ff.

THE FIRST EUROPEAN TEXT BOOK ON PHYSIOLOGY

24. Descartes, René. L'homme de René Descartes et un traité de la formation du foetus du mesme autheur. Avec les remarques de Louis de la Forge... sur le Traitté de l'homme... sur les figures par luy inentées. With 52 woodcuts in the text. 36 (first blank) leaves, 448 pp., 5 (last blank) leaves. 4to. Contemporary dark brown calf, richly gilt spine.
Paris, Jacques le Gras, 1664. 3. 600. --

FIRST FRENCH - THE ORIGINAL - EDITION of "L'homme..." which is usually regarded as the first European text-book on physiology, although it was only a popular and theoretic exposition. In this regard Michael Foster in his "History of Physiology" has linked it to Herbert Spencer's Principles of Biology.

Though previously published in Latin in 1662 (with different illustrations) as a translation from a poor copy of the original French manuscript, this present French edition is the actual complete first presentation of Descartes text.

Descartes physiology was founded upon the duality: machine-body, which involved the interplay of freedom (the control of the body by the independent soul) with necessity (the mechanistic functioning of the body itself). As a result Descartes was the first to perceive a clear distinction between voluntary and involuntary physiological processes.

A fine copy of a very scarce book.

Tchemerzine IV, 309; Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 257-258; Foster, History of Physiology. p. 265-266; Garrison-Morton, 574.

25. Döllinger, Ignaz. Was ist Absonderung und wie geschieht sie? eine akademische Abhandlung. 91 pp. 8vo. In protective cloth box, as issued.
Würzburg, F.E. Nitribitt, 1819. 350. --

FIRST EDITION of this very rare treatise. A well preserved copy.

Ignaz Döllinger (1770-1841) was one of the most important anatomists and physiologists of the 19th century. His teachers had been Prochaska in Vienna and Antonio Scarpa in Pavia. He became professor of anatomy and physiology at Bamberg, Würzburg, München etc. His fame rests chiefly in his eminent teaching capacity: to his disciples belong such great names as Carl von Baer, Pander, d'Alton, Schönlein and Kaltenbrunner.

He did publish - during his 50 years of academic activity - very little. The present treatise belongs to his famous and most influential works. It is very rare. Hirsch-Hübötter II, pp. 283-5.

THE FIRST OF THE "MAGIC BULLETS"
REVOLUTIONARY PAPER

26. Domagk, Gerhard. Ein Beitrag zur Chemotherapie der bakteriellen Infektionen. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschrift vol. 61 no. 7, pp. 250-253. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Leipzig, 1935. 450. --

FIRST EDITION OF AN EPOCHAL PAPER. Gerhard Domagk (1895-1964) in 1927, working in the laboratory of the IC-Farben, began to study a particular group of dyes containing sulphonamides. Beginning with mice infected with streptococci he found a few days before christmas in 1932 convincing evidence of the curative value of sulphonamides, the first of which was the famous PRONTOSIL. It was the first of the "magic bullets", that is to say drugs which could be aimed against specific organisms, just because they were dyes that stained them. Domagk's four year old daughter was the first human being on which the genial scientist tried out his discovery in a case of utter emergency: with great success.

Prontosil had enormous success in treating pneumonia and the streptococcal diseases, in particular puerperal fever. As a result numerous sulphonamide drugs were manufactured all over the world. These drugs have saved many thousands of lives throughout the world. In fact they became the chief weapon against many lethal infections until the advent of the antibiotics.

Domagk's present paper marks THE INTRODUCTION INTO MEDICINE OF PRONTOSIL, the first drug containing sulphanilamide. For his achievement Gerhard Domagk was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1939. Garrison-Morton no. 1949; Deutsche Nobel-Preisträger, 1968, pp. 67 ff; Nobel, The Man and his Prize, pp. 172-179.

27. Ebstein, Wilhelm. Das chronische Rückfallsieber, eine neue Infektionskrankheit. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. 24, no. 31, pp. 565-68. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1887. 125.--
FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton no. 3771.

SIDE-CHAIN THEORY

28. Ehrlich, Paul. Die Wertbemessung des Diphtherieheilserums und deren theoretischen Grundlagen. Off-print from "Klinisches Jahrbuch" volume VI. 2, 34 pp. 8vo. Original printed yellow wrappers. Jena, 1897. 350.--
FIRST EDITION in a fine unopened and uncut copy. Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) improved Behring's diphtherie antitoxin (see item no. 39ff) and established an INTERNATIONAL STANDARD for this and other antitoxins. THE FIRST EXPOSITION of his side-chain theory also appeared in this paper. Rare author's off-print. Garrison-Morton no. 5064; Nobel, The Man and his Prizes, pp. 199 ff.
29. Ehrlich, Paul & H. Apolant. Ueber die Genese des Carcinoms. Illustrated with 8 coloured tables. 2, 34 pp. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Jena, 1908. 165.--
FIRST EDITION in a fine uncut copy. "Of the other features of Ehrlich's scientific work... his demonstration that cancer can be changed into sarcoma in animals by successive inoculations, and that the growth of cancer depends upon the presence of certain food substances in the body and that immunity from cancer depends upon their absence (atrepsy)... can only be mentioned" (Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 710). The present paper is an off-print from "Verhandlungen der Deutschen Pathologischen Gesellschaft". Ehrlich and Apolant report on an extension of the Ribbert theory published 1905. Cf. Garrison-Morton no. 2632.

THE BIRTH OF CHEMOTHERAPY

30. Ehrlich, Paul & Sahachiro Hata. Die experimentelle Chemotherapie der Spirillosen. Illustrated with 5 plates and several tables. VIII, 164 pp. Large 8vo. Original turquoise cloth with gilt lettering on spine and front cover. Berlin, Springer, 1910. 750.--
FIRST EDITION of "THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF CHEMOTHERAPY" (Printing and the Mind of Man, No. 402). It had been known from the time of Paracelsus that mercury is a specific against the syphilis, but mercury is harmful also to the human organism. It was Paul Ehrlich's great merit (1854-1915) with the assistance of Sahachiro Hata (1873-1938), to solve the problem by preparing a compound which would contain a toxic substance and which would be absorbed by the organism producing the disease, but not by the human organism. Ehrlich and Hata carried out six hundred and five experiments before reaching the one compound which satisfied all
31. Ehrlich, Paul. Abhandlungen über Salvarsan (Ehrlich-Hata Präparat 606 gegen Syphilis). VIII, 402 pp. Large 8vo. Original cloth. München, Lehman, 1911. 350.--
FIRST EDITION of this very important collection of papers by Paul Ehrlich and many other scientists, on the new specific against Syphilis: SALVARSAN. These papers were first published in an abridged form in the "Münchner mediz. Wochen-

schrift" in 1910 to 1911. They illustrate the enormous impact Ehrlich's and Hata's (see item no. 283) discovery had: Salvarsan and its side effects in clinical treatment, the technics of salvarsan treatment, the reaction thereof on the nervous system, the reaction of the drug in the human body, on the eyes etc., etc. A second volume was published later.

32. Eisleb, O. & O. Schaumann. Dolantin, ein neuartiges Spasmolytikum und Analgetikum. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vol. 65, no. 24, pp. 967-69. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1939. 150.--
- FIRST EDITION. The discovery report of the "synthesis of pethidine (dolantine)." Garrison-Morton no. 1927.

PLASTIC SURGERY

33. Eulenburg, Moritz Michael. Hochgradige Dislocation der Scapula, bedingt durch Retraction des M. levator anguli, und des oberen Theiles des M. cucullaris. Heilung mittelst subcutaner Durchschneidung beider Muskeln und entsprechender Nachbehandlung. Illustrated with 4 woodcuts. pp. 304-311 in: Archiv für Klinische Chirurgie (Billroth's), volume 4. 8vo. Contemporary boards. Berlin, 1863. 200.--
- FIRST EDITION in a fine and well preserved copy. M. M. Eulenburg's (1811-1877) paper is the FIRST DESCRIPTION of congenital high-scapula, Sprengel's deformity. Garrison-Morton no. 4332.
- The volume contains 17 further papers of which we wish to list only an important one on OSTEOPLASTIC by Wolff, J. Die Osteoplastik in ihren Beziehungen zur Chirurgie und Physiologie With a coloured plate with 19 illustrations. Other papers deal with uranoplastic, etc.

DISCOVERY OF VITAMIN E

34. Evans, Herbert M. & K. S. Bishop. On the Existence of a hitherto unrecognized Dietary Factor Essential for Reproduction. 4 pages. Off-print from: "Science", vol. 56, pp. 650-51. 4to. Original printed wrappers. No place, 1922. 225.--
- FIRST EDITION. The extremely rare author's off-print announcing the discovery of vitamin E, based upon experiments on rats. Garrison-Morton no. 1055; Needham, Chemistry of Life, p. 163.

ISOLATION OF VITAMIN F

35. Evans, Herbert M., S. Lepkovsky, E. A. Murphy. Vital Need of the Body for Certain unsaturated Fatty Acids, parts IV, V, VI. pp. 431-450 with 1 plate; off-print from "Journal of Biological Chemistry" volume 106. 8vo. Original grey printed wrappers in protective cloth box. Baltimore, 1934. 300.--
- FIRST EDITION of all three parts in the rare author's off-print form first announcing the successful isolation of vitamin F (Linolenic acid). Garrison-Morton no. 1070; Needham, Chemistry of Life, pp. 163-165.

ISOLATION OF VITAMIN E

36. Evans, Herbert M., O.H. Emerson, G.A. Emerson. The isolation from Wheat Germ Oil of an Alcohol, alpha-Tocopherol, Having the Properties of Vitamin E. pp. 319-332; off-print from "The Journal of Biological Chemistry", volume 113. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, in protective cloth box. Baltimore, 1936. 275.--
FIRST EDITION of the very rare author's off-print form. Reports the isolation of Vitamin E. Garrison-Morton no. 1071.
- ?
✓ Fleming, Alexander. (Ed.) Penicillin. Its Practical Application. With numerous illustrations. X, 2, 380 pp. 8vo. Original cloth. London, 1946. 175.--
FIRST EDITION; a well preserved copy.
37. Faber, Knud Helge. Anämische Zustände bei der chronischen Achylia gastrica. With 3 illustrations. In: Berliner Klinische Wochenschr. vol. 50, no. 21, pp. 958-62. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1913. 125.--
FIRST EDITION. "Simple achlorhydric anaemia described. Professor K.H. Faber (1862-1956) advanced the view that achylia gastrica was a cause both of pernicious anaemia and of simple chlorotic anaemia." Garrison-Morton no. 3134.

THE CRADLE OF MODERN DENTISTRY

38. Fauchard, Pierre. Le Chirurgien Dentiste ou Traité des dents ou l'on enseigne les moyens de les entretenir propres & saines, de les embellir, d'un réparer la perte & de remédier à leurs maladies, à celles des gencives & aux accidens qui peuvent survenir aux autres parties voisines des dents. 2nd and 3rd edition. 2 volumes. With 42 folding plates and author's portrait-frontispiece. 18 (first blank) leaves, 494 pp., 2 blank leaves; 4 leaves, 424 pp. 8vo. Contemporary full brown calf, richly gilt decorated spine, red lettering piece. Paris, Mariette-Servieres, 1746 & 1786. 4.800.--

THE FAMOUS SECOND EDITION in which Pierre Fauchard (1678-1761) gave the first description of pyorrhoea alveolaris, a common affliction of the gums.

Before Fauchard's time the profession of dentistry was truly a 'mystery', for its practitioners had steadfastly refrained from publishing details of their technique and equipment. Fauchard summarized in his pages with numerous illustrations all that was best in the practice of his day and disclosed what had been hitherto jealously guarded secrets. His 'Surgeon-Dentiste' is in fact the first scientific work on its subject, and modern dentistry begins with its publication.

Fauchard describes in the fullest detail the procedure in operative dentistry, in the filling of teeth and most especially in prosthesis, which is that of dental surgery concerned with artificial dentures, bridge work and the like. He was especially novel in his methods for correcting irregularities and was the first, for example, to describe the use of metall bands or braces for this purpose. The illustrations he gives of the instruments used in his practice show how advanced his methods were. He used antiseptic methods in filling teeth long before the germ theory of infection.

A fine well preserved set; volume two has a slightly different spine decoration. Sudhoff, Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde, pp. 189-195; Printing and the Mind of Man no. 186; Garrison-Morton no. 3671.

39. Filehne, Wilhelm. Ueber das Pyramidon, ein Antipyrinderivat. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr., vol. 33, no. 48, pp. 1061-1063. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin, 1896. 120.--
- FIRST EDITION. "Filehne (1844-1927) was responsible for the introduction of amidopyrine (pyramidon)." Garrison-Morton no. 1889.
40. Finger, Ernest. Die Syphilis und die venerischen Krankheiten. Illustrated with 5 coloured lithog. plates. 3rd largely revised edition. 12, 312 pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half cloth. Leipzig & Wien, Deuticke, 1892.
- AND BOUND WITH:
Fournier, Alfred. Die Vererbung der Syphilis. Im Einvernehmen mit dem Verfasser bearbeitet von Ernest Finger. X, 177 pp. Leipzig & Wien, Deuticke, 1892. 200.--
- An important volume: Ernest Finger (1856-1939) has distinguished himself in the field of genito-urinary and venereal diseases. (Garrison) -Cf. Garrison-Morton no. 5211.
- Jean Alfred Fournier (1832-1915) was one of the greatest syphilologists. He did more than any other person to develop the knowledge regarding congenital syphilis. Through his writings, the importance of syphilis as a cause of degenerative diseases was recognized. Practically all his life had been devoted to the study of this disease, to every phase of which he added something of clinical importance. The first edition of the "La syphilis héréditaire tardive" appeared in 1886. The present edition is the FIRST GERMAN EDITION. (see also: Ehrlich, Hata, Wassermann). Garrison-Morton no. 2393;-. History of Medicine, pp. 617 ff.
41. Finsterer, Hans. Ausgedehnte Magenresektion bei Ulcus duodeni statt der einfachen Duodenalresektion bzw. Pylorusausschaltung. With 2 illustrations. pp. 434-5 in: Zentralblatt für Chirurgie vol. 45, no. 26. Old wrappers, cloth box. Leipzig, 1918. 150.--
- FIRST EDITION. The Hofmeister-Finsterer gastro-enterostomy. Garrison-Morton no. 3543.

"THE TYPICAL MAN BEFORE HIS TIME"

42. Forssmann, Werner Th.O. Die Sondierung des rechten Herzens. With 2 large illustrations. In: Klinische Wochenschr. vol. 8, nos. 45 & 49, pp. 2085-87, 2287. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin & München, 1929. 450.--

FIRST EDITION of this epochal paper. The invention of cardiac catheterization was the result of an act of supreme courage on the part of one man. In 1928 Professor Werner Theodor Otto Forssmann (1904-1972), was considering means of getting drugs quickly into the heart in certain emergencies. He thought it might be possible to pass a catheter up a vein in the arm into the interior of the right side of the heart. He proposed to try it on himself and asked a colleague to put a wide-bore needle into one of his arm veins. He then pushed a catheter through this needle a distance of 35 cm up his arm. At this point his colleagues persuaded him to stop: for who could tell what would happen if a tube were passed into the living, pulsating heart?

A week later Forssmann tried again, this time all by himself. He succeeded, walked into the X-ray room and with the aid of a nurse he was able to view his own chest on the screen, reflecting the image in a mirror: the tube-tip was in the right auricle of his heart. Sauerbruch ridiculed him. In 1956 Forssmann shared the NOBEL PRIZE with Cournand and Richards for his work on cardiac catheterization, which made X-ray assessment of the heart and blood-vessels a possibility, as well as measurement of blood flow, blood-pressures and blood-gases inside the heart.

The present issue contains another important item:

Lichtenberg, Alex. von & M. Swick. Klinische Prüfung des Uroselectans. pp. 2089-91, in no. 45, 1929. "Introduction of uroselectan." Garrison-Morton no. 2858 & no. 4247; Deutsche Nobel-Preisträger, 1968, pp. 69 ff; Nobel, The Man & His Prize, p. 266 ff.

43. Frank, Alfred Erich. Ueber Beziehungen der Hypophyse zum Diabetes insipidus. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 49, no. 9, pp. 393-397. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1912. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. "Alfred E. Frank (1884-1957) was the FIRST DEFINITELY TO CONNECT the posterior lobe of the pituitary with diabetes insipidus." Garrison-Morton no. 3897.
44. Frank, Alfred Erich. Die essentielle Thrombopenie (konstitutionelle Purpura-Pseudo-Hämophili). In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 52, nos. 18 & 19, pp. 454-58, 490-94. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1915. 175.--
FIRST EDITION. "Frank's essential thrombopenia." Garrison-Morton no. 3083.
Also, two important papers by Paul Gerson Unna (1850-1929), the giant amongst dermatologists who initiated the study of the skin by means of diascopy and who gave several original descriptions of affections of the skin. Garrison-Morton lists six of his works.
45. Frei, Wilhelm Siegm. Eine neue Hautreaktion bei "Lymphogranuloma inguinale". In: Klinische Wochenschr. vol. 4, no. 45, pp. 2148-49. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin & München, 1925. 120.--
FIRST EDITION. "The Wilhelm S. Frei (1885-1943) skin test for the diagnosis of lymphogranuloma venereum." Garrison-Morton no. 5218.

A BASIC PAPER

46. Freud, Sigmund. Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie. 2, 83 (84) pp. 8vo. Private half-cloth. Leipzig & Wien, Deuticke, 1905. 1.200.--
FIRST EDITION in a fine copy. Of great rarity. "Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex" gave origin to a new approach to children's psychology and to a revision of this subject in a totally new light. Freud opened up a new territory for exploration - the unconscious mind. His studies of the sexual instinct explained the reasons for, and suggested the treatment of, various perversions and neurotic conditions. Garrison-Morton no. 4983; Zilboorg, History of Medical Psychology, pp. 489 ff.

FOUNDATION STONE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

47. Freud, Sigmund. Sammlung kleiner Schriften zur Neurosenlehre... I: 1893-1906; II: 1906-1909; III: 1909-1912. 3 volumes. 6, 234; 4, 206; 4, 321 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half cloth. Leipzig & Wien, Deuticke, 1906-1913. 600.--
FIRST EDITIONS of volumes I and III, volume II in third edition of 1921. ALSO FIRST EDITIONS in bookform of this important collection of papers previously published in various scientific journals during the years 1893 and 1912.
The collection contains Freud's & Breuer's famous paper "On the Psychic Mechanism of Hysterical Phenomena" originally published in 1893 and customary regarded to be the FOUNDATION STONE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS. A well preserved set. Garrison-Morton no. 4850; Grinstein 10601.

48. Freud, Sigmund. Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse. 3 parts bound in 1 volume. 4, 80 pp.; 1 plate, 2 pp., pp. 81-270; VIII pp., pp. 271-545. Large 8vo. Original brown printed wrappers bound in, half cloth with red lettering label. Leipzig & Wien, H. Heller & Cie., 1916-1917.
AND CONTINUED AS:
Freud, Sigmund. Neue Folge der Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse. 254, 2 pp. 8vo. Original green cloth. Wien, Internat. Psychoanalyt. Verlag, 1933. 1.100.--
- FIRST EDITION, complete set of all three parts in their first edition; including the frontispiece to part II and the half-title bound in front following the issue one title-page and another half-title before the general title page in part III; preface bound in part III. Added is the continuation published in 1933.
- This first edition is of considerable rarity; it went out of print already during the time of its publication and a re-issue was necessary as early as 1917.
- The Introductory Lectures to Psychoanalysis was the FIRST SYSTEMATIC SURVEY OF FREUD'S THEORIES. They became the standard introduction to psychoanalysis, read and studied by a world-wide public. It enormously influenced not only psychology but also art and literature throughout the world.
- They were translated into every major language. E. Jones reports that the Russian edition of 2000 copies was sold out in a matter of weeks. The first English translation (the one cited by Garrison-Morton) appeared in 1922 and has since gone through unnumberable hardcover and paperback editions and translations into Chinese, Yiddish, Arabic etc. A fine set of a very rare item.
Garrison-Morton 4989; Grinstein 10629.
49. Frey, Walter. Ueber Vorhofflimmern beim Menschen und seine Beseitigung durch Chinidin. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 55, no. 19, pp. 450-452. 4to. Cloth boxed. Berlin, 1918. 150.--
- FIRST EDITION. "Walter Frey, following Wenckebach's discovery of the efficacy of quinine in the restoration of normal rhythm in auricular fibrillation, he showed that quinidine was the most effective of the chinchona alkaloids in this respect."
Garrison-Morton no. 2848.
50. Fuchs, Ernst. Die Ursachen und die Verhütung der Blindheit. Gekrönte Preisschrift. Herausgegeben durch die Society for the Prevention of Blindness in London. Illustrated with a large coloured folding table. XVI, 243 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half cloth. Wiesbaden, 1885. 350.--
- FIRST EDITION of one of Fuchs's most important works.
- Ernst Fuchs (1851-1930) was one of the most eminent ophthalmologists. He was a pupil of Brücke and Billroth, Arlt's assistant for four years and later professor at Liège and Vienna. He is the author of many very important works, of which his famous textbook - first published in 1889 - was an outstanding contribution to the literature, and was translated in many languages. The last English edition appeared in 1933. A well preserved copy of a rare book.
Garrison-Morton no. 5926 (incorp. that article); -. History of Medicine, pp. 611 ff.
51. Fürbringer, Paul. Zur klinischen Bedeutung der spinalen Function. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift vol. 32, no. 13, pp. 272-277. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1895. 150.--
- FIRST EDITION. "Paul Fürbringer (1849-1930) demonstrated the diagnostic value of spinal puncture." Garrison-Morton no. 4873.

PIONEER WORK

52. Funk, Casimir. Die Vitamine. Ihre Bedeutung für die Physiologie und Pathologie. 2nd entirely revised edition. With 73 illustrations. VII, 448 pp. Large 8vo. Original half cloth, printed boards. München & Wiesbaden, 1922. 300.--

IMPORTANT SECOND EDITION with the complete series of Funk's researches - the first edition of 1914 covered only 198 pages!

"A pioneer work in the study of the vitamins. Much of the previous literature is reviewed. Funk introduced the term 'vitamine'. " (Garrison-Morton). Casimir Funk (1884-1967) was professor of medicine and head of the Physiological Chemical Laboratory, Cancer Hospital Research Institute in London. He was one of the first to isolate what later became known as vitamine B. A well preserved copy. Garrison-Morton no. 1051 (lists only the smaller first edition).

53. Gluck, Themistokles. Kehlkopfchirurgie und Laryngoplastik. pp. 169-179, 202-211 in: Therapie der Gegenwart, N. F. volume I. Large 8vo. Contemporary half cloth. Berlin & Wien, 1899. 250. --
FIRST EDITION of these two important reports. Th. Gluck (1853-1942) improved the technique of laryngectomy. Rare.
Garrison-Morton no. 3310.
54. Gottlieb, Rudolf. Vergleichende Messungen über die Gewöhnung des Atemzentrums an Morphin, Dicodeid und Dilaudid. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 73, pp. 595-96. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1926. 150. --
FIRST EDITION. Rudolf Gottlieb (1863-1924) introduced dilaudid to replace the addictive morphins. The present first report of his researches was published posthumously by F. Hildebrandt.
Garrison-Morton no. 1913.
55. Graser, Ernst. Ueber multiple falsche Darmdivertikel in der Flexura Sigmoidea. With 4 illustrations. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 46, pp. 721-23. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1899. 150. --
FIRST EDITION. "A false diverticulum of the sigmoid flexure, described by Ernst Graser (1860-1929), has been given the eponym 'Grasers diverticulum' ".
Garrison-Morton no. 3520.

DISCOVERY OF BACTERIAL AGGLUTINATION

56. Gruber, Max & H.E. Durham. Eine neue Methode zur raschen Erkennung des Cholera-vibrio und des Typhusbacillus. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 43, pp. 285-86. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1896. 450. --
FIRST EDITION. A very important paper in the history of bacteriology and medicine: THE DISCOVERY OF BACTERIAL AGGLUTINATION.
Max Gruber (1853-1927) the distinguished Austrian bacteriologist and hygienist and a pioneer in serodiagnosis, conjointly with his disciple Herbert Edward Durham (1866-1945) discovered bacterial agglutination and its significance in bacteriological diagnosis.
From the first the agglutination reaction aroused the greatest interest and was practised everywhere in innumerable modifications as a diagnostic test, particularly for typhoid fever and as a standard test for the differentiation of allied bacteria. The literature that followed on the subject is of great dimensions.
Bullock, History of Bacteriology, pp. 266 ff; Garrison-Morton no. 2549 & 5036.

CLASSICAL WORK ON EMBRYOLOGY

57. Haeckel, Ernst. Anthropogenie oder Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen. Illustrated with 12 plates (partly coloured), 36 tables and 210 woodcuts in the text. 8vo. Green half calf. Leipzig, Engelmann, 1874. 600. --

FIRST EDITION of one of Haeckel's important contributions to the theory of evolution. A work of far greater significance than the History of Creation and certainly the one in which Haeckel has set forth his most brilliant and most important ideas - those of his that most deeply affected the development of biology. Garrison-Morton classifies the Anthropogenie as a classical work on embryology. A well preserved copy of a rare book.
Cushing H 9; Garrison-Morton 493; Nordenskjöld, History of Biology, p. 516; Waller 3917.

58. Haendel, Ludwig & K. W. Joetten. Ueber chemotherapeutische Versuche mit "205 Bayer", einem neuen Trypanoziden Mittel von besonderer Wirkung. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr., vol. 57, pp. 821-23. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin, 1920. 125.--
FIRST EDITION. "Introduction of 'Bayer 205' (germanin, suramin, naphuride)". Garrison-Morton no. 5286.

THE FIRST TO MEASURE BLOOD-PRESSURE MILESTONE OF SCIENCE

59. Hales, Stephen. Haemastatique, ou La Statique des Animaux: Experiences Hydrauliques Faites sur les Animaux vivans... Traduit de l'Anglois, & augmenté de plusieurs remarques & de deux dissertations de medecine, sur la theorie de l'inflammation, et sur la cause de la fièvre par Mr. de Sauvages... Illustrated with 1 engraved folding plate, 1 blank leaf, XXII pp., 1 blank leaf, 352 pp., 1 blank leaf, 2 pp. publisher's ads, 1 blank leaf. 4to. Original boards, uncut. Geneva, Hérit. Cramer & Frères Philibert, 1744. 1,200.--

FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF THIS GREAT CARDIAC CLASSIC!

Stephen Hales (1677-1761), a modest country parson in England, had some training not only in biology but also in mathematics and physics. It was this combination which enabled him to make the remarkable scientific investigations which earned him a Fellowship of the Royal Society.

In the "Haemastatics" is recorded Hales's invention of the manometer and his studies on blood-pressure which make him one of the FOUNDERS OF MODERN EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY. The application of the principle of the pressure-gauge or manometer enabled him to measure blood-pressure during the contraction of the heart. He computed the circulation rate and estimated the velocity of the blood in the veins, arteries and capillary vessels and by showing that the capillary vessels are liable to constriction and dilation HE MADE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION BOTH TO THE STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGY AND THE PRACTICE OF THE PHYSICIAN OF TODAY. His work is the greatest single contribution to our knowledge of the vascular system after Harvey.

A very fine copy, fresh and uncut, of a very rare book.

Garrison-Morton no. 765 (Engl. ed.); Bibl. Osleriana no. 1083; Grolier Club 100 Books Famous in Science no. 45b (Engl. ed.); Printing and the Mind of Man no. 189; Fulton, History of Physiology, pp. 57-60; Singer, History of Biology, pp. 395; Sparrow, Milestones of Science no. 91.

CLASSIC IN NEUROLOGY

60. Haller, Albrecht von. Primae lineae physiologiae in usum praelectionum academicarum. Aucta et emendatae. With engraved title-vignette. 568 pp., 2 leaves. 8vo. Contemporary brown calf. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck, 1751. 450.--

"To a remarkable degree Haller's Primae Lineae gave to the nerve-muscle problem the form along which it has developed down to the present time. Irritability is recognized, and the problem is raised as to the nature of the dependence of muscle action on nerve transmission. Haller's ideas on these subjects were based on actual experiment, of which he conducted 567." (Hall, A Source Book in Animal Biology, pp. 282-

87). - See also Bernard, item no. 51. - "The above work includes Haller's resonance theory, similar to that already propounded by Duverney and (more than 100 years later) by Helmholtz."
Garrison-Morton no. 585; Lundsgaard-Fischer no. 472; Garrison, History of Neurology pp. 169.

61. Hamburger, Carl. Glaukosantropfen, Glaukom und Akkommodation. In: Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde, volume 76, pp. 400-403. Large 8vo. Contemporary dark brown half morocco. Stuttgart, 1926. 150.--
FIRST EDITION of this paper by the eminent ophthalmologist Carl Hamburger (1870-1944) INTRODUCING GLAUCOSAN into ophthalmology.
Garrison-Morton no. 5970.
62. Hata, Sahachiro. Salvarsantherapie der Rattenbisskrankheit in Japan. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr., vol. 59, pp. 854-57. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1912. 300.--
FIRST EDITION of an important research paper: Hata (please see also under EHRlich, item no. 163) first used Salvarsan in the treatment of rat-bite fever.
Garrison-Morton no. 5324.
63. Haudek, Martin. Zur röntgenologischen Diagnose der Ulzerationen in der Pars media des Magens. With 7 illustrations. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 57, pp. 1587-91. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1910. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. The first demonstration of the characteristic niche in gastric ulcer.
Garrison-Morton no. 3533.
64. Hauptmann, Alfred. Luminal bei Epilepsie. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 59, pp. 1907-1909. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1912. 250.--
FIRST EDITION of this important paper in the history of neurology; the INTRODUCTION of phenobarbitone in the treatment of epilepsy.
"The history of the treatment of epilepsy can be compared to the history of therapeutics and pharmacy itself. Each era had its own concept and each physician had his own drugs... The first 'breakthrough' in the treatment of epilepsy came on May 11, 1857, when Sir Charles Locock reported that bromides had been used successfully... THE NEXT SIGNIFICANT STEP came with the introduction of the barbituric acid derivatives by Alfred Hauptmann (1881-1948) in 1912." (Garrison, History of Neurology, pp. 396 ff.) - See also Tissot on epilepsy, item no. 649.
Garrison-Morton no. 4823.
65. Heine, Leopold. Die Cyklodialyse, eine neue Glaukomoperation. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vol. 31, pp. 824-26. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1905. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. "Leopold Heine (1870-?) introduces cyclodialysis in glaucoma."
Garrison-Morton no. 5949.

CONTACT LENSES

66. Heine, Leopold. Ueber den Ausgleich sämtlicher Brechnungsfehler des Auges durch geschliffene Haftgläser (unter den Lidern getragene Schalen). In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 77, pp. 6-7, 271-72. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1930. 360.--
FIRST EDITION of an important report. "The manufacture of modern contact glasses has been made possible by the work of Leopold Heine (1870-?)"
Garrison-Morton no. 5976. - See also item 118. -

67. Heitzmann, Carl. Anatomy descriptive and topographical in 625 illustrations. English Edition by Louis Heitzmann. 2 parts in 1 volume. XXII, 238; 270, 34 pp. 4to. Original cloth, gilt lettering.
Vienna, London, New York, Braumüller, 1887. 300.--
- FIRST ENGLISH EDITION of the famous standard work. A well preserved, uncut copy. First published in 1870 "Heitzmann's Anatomischer Atlas" served for many years as a standard work on anatomy in German and Austrian universities. The present English edition is an enlarged and revised edition in order to bring the work in union with the leading English works, such as Gray and Quain.
Choulant-Frank, p. 406; Garrison-Morton no. 423 (German ed.).
68. Henoch, Eduard Heinrich. Ueber Purpura fulminans. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 8-10. 4to. Cloth boxed.
Berlin, 1887. 125.--
- FIRST EDITION of the FIRST DESCRIPTION of this particular disorder of the blood.
Garrison-Morton no. 3068.
69. Hertwig, Richard. Die Kerntheilung bei Actinosphaerium Eichhorni. Illustrated with 2 lithographed plates. 32 pp. 8vo. Original printed wrappers.
Jena, 1884. 65.--
- FIRST EDITION in a well preserved, uncut copy. Published as no. 1 of the Hertwigs' famous "Untersuchungen zur Morphologie und Physiologie der Zelle".
Garrison-Morton no. 555.
70. Hertwig, O. & R. Hertwig. Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Bedingungen der Bastardbefruchtung. 4, 45 pp. 8vo. Original wrappers.
Jena, 1885. 45.--
- FIRST EDITION of a very important paper published as part 4 of the famous "Untersuchungen zur Morphologie und Physiologie der Zelle".
Garrison-Morton no. 555.
71. Hertwig, Oscar. Experimentelle Studien am thierischen Ei vor, während und nach der Befruchtung. Illustrated with 4 large lithographed plates. 4, 46 pp. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers.
Jena, 1890. 60.--
- FIRST EDITION of the sixth and final part of the Hertwigs' great work "Untersuchungen zur Morphologie und Physiologie der Zelle".
Garrison-Morton no. 555.
72. Hirsch, Oskar. Ueber endonasale Operationsmethoden bei Hypophysen-Tumoren. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 48, no. 43, pp. 1933-1935. 4to. Protective cloth box.
Berlin, 1911. 110.--
- FIRST EDITION. "Oskar Hirsch's (1877-?) endonasal method."
Garrison-Morton no. 3895.
73. Hoffmann, Erich. Ueber eine nach innen gerichtete Schutzinfektion der Haut (Esophylaxie) nebst Bemerkungen über die Entstehung der Paralyse. In: Deutsche Med. Wochenschr. vol. 45, no. 45, pp. 1233-36. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Berlin, 1919. 150.--
- FIRST EDITION. "Erich Hoffmann (1868-1959) stressed the rôle of the skin as a secretory organ, producing hormone-like substances; he suggested the term "esophylaxis" for this function."
Garrison-Morton no. 1477.

74. Holder, William. Elements of Speech: An Essay of Inquiry into the Natural Production of Letters; with an Appendix Concerning Persons Deaf & Dumb. 4 un. leaves, 168 pp. 8vo. Contemporary brown calf, neatly rebacked. London, for J. Martyn, 1669. 1. 500.--

FIRST EDITION of a book which holds an important place in the history of medicine, being the third book in English on teaching the deaf-mute and preceded only by J. Bulwer and J. Wallis.

Burney in his 'History of Music' commends the book to the perusal of lyric poets and composers of vocal music as pointing out harsh combinations of letters and syllables. Holder gained great reputation by teaching a deaf-mute, Alexander Popham, to speak. He exposes his method in the present volume. Holder is also known for having taught mathematics to Sir Christopher Wren.

A fine copy of a very rare book including the advertisement-leaf, which lacks in most copies, ordering that a "Discourse presented to the R. S., Entitled, Elements of Speech... be printed..."

Garrison-Morton 3349; Laehr, Literatur der Psychiatrie I, 700; Wing H 2386.

BASIS OF VITAMIN RESEARCH

75. Hopkins, Frederick Gowland. Feeding Experiments illustrating the Importance of Accessory Factors in Normal Diets. In: The Journal of Physiology, volume 44, nos. 5 & 6, pp. 425-460. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. London, 1912. 650.--

FIRST EDITION of Hopkins' famous paper describing the discovery of the growth-stimulating vitamins then still named 'accessory factors'.

Starting life as an insurance clerk, subsequently a pupil in analytical chemistry, a mineralogist, and an assistant in Thomas Stephenson's forensic medicine laboratory at Guy's Hospital, Frederick Gowland Hopkins (1861-1947) graduated and began to study medicine in 1884. He eventually concentrated on research in nutrition and by 1907 was able to announce his discovery that full supplies of basal foodstuffs were insufficient for the survival of small animals.

In 1912 he made in the present paper the pronouncement upon which all subsequent vitamin research is based: that 'accessory factors' are essential to nutrition. In 1914 Casimir Funk published a book with the title 'Die Vitamine', the name which has been generally adopted for these accessory food substances. Hopkins received the Nobel Prize in 1929. (Please see: FUNKE, item no. 223).

Garrison-Morton 1048; Printing and the Mind of Man no. 404; Nobel, The Man and his Prizes, pp. 144, 239 ff.

76. Horn, Ernst. Ueber die Erkenntniss und Heilung der Pneumonie. XVI, 320 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards with spine label. Frankfurt, Fr. Wilmans, 1802. 300.--

FIRST EDITION in a well preserved copy. Ernst Horn (1774-1848), professor of medicine at Berlin, was one of the most renowned and most able of the physicians in the early part of the 19th century, which as eclectics, employed the useable of any school of medicine. Besides his works as professor at the University, Horn was practising at the famous Charité hospital and was a member of the scientific deputation of public health. He advanced scientific and practical psychiatry by promoting the empirical way in the study thereof.

Hirsch-Hübötter III, 297. Cf. Garrison-Morton no. 4773.

77. Huldschinsky, Kurt. Heilung von Rachitis durch künstliche Höhensonne. With 4 illustrations. In: Deutsche Med. Wochenschr. vol. 45, no. 26, pp. 712-13. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1919. 200.--

FIRST EDITION. The important research report in which Kurt Huldschinsky (1883-?) describes his DISCOVERY of the cure of rickets by ultra-violet irradiation, a discovery with far-reaching effects.

Garrison-Morton no. 3732.

78. Humboldt, Alexander von. *Expériences sur le galvanisme, et en général sur l'irritation des fibres musculaires et nerveuses*. Traduction de l'Allemand... par J. F. N. Jadelot. Illustrated with 9 large folding plates with 89 engravings. XLVI, 530, 2 pp. 8vo. Contemporary full calf, richly gilt decorated spine with red lettering label; gilt line decoration on covers.
Paris, J. F. Fuchs, 1799. 650. --
- FIRST FRENCH EDITION of Humboldt's great classical work, one of the basic books on the subject. After describing Cotugno's electro-physiological experiments, page 26, the author discusses various galvanic phenomena. Humboldt was one of the first to take up in the interest of nervous physiology the clue which Galvani's discovery afforded. When he published the original edition - which is very scarce - in 1797, three years before Volta's discovery, the contest was still going on between the followers of Galvani and Volta. - A dampstained copy, otherwise clean.
Wheeler-Gift No. 616; Löwenberg no. 46; Merz, History of European Thought in the 19th Century.
79. Jacobaeus, Hans Chr. *Ueber die Möglichkeit die Zystoscopie bei Untersuchungen seröser Höhlungen anzuwenden*. With an illustration. In: *Münch. Med. Wochenschr.* vol. 57, pp. 2090-92. 4to. Protective cloth case.
München, 1910. 175. --
- FIRST EDITION. Hans Christian Jacobäus (1879-1937) adapted the cystoscope for the study of the interior of the body; this led to the introduction of the Thoracoscope.
Garrison-Morton no. 3189.
80. Jochmann, Georg. *Versuche zur Serodiagnostik und Serotherapie der epidemischen Genickstarre*. In: *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* vol. 32, pp. 788-93. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Leipzig, 1906. 175. --
- FIRST EDITION of the description of the FIRST ATTEMPTS at the serum treatment of cerebrospinal meningitis.
Garrison-Morton no. 4682.
81. Jourdain, Anselme Louis B. B. *Recherches sur les différens moyens de traiter les maladies des sinus maxillaires, et sur les avantages qu'il y a, dans certains cas, d'injecter des sinus par le nez*. pp. 52-71 and 157-174 in: *Journal de Medecine, Chirurgie...* Tome XXVII. 8vo. Original wrappers, uncut.
Paris, Vincent, 1767. 350. --
- FIRST EDITION of the entire volume in a fine, uncut and unused copy from the library of the famous Laschenal with his autographed exlibris on each wrapper.
Garrison-Morton no. 3249.
82. Kassowitz, Karl E. *Ueber cutane Hautreaktion mittels Diphtherie-Toxin zum Nachweis der Diphtherie-Immunität*. In: *Klinische Wochenschr.* vol. 3, no. 29, pp. 1317-18. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Berlin & München, 1924. 125. --
- FIRST EDITION of the description of the introduction of "the scratch-test, a cutaneous reaction for determination of susceptibility to diphtheria." (See also: BEHRING)
Garrison-Morton no. 5069.
83. Kast, Alfred. *Sulfonal, ein neues Schlafmittel*. In: *Berl. Klin. Wochenschr.*, vol. 25, no. 16, pp. 309-314. 4to. In protective cloth box.
Berlin, 1888. 125. --
- FIRST EDITION. "Introduction of sulphonal, previously discovered by Baumann."
Garrison-Morton no. 1884.
- Killian, Gustav. *Ueber directe Bronchoskopie*. With an illustration. In: *Münch. Med. Wochenschr.* vol. 45, pp. 844-47. 4to. Protective cloth case.
München, 1898. 150. --
- FIRST EDITION. Gustav Killian (1860-1921) introduced the direct bronchoscopy.
Garrison-Morton no. 3336.

84. Klemperer, Georg & Felix. Versuch über Immunisierung und Heilung bei der Pneumokokken-Infektion. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 28, nos. 34 & 35, pp. 833-35, 869-75. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1891. 120.--
FIRST EDITION. "Old antipneumococcal serum." Garrison-Morton no. 3178.

A TRIUMPH IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE
MILESTONE OF SCIENCE

85. Koch, Robert. Die Aetiologie der Tuberkulose. (Nach einem in der physiologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin am 24. März cr. gehaltenen Vortrag). In: Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift, XIX, no. 15, pp. 221-230. Folio. Protective cloth case. Berlin, Hirschwald, 1882. 2.300.--
THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT of Koch's epochal paper in which he announced his discovery of the tubercle bacillus. "The greatest and best known of all of Koch's labors... For this work, in the face of the teaching of the day that tuberculosis was the result of nutritional disturbances, Koch took his place as the greatest bacteriologist of his day and as one of the greatest physicians of all time. By the discovery of the actual cause of tuberculosis real scientific progress was possible toward controlling this widespread and terrible affliction. For this discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis, Robert Koch received the Nobel Prize in 1905." (Medical Classics II, no. 8, pp. 719). A very rare paper, marginal repairs to one page. A good copy, though. Dibner, Heralds of Science 134; Garrison-Morton 2331; Carter-Muir 366; Waller 5338a; Möllers, Robert Koch, pp. 133 ff. and 733; Sparrow, Milestones of Science, no.118; Nobel, The Man and the Prize, pp. 192 ff.
86. Koch, Robert. Ueber neue Tuberkulinpräparate. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschrift vol. 23, pp. 209-213. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1897. 700.--
FIRST EDITION of the description of the discovery of Koch's new tuberculin (Tuberculin R). Garrison-Morton no. 2333.
AND WITH:
Koch, Robert. Berichte über seine in Kimberley ausgeführten Experimentalstudien zur Bekämpfung der Rinderpest. 2 parts. In: Same journal, pp. 225-227, 241-243. Leipzig, 1897.
FIRST EDITION of Koch's important investigations of rinderpest in South Africa, the terrible disease which killed thousands and thousands of valuable cattle. A rare collection of important papers.
87. Koch, Robert. - Festschrift zum Sechzigsten Geburtstage von Robert Koch. Herausgegeben von seinen dankbaren Schülern. Illustrated with 8 plates, 1 plan and 79 illustrations in the text. VIII, 704 pp. Large 8vo. Cloth, morocco label with gilt lettering. Jena, 1903. 300.--
THE VERY RARE Koch-Festschrift in a well preserved copy. With contributions by von Dungern, Pfeiffer, Pfuhl, Wernicke, Ruge, Vagades, R. Otto, W. Kolle, E. Gotschlich and numerous others.
88. Kocher, Theodor. Zur Radicalcur der Hernien. With 2 plates. In: Correspondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aerzte, vol. 22, pp. 561-576. 8vo. Contemporary boards, cloth spine. Basel, 1892. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. The first description of the famous hernia operation method by Theodor Kocher (1841-1917), of Berne. The title page mentioned four plates, but only two plates are bound with the present volume, illustrating the operation method. Garrison-Morton no. 3600.

89. Köhler, Alban. Ueber eine häufige, bisher anscheinend unbekannte Erkrankung einzelner kindlicher Knochen. With 7 illustrations. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 55, pp. 1923-1925. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1908. 175. --
FIRST EDITION. "Koehler's Disease" of the scaphoid bone of the foot in children. Garrison-Morton no. 4377.

FIRST BOOK ON COMPERATIVE
EMBRYOLOGY

90. Kölliker, Rudolph Albert von. Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen und der höheren Thiere. Akademische Vorträge. Illustrated with 225 woodcuts. X, 468 pp. 8vo. Contemporary grey boards. Leipzig, Engelmann, 1861. 850. --
FIRST EDITION of the FIRST BOOK ON COMPERATIVE EMBRYOLOGY. A well preserved and fresh copy of a rare book in which R. A. von Kölliker (1817-1905), the famous Swiss scientist, reinterpreted von Baer's work in terms of the cell theory. Every multicellular organism began as a single cell, the fertilized ovum. As the fertilized ovum divided and redivided, the resulting cells were not very different to begin with. Slowly, however, they spezialized in different directions until all the complexity interrelated structures of the adult form were produced. It was epigenesis reduced to cellular terms. THE CONCEPT OF THE UNITY OF LIFE WAS GREATLY STRENGTHENED.
Garrison-Morton no. 487; Kelly, pp. 233 ff.; Adelman, Malphigi, numerous references throughout his monumental five volumes.
91. Kossel, Albrecht. Ueber die Eiweisstoffe. In: Deutsche Med. Wochenschr. vol. 24, pp. 581-82. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1898. 350. --
FIRST EDITION of a truly important paper.
"Albrecht Kossel (1853-1927) forecast the polypeptide nature of the protein molecule. It took ten more years before Emil Fischer in 1907 proved the essential structure of the proteins and carried out the synthesis of an artificial polypeptide."
When the Nobel Prize Committee in 1910 awarded the Prize to the Heidelberg professor Kossel for his work on the chemistry of the cell, they could not know that they were rewarding labours which became the starting point of a development which is still going on. His basic cell researches in nucleic acids today turned out to be the decisive factors in the transformation of genetic information of all living beings.
Garrison-Morton no. 721; Deutsche Nobel Preisträger, 1968, pp. 53 ff.; Nobel, The Man and the Prize, pp. 278 ff.
92. Kraske, Paul. Die sacrale Methode der Exstirpation von Mastdarmkrebs und die Resectio recti. In: Berliner Klinische Wochenschr. vol. 24, no. 48, pp. 899-904, 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1887. 120. --
FIRST EDITION. "Paul Kraske (1851-1930) introduced the sacral method of resection of the rectum for carcinoma."
Garrison-Morton no. 3490.
93. Krieg, Robert. Beiträge zur Resection der Cartilago quadrangularis narium zur Heilung der Skoliosis septi. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 26, nos. 31 & 32, pp. 699-701, 717-720. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1889. 150. --
FIRST EDITION. "The operation of partial excision of the cartilage for the treatment of deflections of the nasal septum was perfected by Robert Krieg (1848-?)."
Garrison-Morton no. 3300.

94. Kriege, Hermann. Ein Fall von einem frei in die Bauchhöhle perforirten Magengeschwür; Laparotomie; Naht der Perforationsstelle; Heilung. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 29, nos. 49 & 50, pp. 1244-47, 1280-84. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1892. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. "In 1892 Ludwig Heusner (1846-1916) successfully sutured a perforated gastric ulcer, the FIRST SUCCESSFUL CASE on record. It was reported by H. Kriege."
Garrison-Morton no. 3505.
95. Krukenberg, Hermann. Eine neue osteoplastische Amputationsmethode des Oberschenkels. With 1 illustration. p. 578. In: Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, vol. 44, no. 26. Old wrappers in protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1917. 100.--
FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton no. 4476.
96. Kruse, Walther. Ueber die Ruhr als Volkskrankheit und ihren Erreger. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vol. 26, pp. 637-39. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1900. 150.--
FIRST EDITION of an important paper. "Further work on dysentery by Walther Kruse (1864-1943) led to the coupling of his name with Shiga to designate both the "Shiga-Kruse Bacillus" and 'Shiga-Kruse Disease'."
Garrison-Morton no. 5092.
97. Lange, Carl. Ueber die Ausflockung von Goldsol durch Liquor cerebrospinalis. With 5 illustrations. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr., vol. 49, no. 19, pp. 897-901. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1912. 175.--
FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT of Carl Lange's description of the colloidal gold test for the diagnosis of cerebrospinal syphilis. Garrison-Morton no. 2406 listing the paper published a year later in 1913 in another Journal.

PLASTIC SURGERY

98. Langenbeck, Bernhard von. Die Uranoplastik mittelst Ablösung des mucös-periostalen Gaumen-Ueberzuges. (AND) Weitere Erfahrungen im Gebiete der Uranoplastik... 2 parts in 2 volumes. Illustrated with 6 full page lithographed plates, four of which are coloured and 16 woodcuts in the text. 82; 171 pp. in: Archiv für Klinische Chirurgie, volumes 2 and 5. 8vo. Contemporary boards. Berlin, 1861-1864. 650.--
FIRST EDITIONS of two very important and very extensive papers. Bernhard Rudolph Conrad von Langenbeck (1810-1887) was one of the greatest clinical surgeons and teachers of his day in Germany, having trained nearly every prominent operator active during the second half of the 19th and the early decades of the 20th century. In 1861, Langenbeck started the famous "Archiv für Klinische Chirurgie", known as Langenbeck's Archiv, and founded the German Society of Surgery, both of which have exerted a profound influence. Langenbeck has 21 operations credited to his name, of which the most important are his methods of excising the ankle etc. AND OF PLASTIC SURGERY of the lip, palate, and nose.
Garrison-Morton no. 5748; Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 496.
99. Laqueur, Ernst, e.a. Ueber das Vorkommen weiblichen Sexualhormons (Menformon) im Harn von Männern. In: Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 6, no. 39, page 1859. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin & München, 1927. 125.--
FIRST EDITION of the "DISCOVERY of the oestrogenic activity of male urine. In collaboration with E. Dingemans, P. C. Hart and S. E. de Jongh."
Garrison-Morton no. 1186.

100. L'Epée, Charles Michel de, Abbé. Institution des sourds et muets par la voie des signes méthodiques... 2 parts in 1 volume. VIII, 228, 136 pp. 12mo. Polished contemporary brown calf, richly gilt spine.
Paris, Nyon l'Ainé, 1776. 650. --

FIRST EDITION. The Abbé L'Epée (1712-1789) met two deaf girls, decided to educate them, and soon had a class of 60 devoted pupils, whom he supported and amongst whom he lived, He based his methods on those of Bonnet and Amman, and was first to attach great importance to signs. Very Rare.
Hirsch-Hübötter II, 418; Garrison-Morton, 3358.

101. Levret, André. L'art des accouchemens, démontré par les principes de physique et de mécanique... Troisième édition, revue & corrigée par l'auteur; avec un abrégé de son sentiment sur les aphorismes de Mauriceau. Illustrated with 5 large engraved folding plates, printed on fine blueish paper. 5 (first blank) leaves, XVI, 480 pp. 8vo. Contemporary full light brown calf richly gilt spine with red spine label.
Paris, 1766. 460. --

Very important enriched edition - publishing for the first time his critical notes on the famous obstetrician François Mauriceau. "Besides introducing a curved forceps, Levret (1703-1780) invented several other obstetric instruments and made fundamental observations on pelvic anomalies (in this edition finely illustrated). His book covered the whole field of obstetrics and remained a standard work for many years."
Garrison-Morton, 6153.

HISTORY OF TOXICOLOGY

102. Lewin, Louis. Die Gifte in der Weltgeschichte. Toxikologische, allgemeinverständliche Untersuchungen der historischen Quellen. XVI, 596 pp. Large 8vo. Original half calf.
Berlin, 1920. 250. --

FIRST EDITION of this rare work. Lewin was a prolific writer, producing more than 200 books and papers. The above is perhaps his best work, and contains a history of poisonings from the most ancient times to the present century.
Garrison-Morton 2116.

103. Linser, Paul. Ueber die konservative Behandlung der Varicen. In: Mediz. Klinik vol. 12, no. 34, pp. 897-98. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Berlin, 1916. 200. --

FIRST EDITION. "Paul Linser (1871-?) introduced the injection treatment of varicose veins."
Garrison-Morton no. 3000.

104. Loeffler, F. A. J. & P. Frosch. Summarischer Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen der Commission zur Erforschung der Maul- und Klauenseuche. 3 parts. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vols. 23-4, pp. 617; 80-83, 97-100. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Leipzig, 1897-98. 350. --

FIRST EDITION of a very important series of papers. Friedrich August Johann Loeffler (1852-1915) and Paul Frosch (1860-1928) proved that foot- and - mouth disease is caused by a filter-passing virus; this is THE FIRST RECOGNITION OF A FILTRABLE VIRUS as the cause of animal disease.
Loeffler was a most painstaking and accurate bacteriologist and one of the principle names connected with bacteriology. He was associate of Robert Koch in the Kais. Gesundheitsamt. He discovered the diphtheria and glanders bacilli. Loeffler was a great technician, an excellent teacher, linguist and writer. He founded the "Centralblatt für Bakteriologie." (Bulloch, History of Bakteriologie).
Garrison-Morton no. 2511.

105. Magnus-Levy, Adolf. Ueber den respiratorischen Gaswechsel unter dem Einfluss der Thyreoida sowie unter verschiedenen pathologischen Zuständen. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 32, no. 30, pp. 650, 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1895. 125.--

FIRST EDITION. "Magnus-Levy (1865-1955) demonstrated the increased metabolic rate in toxic goitre, confirming the work of Müller. His experimental investigations laid the foundation for the modern conception of thyroid function." Garrison-Morton no. 3840.

THE FOUNDER OF HISTOLOGY

106. Malpighi, Marcello. Opera Omnia, seu thesaurus locupletissimus botanico-medico-anatomicus... et in duos tomos distributus... Edition novissima... 2 parts in 1 volume. With 142 illustrations on 88 engraved folding plates. 8 (first blank) leaves, 170 pp., 12 (last blank) leaves. 4to. Contemporary full brown calf, richly gilt spine. Leiden, P. vander Aa, 1687. 1.400.--

SECOND-FIRST COMPLETE-EDITION including 24 parts, some of which are not in the first London edition of the previous year (1686-7). It contains also a tract by Thomas Bartholinus, entitled: De pulmonibus... and very useful indices.

The greatest of the microscopists was Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694), the founder of histology, who was professor of anatomy at Bologna, Pisa and Messina, and physician to Pope Innocent XII (1691-4). Famed in biology for his works on the anatomy of the silk-worm and the morphology of plants, he made an epoch in medicine by his investigations of the embryology of the chick and the histology and physiology of the glands and viscera. He discovered the rete mucosum or Malpighian Layer of the skin, and proved that the papillae of the tongue are organs of taste.

It was Malpighi and Grew (see item no. 250 in this catalogue) who were laying the foundations of the science of plant anatomy. Please refer to Adelman's extensive treatise. -A fine copy; the binding a little rubbed, inside fresh. Very rare. Agassiz III, 534; Brunet III, 1347; Pritzel 5763; Garrison-Morton no. 66; Adelman, Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology, 5 volumes, numerous citations from this edition.

107. Marchiand, F. J. Ueber die Entzündung. In: Medizin. Klinik vol. 7, no. 50, pp. 1921-1927. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin, 1911. 150.--

FIRST EDITION of "A NOTABLE PAPER on inflammation. Felix Jacob Marchiand (1846-1928) succeeded Ziegler as editor of the latter's Beiträge." Garrison-Morton no. 2310.

108. Mayer, Johann Christoph Andreas. Anatomisch-Physiologische Abhandlung vom Gehirn, Rückmark, und Ursprung der Nerven. Illustrated with 9 beautifully engraved large folding plates by J. B. G. Hopffer (del.) and C. C. Glassbach (sc.) 4 leaves, 68 pp. 4to. Contemporary boards. Berlin & Leipzig, Decker, 1779. 1.200.--

FIRST EDITION of a very rare treatise by the famous anatomist and botanist J. C. A. Mayer (1747-1801). Mayer was professor of anatomy at Berlin and Frankfurt/Oder. A very well preserved fresh and clean copy. Garrison, History of Neurology, p. 93; Hirsch-Hübötter IV, 129 ff. No copy in the Cushing collection; not in Osler.

109. Medical Essays and Observations. Revised and Published by a Society in Edinburgh. The Second Edition Corrected. 4 volumes. With 18 fine engraved folding plates. XXVIII, 370, 2; VIII, 424; VI, 429; VI, 522 pp. 8vo. Contemporary light brown calf with double gilt line borders on covers and spines. Edinburgh, for T. & W. Ruddimans, 1737-1738. 665.--

A fine set containing numerous eminent papers by famous medics of the time, i. e. : Alexander Monro, William Porterfield, James Calder, James Douglas, John Drummond, John Armstrong e. a.

Amongst the papers we list only two famous ones

1. James Calder, Two Examples of Children born with preternatural Conformations of the Guts (vol. 1) - THE FIRST DESCRIPTION OF CONGENITAL ATRESIA OF THE ILEUM (Garrison-Morton no. 3422).
2. William Porterfield, An Essay concerning the Motions of our Eyes. 2 parts. Together 273 pp. and 2 folding plates. (vols. III & IV). CONTAINS MUCH ORIGINAL INFORMATION. Porter published in 1759 his collected results of his ophthalmological labours in the famous "Treatise of the Eye" (cf. Garrison-Morton no. 1484.2;) Hirsch-Hübötter IV, 658.

110. Meinicke, Ernst. Ueber eine neue Methode des serologischen Luesdiagnose. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 54, no. 25, pp. 613-14. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1917. 125.--

FIRST EDITION of the description of Meinecke's (1878-1945) diagnostic reaction, named after him. (See also: Ehrlich; Wassermann.)
Garrison-Morton no. 2407.

THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED BOOK ON SPORTS

111. Mercurialis, Hieronymus. De arte gymnastica libri sex. In quibus exercitationum omnium vetustarum genera, loca, modi, facultates, & quidquid deniq. ad corporis humani exercitationes pertinet, diligenter explicatur... Large 8vo. (4to). 7 (1 blank) unns. 11., 312 pp., 15 (1 blank) unns. 11. With 23 beautiful full-page woodcuts by Cristoforo Coriolano. Original limp vellum with gilt supra-libris and gilt filets, original ties (one wanting). Venice, apud Iuntas, 1573. 2.200.--

FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION (second altogether) of this beautiful work on gymnastics; fine fresh copy, crisp & clean.

Mercurialis (1530-1606), famous physician, was an excellent humanist and one of the best medical philologists of his time. He wrote prolifically on all sorts of subjects, from psychiatry to genealogy, on skin diseases, on affections of the eye and ear, hydrophobia, plague, balsams and poisons. His chief fame results in his work on the gymnastics of the ancients and his commentary on Hippocrates. His "De arte gymnastica" is the first illustrated book on the subject, the foundation of nearly all the later gymnastic writings, a beautiful impression with excellent woodcuts.

The illustrations, important for the history of sports and hygienics, show boxing, wrestling, swimming, dancing, rocking, weight-lifting, discus casting, climbing, gladiatorial fights, a bathing establishment, plans for gymnastic grounds, etc.

FOUNDATION STONE OF LATER WORK ON THE SUBJECT.

Brunet III, 1646; Ewer, Geschichte der Gymnastik, in Neuburger-Pagel III, 345; Garrison-Morton no. 1986,1.

112. Minkowski, Oskar. Ueber einen Fall von Akromegalie. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift vol. 24, no. 21, pp. 371-374. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin, 1887. 200.--

FIRST EDITION. "Oscar Minkowski (1858-1931) called attention to the constancy of pituitary enlargement in acromegaly; he was the FIRST DEFINITELY TO NOTE this relationship."

Garrison-Morton no. 3885.

113. Morgenroth, Julius & Richard Levy. Chemotherapie der Pneumokokkeninfektion. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 48, no. 34, pp. 1560-61. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1911. 120.--

FIRST EDITION. "First clinical use of optochin, a quinine derivative, specific in pneumococcal infections. A second paper appeared later the same year.

Garrison-Morton no. 1902.

114. Moritz, Friedrich. Ueber orthodiagraphische Untersuchungen am Herzen. With 16 Illustrations. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 49, pp. 1-8. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1902. 175.--

FIRST EDITION of an important paper on cardiology. Friedrich Moritz (1861-1938), professor at Munich University invented the orthodiagraphy of the heart. Garrison-Morton no. 2813.

FIRST BOOK ON SUBJECT PUBLISHED IN AMERICA

115. Morton, Samuel George. Illustrations of pulmonary consumption, its anatomical characters, causes, symptoms and treatment. Illustrated with 12 full page coloured lithographs. XVI, 183 pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary light brown calf, gilt decorated spine with lettering label. Philadelphia, Key & Biddle, 1834. 750.--

FIRST EDITION of the FIRST BOOK ON THE SUBJECT TO BE PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. A well preserved copy, library stamps on title and a small marginal stain in upper corner.

Samuel George Morton (1799-1851), of Philadelphia, a graduate of the university of Edinburgh, published this IMPORTANT COLLECTION of illustrations delineating pulmonary tuberculosis which epitomized the knowledge of his time. Garrison-Morton no. 3222; -. History of Medicine, p. 450 ff.

116. Much, H. & W. Holzmann. Eine Reaktion im Blute von Geisteskranken. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 56, pp. 1001-1003. 4to. Protective cloth case. München 1909. 175.--

FIRST EDITION. "Much-Holzmann reaction for diagnosis of dementia praecox and manic-depressive insanity." Garrison-Morton no. 4956.

117. Müller, Johannes. Manuel de Physiologie. Traduit de l'Allemand sur la quatrième édition avec des annotations par A. -J. -L. Jourdan. 2 volumes. Illustrated with 4 large engraved folding plates and 275 woodcuts in the text. 4, III, 745; 4, 800 pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half calf, gilt decorated spines. Paris, 1845. 850.--

FIRST FRENCH EDITION of the FIRST GREAT TEXT BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

"Müller introduced two new elements into physiology - the psychological and the comparative. FOR THE FIRST TIME the existing knowledge of comparative chemistry and physics was brought to bear upon physiological problems. Johannes Müller (1801-1858) was the first to describe the excretory system of the glands as an independent system of tubes, noting that the blood-vessels formed only a capillary network. The handbook was translated into many languages; the first English edition appeared in 1838-1842 (the original German came out during the years 1834-1840 and is of greatest rarity today.)

A well preserved set, some occasional foxing as always; lower hinge of volume two a little weak, otherwise a pleasant copy of a rare item. Garrison-Morton no. 601.

118. Neufeld, Fred. & Willi Rimpau. Ueber die Antikörper des Treptokokken- und Pneumokokken-Immunserums. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschrift vol. 30, pp. 1458-60. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1904. 175.--

FIRST EDITION. Fred Neufeld (1861-1945) studied in Tübingen, Königsberg, Berlin, Heidelberg and worked in Koch's Institute and in the Reichsgesundheitsamt in Berlin. Neufeld published many important researches, especially on pneumococcus, of which the present paper ranks foremost as containing THE FIRST DESCRIPTION AND NAMING of Bacteriotropins. Bulloch, History of Bacteriology, p. 386; Garrison-Morton no. 2560.

119. Paschen, Enrique. Was wissen wir über den Vakzineerreger? In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 53, pp. 2391-93. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1906. 150.--

FIRST EDITION. "Paschen elementary bodies."
Garrison-Morton no. 5430.

THE BIRTH OF BACTERIOLOGY

120. Pasteur, Louis. Mémoire sur la fermentation appelée lactique. In: Comptes Rendus... Académie des Sciences, Paris, volume 45, pp. 913-916. 4to. Protective cloth case.

WITH:

Pasteur, Louis. Nouveaux faits pour servir à l'histoire de la levure lactique. In the same paper, volume 48, pp. 337-338. Paris, 1857-1858. 1. 200.--

FIRST EDITIONS of two of the most famous papers by Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)-
"The birth of bacteriology, based on the isolation of the organisms which cause milk to sour" (Horblit, about the first of the two present papers). Both papers mark Pasteur's commencement of the study of fermentation. He found that the conversion of sugar to lactic acid in fermentation is due to small corpuscles, isolated or grouped (Garrison-Morton).

Tracing the progress of an ordinary lactic fermentation he noticed a greyish substance form as a deposit, or lying on the surface, and that it increased in amount. Under the microscope the deposit revealed itself as composed of minute globules or very short pieces, single or in masses. Taking a trace of the grey deposit and placing it in a solution of sugar and some chalk, Pasteur saw, with great satisfaction, active lactic fermentation taking place. He argued that the new "yeast" as he called it, was organized and living, and that its action on the sugar is correlated with its development and its organization. - Very rare.

Grolier, One hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 82; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 198; Bulloch, History of Bacteriology, p. 59; Garrison-Morton, nos. 2472-2473.

121. Pasteur, Louis. Expériences relatives aux générations dites spontanées - De l'origine des ferments. Nouvelles expériences relatives aux générations dites spontanées - Nouvelles expériences relatives aux générations dites spontanées - Suite à une précédente communication relative aux générations dites spontanées. - Collection of four papers which appeared in "Comptes Rendus... Académie des Sciences, volume 50, pp. 303-307, 849-854 and volume 51, pp. 348-352 & 675-678. 4to. Protective cloth case. Paris, 1860. 1. 200.--

FIRST EDITIONS of a series of papers marking the downfall of the theory of spontaneous generation. Pasteur's researches on fermentation led him to the discovery of the bacteria and yeast and hence to the germ theory of disease; from all this MODERN BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY HAVE DEVELOPED. The present work won him a prize and membership in the Academy of Sciences at Paris. - Very rare.

Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 575 ff; Garrison-Morton 2474; Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 336; Dibner, Heralds of Science, 198.

AEROBISM & ANAEROBISM

122. Pasteur, Louis. Nouvel exemple de fermentation déterminée par des animalcules infusoires pouvant vivre sans gaz oxygène libre, et en dehors de tout contact avec l'air de l'atmosphère. - Examen du rôle attribué au gaz oxygène atmosphérique dans la destruction des matières animales et végétales après la mort. - Recherches sur la putréfaction.

Collection of three important papers published in: Comptes Rendus... Académie des Sciences, volume 56, pp. 416-421, 734-740, 1189-1194, 4to. Protective cloth case. Paris, 1863. 1. 200.--

FIRST EDITION. Louis Pasteur confirmed the fact (1st paper), established by Theodor Schwann (1810-1882) that putrefaction was a biological process. He was also the first to differentiate between aerobic and anaerobic organisms, introducing the concepts "aerobism" and "anaerobism".

As early as 1861 Pasteur turned his attention to the butyric fermentation and made another important discovery, viz. that this fermentation proceeds in the absence of oxygen. In the fermented material he found cylindrical rods, which he showed were the cause of the fermentation. Following the nomenclature and ideas of the time he regarded them as animal in character and named them *Vibrio*. The manner in which the discovery that the vibrios live without oxygen was made is simple. Examining a drop of fluid containing the butyric vibrio under a coverglass on a slide, he was astonished to see on the margin of the drop where it was in contact with air that the vibrios had ceased to move although they were actively motile in the centre. He discovered other organisms that live without air and established the idea of aerobic and anaerobic life and first used these names. - A fine set; very rare.

Bulloch, *History of Bacteriology*, p. 61; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 575.; Garrison-Morton nos. 2476-2478; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 336; Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 198.

THE INTRODUCTION OF PASTEURIZATION

123. Pasteur, Louis. *Etudes sur le vin, ses maladies, causes qui les provoquent. Procédés nouveaux pour le conserver et pour le vieillir.* Illustrated with 32 coloured plates and numerous illustrations in the text. VIII, 264 pp. Large 8vo. Half red morocco, original wrappers bound in. Paris, 1866. 850.--

FIRST EDITION of Pasteur's famous work. In it he dealt with various so-called 'diseases' of wines due to alien organisms which invade the wine and alter its chemical and physical properties. He also laid down the principles whereby these wine diseases could be minimized or abolished. The investigation of acetic fermentation confuted Liebig's mechanical theory of fermentation and led Pasteur to study the causes detrimental to the three great industries of his country, those of wine, silk, and wool. In 1867, the wine industry of France was worth five hundred million francs to the nation. This gain was due to Pasteur's discovery that the spoiling of wine by microorganisms can be prevented by partial heat sterilization (Pasteurization) at a temperature of 55° to 60° C., without any alteration of the taste or bouquet of the vintage. This process is now applied to all perishable foods, and is of inestimable importance in the nutrition of infants.

A fine, fresh and uncut copy; rare.

Bulloch, *History of Bacteriology*, 61; Darmstaedter 611; Garrison-Morton 2479; Poggen-dorff III, 1007; Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 198; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 575 ff.; Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, no. 160.

PASTEUR'S IMPORTANT WORK ON THE DISEASES OF SILKWORMS

124. Pasteur, Louis. *Etudes sur la maladie des vers a soie, moyen pratique assuré de la combattre et d'un prévenir le retour.* 2 volumes. Illustrated with frontispiece and 37 plates (of which 2 are fully and 6 partly coloured) as well as numerous text illustrations. XII, 322; 6, 327 pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary dark blue half morocco. Paris, 1870. 1, 200.--

FIRST EDITION. While still at work on the diseases of wine (see item no. 509) Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) received from his old friend and teacher, Jean Baptiste Dumas, an urgent appeal to investigate a peculiar malady which was creating great havoc in the silk industry of the south-eastern part of France. Dumas asked him as a favour to head a commission organized by the Ministry of Agriculture to investigate the problem. Pasteur had never seen a silkworm before in his life, but he accepted the challenge.

The studies of silkworm diseases lasted from 1865-1870. They constituted one of the most dramatic and spectacular feats of his scientific life. After three years of hard work, Pasteur established that there were two entirely different diseases, one the pébrine caused by a parasitic protozoon, another the flacherie, primarily nutritional in origin. He worked out very effective and simple techniques for breeding silk worms not contaminated by the protozoon of pébrine, and for improving hygienic conditions in the silkworm nurseries. Pasteur organized a vigorous educational campaign to teach the silkworm producers how to apply his procedures under practical conditions.

Pasteur's investigations were of tremendous importance for the future, being the FIRST CONTACT WITH PATHOGENIC GERMS. They also led to discoveries which opened whole new departments of biology, initiated a new era of medicine, and gave a new view of the world of life.

A good copy, partly unopened and entirely uncut; some insignificant marginal stains in volume.

Sparrow, Milestones of Science, no. 159; Garrison-Morton 2481; Waller 11926; Vallery-Radot, Pasteur, pp. 115 ff.

MANUPULATION OF MAN

125. Pavloff, I. -P. Leçon sur l'activité du cortex cérébral. Traduit par Madame Dr. I. Trifonoff. XII, 418 pp. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Paris, 1929. 400. --

FIRST FRENCH EDITION

THE MANIPULATION OF MAN

126. Pavlov, Ivan Petrovitch. Conditioned Reflexes. An Investigation of the Physiological Activity of the Cerebral Cortex. Translated and edited by G. V. Anrep. Illustrated. XV, 430 pp. Large 8vo. Original cloth in dust jacket. Cambridge, Oxford University Press, 1927. 300. --

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION in a fine copy of this important series of lectures held by Ivan P. Pavlov (1849-1936) during the year 1924 before the Military Academy of Medicine at Moscow and which, as the author states in his preface represents 25 years of labour.

In 1891 Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov became director of the department of physiology. Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg. Here his interest in the secretory nerves of the pancreas and the study of the physiology of the digested glands led to his important contributions in conditioned reflexes and induced automatic responses to stimuli. These have become of ever-growing importance in political practices and sociological sciences. Completely mechanistic, he concluded that even such concepts as "freedom", "curiosity" and "religion" were conditioned reflexes of the brain. Fine copy of a rare book.

Garrison-Morton No. 1445 lists only the New York edition of 1928 ff.

127. Pirquet von Cesenatico, C.P. Allergie. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 53, pp. 1457-58. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1906. 250. --

FIRST EDITION. Clemens Peter Pirquet von Cesenatico (1874-1929) introduces the term "Allergy". He was an original investigator who greatly extended ideas on infectious diseases. Pirquet was professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore and Breslau, later in Vienna. He discovered the cutaneous tuberculin reaction known by his name and introduced and invented a new system of alimentation. An important paper: a basis of present day catarrh researches (histamine production of the skin) etc. (Bulloch, History of Bacteriology, p. 277, 390). Garrison-Morton no. 2598.

128. Pluche, M. La mécanique des langues, et l'art de les enseigner. 2 leaves, XXIV, 340 pp., 2 leaves. 8vo. Contemporary light brown calf, gilt decorated spine with red spine label. Paris, Estienne & Fils, 1751. 150. --

FIRST EDITION of this rare treatise on languages.

129. Polya, Eugen. Zur Stumpfversorgung nach Magenresektion. With 3 illustrations. pp. 892-894 in: Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, vol. 38, no. 26. Old wrappers in cloth box. Leipzig, 1911. 160. --

FIRST EDITION. "Eugen Jenö Alex. Polya's (1876-1944?) modification of the Billroth II operation. Polya is believed to have been murdered by a Nazi group during the siege of Budapest by the Russians, December, 1944, although his body was never recovered". Garrison-Morton no. 3537.

130. Porras, Manuel de. Anatomia Gelenico-moderna, compuesta... Secunda impression. With engraved author's portrait and with engraved dedication plate and 19 plus an additional engraved plate. 22, 6 unnn. leaves, 455, 9 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf. Madrid, por los Herederos del Autor, 1733. 450.--
A rather rare Spanish anatomy; though a stain runs through the center of the entire volume, it is a clean copy.
131. Quinke, H.I. & Ernst Roos. Ueber Amöben-Enteritis. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 30, no. 45, pp. 1089-94. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1893. 100.--
FIRST EDITION. "Entamoeba histolytica distinguished from Bact. coli."
Garrison-Morton no. 5188.

BEAUTIFUL COLOUR PLATES

132. Reisseisen, Franz Daniel & Samuel Thomas Soemmerring. Ueber die Structur, die Verrichtung und den Gebrauch der Lungen. Zwei Preisschriften... 1 volume of text and 1 atlas-volume. 2 (first blank) leaves, VI, 126 pp. 8vo; and IV, 28 pp., illustrated with 6 large, full page and finely handcoloured engraved plates. Folio. Original grey boards and original half cloth, marbled boards with mauve lettering label on front cover, gilt decorated. Berlin, Voss & Berlin, Rückert, 1808 & 1822. 2,500.--

FIRST EDITION AND THE COMPLETE ENSEMBLE in a very fine and fresh set, uncut edges, brilliant colouring.

In 1804 the Academy of Sciences in Berlin offered a prize for the best essay in the structure and the function of the lungs. The Strasburg physician Franz Daniel Reisseisen (1773-1828) obtained the prize, while Samuel Thomas Soemmerring (1755-1830) received honorable mention and an exceptional gold medal (the prize could only be rewarded to one). The text of both prize essays were jointly published at Berlin in 1808, but due to the troubles of the Napoleonic wars the engraving of the fine sketches and drawings by Reisseisen was delayed until 1822, when the present beautiful atlas was published. It is accompanied by a partly corrected and improved German reprint of Reisseisen's text and - for the importance of it in the international medical world was immediately recognized - a paralleled Latin translation of the text by Justus Friedrich Hecker; the edition was taken care of by K. A. Rudolphi.

G. Rosen, History of Miner's Diseases, cites Reisseisen's comments on nature and origin of the black pigment found in the pulmanory organs.

A fine crisp copy of a very rare work - both volumes are very seldom offered together! Garrison-Morton no. 927 (text); Choulant-Franck, pp. 309 ff.

133. Reiter, Hans Conrad. Ueber eine bisher unerkannte Spirochäteninfektion (Spirochaetosis arthritica). In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vol. 42, pp. 1535-36. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1916. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. "Reiter's Syndrome", a disease of males characterized by initial diarrhoea, urethritis, conjunctivitis, and arthritis.
Garrison-Morton no. 6371.

134. Reuter, Karl. Ueber Spirochaete pallida in der Aortenwand bei Hellerscher Aortitis. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 53, pp. 778. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1906. 125.--

FIRST EDITION of an important paper. "Treponema pallidum FIRST DISCOVERED in the diseased aorta."
Garrison-Morton no. 2824.

135. Rocha-Lima, Henrique da. Zur Aetiologie des Fleckfiebers. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 53, no. 21, pp. 567-69. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1916. 250.--
FIRST EDITION. "Rickettsia Prowazeki, cause of typhus, was first isolated by da Rocha-Lima, who named it after Ricketts and Prowazek, both of whom died of the disease during their research work." Garrison-Morton no. 5388.
136. Sahli, Hermann. Ueber eine neue Untersuchungsmethode der Verdauungsorgane und einige Resultate derselben. In: Correspondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aerzte... vol. 21, pp. 65-74. 8vo. Contemporary boards. Basel, 1891. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. First description of Hermann Sahli's (1856-1933) test for estimating the functional activity of the stomach. Garrison-Morton no. 3500.
137. Sauerbruch, Ferdinand. Ueber Versuche, schwere Formen der Tuberkulose durch diätetische Behandlung zu beeinflussen. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 73, pp. 47-51. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1926. 300.--
FIRST EDITION of an important paper by the great surgeon Ernst Ferdinand Sauerbruch (1875-1951) in collaboration with A. Herrmannsdorfer and M. Gerson. The latter introduced a salt-restricted diet in the treatment of tuberculosis; this was subsequently modified by Sauerbruch and Herrmannsdorfer, becoming known as the "Gerson-Sauerbruch-Herrmannsdorfer diet". Garrison-Morton no. 2345.

THE SAUERBRUCH HAND

138. Sauerbruch, Ferdinand. Die willkürlich bewegbare künstliche Hand. Eine Anleitung für Chirurgen und Techniker. Mit anatomischen Beiträgen von G. Ruge und W. Felix, A. Stadler. Illustrated with 104 illustrations. VI, 143 pp. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Berlin, 1916. 250.--
FIRST EDITION of this classical work in a well preserved copy, name on title.
139. Schleich, Carl Ludwig. Zur Infiltrationsanästhesie. In: Therapeutische Monatshefte, vol. 8, no. 9, pp. 429-436, 2 cols. to the page. Large 8vo. Contemporary half cloth. Berlin, Springer, 1894. 450.--
FIRST EDITION in a splendid copy. Carl Ludwig Schleich (1859-1922) contributed A NEW METHOD OF ANESTHESIA (Keys). Before the German Congress of Surgeons in 1892, he demonstrated infiltration anesthesia by intracutaneous injection, a method which was anticipated by W. S. Halsted in 1885. However, Schleich worked out its clinical use and after initial great difficulties - he was even ridiculed by his colleagues, his method became practicable. Schleich published a paper in English on the subject the same year the present German paper appeared in print. Garrison-Morton no. 5683; Keys, History of Surgical Anesthesia, pp. 42 & 110-1.
140. Schottmüller, Hugo. Endocarditis lenta. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Artunterscheidung der pathogenen Streptokokken. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 57, pp. 617-20, 697-99. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1910. 200.--
FIRST EDITION. Hugo Schottmüller (1867-1936) was the first to isolate Strep. Viridans in cases of bacterial endocarditis. He named the condition Endocarditis lenta. Schottmüller was physician and bacteriologist. In 1900 he discovered paratyphoid fever and worked out its aetiology. (Bulloch, History of Bacteriology, p. 396). Garrison-Morton no. 2836.

141. Schultz, Werner. Gangräneszierende Prozesse und Defekt des Granulocyten-systems. In: Deutsche Med. Wochenschr. vol. 48, no. 44, pp. 1495-96. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1922. 175. --
FIRST EDITION. "Schultz's Syndrome" - FIRST DESCRIPTION of agranulocytic angina. Werner Schultz (1878-1947) reported four cases of necrotic ulcerative infection of the throat with complete or almost complete disappearance of polymorphonuclears. To describe the blood change he introduced the term "agranulocytis". Garrison-Morton no. 3086.
142. Scarpa, Antonio. Réflexions et observations anatomico-chirurgicales sur l'anévrisme. Traduit de l'Italien par J. Delpech. VI, 470 pp. 8vo. Original wrappers with spine label. Paris, Méquignon-Marvis, 1809. 200. --
FIRST FRENCH EDITION of the famous treatise on aneurysms by the renowned Italian professor of anatomy and surgery at the famous University of Pavia, Antonio Scarpa (1747-1832). He was the first to distinguish true from false aneurysms. An English edition appeared in 1808. Garrison-Morton no. 2975; -. History of Medicine, pp. 336 ff.
143. Seyfarth, Carly Paul. Die Sternumtrepanation, eine einfache Methode zur diagnostischen Entnahme von Knochenmark bei Lebenden. In: Deutsche Med. Wochenschr. vol. 49, no. 6, pp. 180-181 with 1 illustration of the instrument. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1923. 150. --
FIRST EDITION describing the invention of the method of bone marrow biopsy by sternal puncture. (See also item 730). Garrison-Morton no. 3087.
144. Simmonds, Morris. Ueber Hypophysisschwund mit tödlichem Ausgang. With 3 illustrations. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschrift, vol. 40, pp. 322-23. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1914. 150. --
FIRST EDITION of the first description of "Simmonds Disease" - pituitary cachexia. Garrison-Morton no. 3901.

HIS BEST WORK

145. Sömmering, Samuel Thomas. Gefäßlehre, oder vom Herzen, von den Arterien, Venen und Saugadern. XLVIII, 488 pp. 8vo. Original grey boards. Frankfurt, Varrentrapp & Wenner, 1792. 225. --
FIRST EDITION; published as volume four of his famous "Vom Baue des menschlichen Körpers". A good copy. "Soemmering's text-book contained only facts actually observed by himself. He departed from the usual practice of including physiology with anatomy. The book was very popular in German medical schools, Meckel considered it Soemmering's best work". Garrison-Morton no. 400.
146. Stacke, Ludwig. Weitere Mittheilung über die operative Freilegung der Mittelohrräume nach Ablösung der Ohrmuschel. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 68-71. 4to. Protective cloth box. Berlin, 1892. 125. --
FIRST EDITION. "Ludwig Stacke (1859-1918) did much to improve the surgery of the middle ear. He made important modifications in the radical mastoidectomy operation of Küster and von Bergmann (see item no. 44)." Garrison-Morton no. 3394.

147. Steifensand, Carl August. - Pseud. Menapius. Das Geräusch in der Medizin. 8 leaves, 88 pp. 8vo. Original yellow printed wrappers. Krefeld, Schüller, 1840. 200.--
FIRST EDITION in a well preserved copy including the errata-slip. Very rare. C. A. Steifensand (1804-1849) was physician in Kempten and Krefeld. He published a number of books, chiefly on neurological subjects, on the senses etc. Hirsch-Hübötter V, 402.
148. Steinmann, Fritz. Eine neue Extensionsmethode in der Frakturbehandlung. With 1 illustration. pp. 938-942 in: Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, vol. 34, no. 32. Old wrappers. In cloth box. Leipzig, 1907. 100.--
FIRST EDITION of the description of Steinmann's nail. Garrison-Morton no. 4431.

THERAPEUTIC EXERCISE

149. Tissot, Clément J. Ginnastica medico-chirurgica. Traduzione dal Francese, seconda edizione. 4 leaves, 237, 3 pp. 8vo. Original grey boards as issued. Venice, D. Pompeati, 1785. 350.--
A very well preserved copy, completely unopened and uncut. THE FIRST BOOK ON THERAPEUTIC EXERCISE as the term is understood today. The first edition appeared in Paris in 1785. Garrison-Morton no. 1987, 1.
150. Treupel, Gustav. Untersuchungen über Rhodan-Verbindungen. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 47, pp. 717-20. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1900. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. "Introduction of thiocyanates in treatment of hypertension". Garrison-Morton no. 2711.

FOUNDATION STONE

- This is not a 1st edn - I have a 1st edn (german)*
151. Virchow, Rudolf. La pathologie cellulaire basée sur l'étude physiologique et pathologique des tissus. Traduit de l'Allemand sur la seconde édition par Paul Picard. Edition revue et corrigée par l'auteur. Illustrated with 144 figures. XXXI, 416 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half brown morocco. Paris, 1861. 700.--
FIRST FRENCH EDITION in a well preserved copy, fresh and clean. Rudolf von Virchow (1821-1902) was the greatest figure in the history of pathology. His best work "Die Cellularpathologie", is one OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, and the foundation stone of cellular pathology. The first edition in the original German was published in 1858 and is today of the utmost rarity. An English translation appeared in 1860. Upon this single and rather slim volume rests the whole edifice of the modern study of disease and its influence extends to every branch of medical thought: in the diagnosis of cancer, of blood diseases and of kidney disease, to name but three examples, the present-day pathologist is looking daily and hourly through the lenses of his microscope to observe the minutest variation from the normal appearance of the cells. Here lies the key not only to diagnosis but to the discovery of the fundamental nature of disease. His influence is still felt in every corner of the civilized world. Garrison-Morton no. 2299; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 132; Horblit, 100 Books famous in Science no. 99; Printing and the Mind of Man no. 307 (all 1st German edition).

152. Virchow, Rudolf. Die Sections-Technik im Leichenhause des Charité-Krankenhauses, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf gerichtärztliche Praxis... With 1 large lithogr. folding plate. 2, 109 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards. Berlin, 1876. 225. --

FIRST EDITION. The paper had also appeared in a condensed form in the first volume of the newly founded annals of the Charité. With an Appendix: Das Regulativ für das Verfahren der Gerichtsärzte bei den gerichtlichen Untersuchungen menschlicher Leichen vom 6. Jan. / 13. Febr. 1875. Garrison-Morton no. 1876.

153. Voelcker, Fritz & Alex. Lichtenberg. Pyelographie. (Röntgenographie des Nierenbeckens nach Kollargolfüllung). With 5 illustrations. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 53, pp. 105-107. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1906. 170. --

FIRST EDITION. Fritz Voelcker (1872-?) and Alexander von Lichtenberg (1880-1949) introduced pyelography. Garrison-Morton no. 4231.

154. Vogt, Alfred. Die operative und die Pathogenese der Netzhautablösung. With 238, most of them coloured, illustrations. VIII, 265 pp. Large 8vo. Original cloth. Stuttgart, 1936. 150. --

FIRST EDITION. Professor Alfred Vogt (1879-1943) introduced the operation of cyclodiathermy for glaucoma, named after him. The present comprehensive and well illustrated treatise, with historical chapters on the development of this special technic, is the first on the subject. Cf. Garrison-Morton no. 5988.

Vogt, Alfred. Ergebnisse der Diathermiestichelung des Corpus ciliare (Zyklodiathermiestichelung) gegen Glaukom. In: Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde, volume 99, Juli, pp. 9-15. Large 8vo. Original yellow wrappers. Stuttgart, 1937. 125. --

FIRST EDITION illustrating and first announcing Alfred Vogt's operation of cyclodiathermy of glaucoma. Garrison-Morton no. 5988.

155. Volhard, Franz & Viktor Schmieden. Ueber Erkennung und Behandlung der Umklammerung des Herzens durch schwielige Perikarditis. In: Klinische Wochenschr. vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 5-9. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin & München, 1923. 125. --

FIRST EDITION of the description of the "FIRST COMPLETE pericardiectomy for constrictive pericarditis". Garrison-Morton no. 3031.

← This is not a 1st edn; the 1st is Russian!

156. Voronoff, Sergius. Organüberpflanzung und ihre praktische Verwertung beim Haustier. Translated by Gerhard Golm. With 59 illustrations on plates. VIII, 37 pp. Large 8vo. Original yellow wrappers. Leipzig, 1925. 250. --

FIRST GERMAN EDITION of a very important work on rejuvenation. Serge Voronoff (1866-1951) first reported his experimental rejuvenation by means of testicular transplants in 1919. At the time the medical profession was opposed to these operations, and the process has since been shown to be unsatisfactory. Garrison-Morton no. 3797; Singer, History of Medicine, p. 550.

157. Voronoff, Sergius. Verhütung des Alterns durch künstliche Verjüngung. Transplantation der Geschlechtsdrüsen vom Affen auf den Menschen. Translated from the French by Zoltan von Nemes Nagy. Illustrated with 36 plates. 148 pp. 8vo. Original green cloth.
Berlin, 1926. 200. --

FIRST GERMAN EDITION in a well preserved copy.
Garrison-Morton no. 3797.

MEDELISM & MUTATIONS
AUTOGRAPHED COPY
MILESTONE OF SCIENCE

158. Vries, Hugo de. Die Mutationstheorie. Versuche und Beobachtungen über die Entstehung von Arten im Pflanzenreich. 2 volumes. Illustrated with 12 coloured plates and numerous illustrations in the text. XII, 648; XIV, 752 pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half cloth.
Leipzig, Veit & Co., 1901-1903. 1.800. --

FIRST EDITION of this great classical work. DE VRIES DISCOVERED, REVEALED, AND PROVED THE IMPORTANCE OF MENDEL'S WORK. ADVANCED THE THEORY OF "MUTATIONS" OF DISCONTINUOUS CHANGE IN THE CHARACTER OF SPECIES (Horblit).

Mendel's fundamental work was overlooked until 1900, when de Vries and others brought it into prominence and confirmed it in every respect.

When it first appeared, de Vries's theory naturally met with violent opposition on the part of loyal Darwinists. It was certainly admitted that in all essentials he really accepted the point of view of the old Darwinism, in that he maintained the theory of natural selection as the principle governing life, but the fact that he denied the heredity of the slight variations and their importance for selection and maintained the immutability of species in the normal existence between mutations was too much at variance with old traditional ideas to be acceptable. Every possible effort was made to get away from the facts that he had adduced and the conclusions that he drew therefrom. It took many years to help his theory become generally accepted. "His mutation theory has represented the PRINCIPAL MILESTONE in the transition from the old ideas to the modern conception of heredity and will always, therefore, retain its historical significance". (Johannsen)

A RARE ASSOCIATION SET with a fourteen-line autographe-letter by De Vries addressed to a Dutchman, in Dutch, dated 20th Febr. 1913, inserted as well as several pertaining newspaper essays and a portrait. De Vries autographs are rare. Grolier Club, 100 Books Famous in Science no. 73b; Garrison-Morton no. 240; Dibner, Heralds of Science no. 36; Sparrow, Milestones of Science no. 194.

159. Vulpian, Ed. F.A. Note sur quelques réactions propres à la substance des capsules surrénales. In: Comptes Rendus Acad. Science vol. 43, pp. 663-665. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Paris, 1856. 250. --

FIRST EDITION of an important paper. "Edme Félix Alfred Vulpian (1826-1887) DISCOVERED ADRENALINE in the adrenal medulla".
Garrison-Morton no. 1141.

160. Walter, Johann Gottlieb. Von den Krankheiten des Bauchfells und dem Schlagfluss. Illustrated with 2 large & 2 full page engraved plates (Hopffer del. & J.H. Meil sc.) 8, 92 pp. 4to. Original grey wrappers as issued.
Berlin, G.J. Decker, 1785. 350. --

FIRST EDITION. A very good, completely uncut and very wide-margined copy, small defect in upper margin of last leaf. Johann Gottlieb Walter (1734-1818) was professor of anatomy at Frankfurt/Oder. He built an important anatomical museum which was acquired by the Prussian Government in 1803 for 100,000 Thaler.

The present paper includes an accurate description of peritonitis; text in German and Latin.

Garrison-Morton no. 2279; Hirsch-Hübötter V, 835.

WASSERMANN REACTION

161. Wassermann, August von, A. Neisser & C. Bruck. Eine serodiagnostische Reaktion bei Syphilis. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vol. 32, pp. 745-46. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Leipzig, May 1906.
AND WITH:
Wassermann, August von & Felix Plaut. Ueber das Vorhandensein syphilitischer Antistoffe in der Cerebrospinalflüssigkeit von Paralytikern. In: Same Journal, vol. 32, pp. 1769-72.
Leipzig, November 1906. 600. --

FIRST EDITION of two very important papers in the history of medicine. These papers are very rare. "In 1906 August von Wassermann (1866-1925), Neisser and Bruck published their HISTORIC ACCOUNT in which they describe the DISCOVERY OF ANTIBODIES to syphilis antigen in the serum of syphilitic monkeys. In the same year Wassermann and Felix Plaut (1877-?), by demonstrating syphilitic antibodies in the cerebro-spinal fluids of general paralytics, proved this disease to be syphilis, and Wassermann, Neisser, Bruck demonstrated similar antibodies in the blood - serum of syphilitics. Since that time, the 'Wassermann Reaction' has been practised to an enormous extent in the diagnosis of syphilis and is regarded as a test of deadly accuracy".
(Bullock, History of Bacteriology, pp. 282 ff.) Garrison-Morton nos. 2402 & 4804.

162. Weichardt, J.W. & E. Schrader. Ueber die Serodiagnostik der Syphilis mittels Ausflockung durch cholesterinierte Extrakte. In: Mediz. Klinik. vol. 15, no. 6, pp. 139-140. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Berlin, 1919. 100. --
FIRST EDITION. "Weichardt's reagent" Garrison-Morton no. 2409.

MILESTONE OF SCIENCE

163. Weismann, A. Das Keimplasma. Eine Theorie der Vererbung. Illustrated. XVIII, 628, 2 pp. 8vo. Original printed wrappers.
Jena, 1892. 450. --

FIRST EDITION of a great classic in biology. It was recognized that, although the cells of a living organism ultimately die, yet some portion of the protoplasm of the germ cells passes on through ovum and sperm from generation to generation. To this substance Weismann gave the name germ plasm and assigned to it the task of carrying forward the elements of heredity. It was the germ-plasm theory which led Weismann to reject the Lamarckian theory of the inheritance of acquired characters.

It was Weismann's insight into basic or elementary processes and his skill in stating his ideas clearly and forcefully that gave him the extraordinary influence that he exercised in the last twenty years of the nineteenth century and which led to the chromosome theory as it matured in the 1920s and 1930s. A fine uncut copy, rare.
Dunn, History of Genetics, pp. 44 ff; Sparrow, Milestones of Science no. 195; Garrison-Morton no. 236.

164. EARLY WORK ON VITAMINS

Willcock, Edith G. & F. Gowland Hopkins. The Importance of Individual Amino-Acids in Metabolism. Observations on the Effect of adding Tryptophane to a Dietary in which Zein is the sole Nitrogenous Constituent. In: Journal of Physiology, volume 35, pp. 88-102. 8vo. Modern cloth case.
London, 1906. 600. --

FIRST EDITION. Willcock and Hopkins demonstrate the importance of tryptophane in diet. The PIONEER WORK of Hopkins led eventually to the discovery of vitamins. (Please see item no. 323 in this catalogue).
Garrison-Morton no. 732; Nobel, The Man and his Prize, pp. 239 ff.

165. Wilms, Max. Eine neue Methode zur Verengung des Thorax bei Lungentuberkulose. With an illustration. In: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. vol. 58, pp. 777-78. 4to. Protective cloth case. München, 1911. 170.--
FIRST EDITION. The first description of the Wilms operation. Garrison-Morton no. 3232.
166. Winternitz, M. e. a. Eine klinische brauchbare Bestimmungsmethode der Blutumlauzeit mittels Decholininjektion. In: Med. Klinik vol. 27, pp. 986-88. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin, 1931. 150.--
FIRST EDITION. "The decholin method for estimation of circulation time" of the blood was discovered by M. Winternitz, J. Deutsch and Z. Brull. Garrison-Morton no. 3091.
167. Wohlgemuth, Julius. Beitrag zur funktionellen Diagnostik des Pankreas. In: Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift vol. 47, no. 3, pp. 92-95. 4to. Protective cloth folder. Berlin, 1910. 120.--
FIRST EDITION. "Wohlgemuth's pancreatic function test". Garrison-Morton no. 3646.
168. Wolff, Alfred. Ueber eine Methode zur Untersuchung des lebenden Knochenmarks von Thieren und über das Bewegungsvermögen der Myelocyten. Illustrated. In: Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr. vol. 29, pp. 165-167. 4to. Protective cloth case. Leipzig, 1903. 160.--
FIRST EDITION. Alfred Wolff trephined the tibia and femur of experimental animals and suggested biopsy of bone marrow as a clinical procedure. (See also SE YFARTH, item no. 616). Garrison-Morton no. 3074.

MOST IMPORTANT BOOK IN THE HISTORY OF
MODERN PSYCHOLOGY
FOUNDATION OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

169. Wundt, Wilhelm. Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie. Illustrated with 155 woodcuts in the text. XII, 870, 2 pp. Large 8vo. Finely bound in contemporary three quarter vellum, with red spine label, gilt line decoration on spine, marbled sides. Leipzig, Engelmann, 1874. 3.500.--
FIRST EDITION, OF UTMOST RARITY of the most important book in the history of modern psychology (Boring). Wilhelm Wundt, the "great correlator of mathematical, psychophysical, physiological, and experimental principles in psychology" (Horblit), began his lectures on physiological psychology at Heidelberg in 1867. They were to become a book of far reaching influence: IT MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW 'INDEPENDENT' SCIENCE. It is a systematic handbook in both senses of the word; it is built about a system of psychology, and it attempts systematically to cover the range of psychological fact. Here appeared the notion of apperception. Wundt did not write another, more mature system of psychology: he modified, improved and expanded the original. A fine copy of a truly rare book.
Boring, History of Experimental Psychology, Chapter XVI, pp. 316-347; Garrison-Morton no. 4976 (the most important book on the subject); Horblit, 100 Books Famous in Science, 100a.

IMPORTANT PAPER ON PHOTOLUMINESCENCE
DISCOVERY OF IRON IN THE BLOOD (GARRISON-MORTON)
DISCOVERY OF GLUTEN IN WHEAT FLOUR

170. (Zanotti, Francesco Maria, Editor). De Bononiensi Scientiarum et Artium Instituto atque Academia Commentarii. Tomi I-II/1 & 2 in together 3 volumes. Illustrated with three fine engraved title-vignettes and together 33 large engraved folding plates. 5 leaves, 645 pp. 1 leaf; 4 leaves, 506 pp., 1 leaf; VIII, 406 pp., 1 leaf. 4to. Modern cloth.
Bologna, 1748, 1745-1746. 1.200.--

FIRST EDITIONS (volume one in the 1748 reprint) of the initial three volumes (of seven altogether) of publications of the celebrated Academy of Bologna; important collection of scientific and medical papers by the noted Italian scientists and professors at the University and various other institutes of Bologna. The collection contains MANY PAPERS WHICH WERE PUBLISHED HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME announcing important discoveries:

Beccari, G. B. De Motu intestino corporum fluidorum
Michelotti, De sanguinis Ductuum Morbis...
Morgagni, De Plerisque Uvulae & Pharyngis Musculis...
Nanni, P. De Glandulis...
Riccati, J. Virium Elasticarum Leges...
Scheuchzer, J. J. De Lapide Viennesi. De Nostalgia...

The second part of the second volume contains a large series of important papers on discoveries:

Beccari, G. B. (1682-1767), was professor of medicine at the University for nearly a quarter of a century before he became the University's first professor in chemistry, the FIRST, IN FACT, IN ALL ITALY. He was the leading member of a group of Italian scientists who carried out a series of experiments on luminescent materials and published a number of papers of which ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT is present here "De Quamplurimis Phosphoris Nunc Primum Detectis Commentarius" (Cf. Newton, History of Luminescence pp. 156-7, 324-6.)

Galeati, Dom. Gusman, De ferreis particulis, quae in corporibus reperiuntur.

- The same. De thermometris Amontonianis conficiendis.

Manfredi, Eust. De aucta maris altitudine.

Menghini, Vincent. De ferrearum particularum sede in sanguine. MARKING THE DISCOVERY OF IRON IN THE BLOOD (Garrison-Morton no. 862)

Monti, Joseph (1682-1760), professor of Botany at Bologna University: De balanis fossilibus; de variis exoticis plantis, etc. etc.

Riccati, Vincent (1707-1775), professor of Mathematics at the Jesuit College of Bologna: De caussa physica compositionis... (Cf. Smith, History of Mathematics I, 513).

These volumes were compiled by Francesco Maria Zanotti (1692-1777), mathematician, professor of philosophy and physics at Bologna University, then librarian and finally president of his University. He contributed several papers himself, amongst which are the first editions of De motu composito; de reflexionibus globi in plano rectangulo; as well as De hyperbolicis quibusdam spatiis. (Cf. Cantor, Geschichte der Mathematik III, 150 & 196). A well preserved set and of considerable rarity.

Riccardi II, 657; Poggendorff II, 1392; Darmstädter 187; Partington, History of Chemistry II, 546.

171. Zondek, B. & S. Aschheim. Das Hormon des Hypophysenvorderlappens. With 10 illustrations. In: Klinische Wochenschr. vols. 6 & 7, nos 6 & 18, pp. 248-52, 831-35. 4to. Protective cloth case.
Berlin & München, 1927-1928. 200.--

FIRST EDITION. FIRST DESCRIPTION of the discovery of the "isolation of the gonadotropic hormone of the anterior pituitary (Prolan A & B)" Garrison-Morton no. 1168; Nobel, The Man and his Prizes, pp. 236 ff.

PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS

172. Zondek, Bernhard & Selmar Aschheim. Schwangerschaftsdiagnose aus dem Harn (durch Hormonnachweis). In: *Klinische Wochenschr.* vol. 7, nos. 1, 30 & 31, pp. 8-9, 1404-1411, 1453-57. 4to. Protective cloth case. Berlin & München, 1928. 200. --
- FIRST EDITION. The discovery report of the Aschheim-Zondek test for the diagnosis of pregnancy. An important paper. Garrison-Morton no. 6222.
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DISCOVERY OF VITAMIN E

173. Evans, Herbert M. & K. S. Bishop. Existence of a Hitherto Unknown Dietary Factor Essential for Reproduction. 8 pages. Off-print from: *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 81. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Chicago, 1923. 125. --
- FIRST EDITION in the very rare authors's off-print form with a new pagination and the printed wrappers. This paper is a follow up on the authors's famous discovery report of 1922 (see before: Evans and Bishop).
174. Langenbeck, B. Beiträge zur chirurgischen Pathologie der Venen. 80 pp. in: *Archiv (Langenbeck's) für klinische Chirurgie.* 8vo. Contemporary boards. Berlin, 1860. 225. --
- FIRST EDITION of an important contribution by Langenbeck. The volume contains another first edition;
- Billroth, Th. Ueber einige durch Knochendefecte bedingte Verkrümmungen des Fusses. With 1 plate. 8 pp. Offered here is the entire first volume of this famous periodical including Gurlt's report on the progress of surgery in the year 1860. 2 volumes. 512; 332 pp. Bound.

PLASTIC SURGERY

175. Steinlin, W. Ueber die Operation der Hasenscharte nach Blandin. pp. 125-134 in: *Archiv für klinische Chirurgie (Langenbeck)*, volume 3. 8vo. Contemporary boards. Berlin, 1862. 200. --
- FIRST EDITION of this interesting essay. The volume contains numerous other papers besides the extensive annual report on the progress of surgery in the years 1860 and 1861 by E. Gurlt, i. e. Adelman; Beiträge zur chirurgischen Pathologie der Arterien, insbesondere zu ihrer Unterbindung, 56 pp.; Senftleben, Resection grösserer Gelenke, 45 pp.; Demme, Zur Kenntnis und Behandlung der Osteomyelitis spontana diffusa. 102 pp. etc. etc.
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176. Lemnius, Levinus. *Occulta naturae miracula. Wunderbarliche Geheimniss der Natur in des Menschen leibe und Seel, auch in vielen andern natürlichen dingen, als Steinen, Ertzt, Gewechs und Thieren...* aus dem Latein in Deutsche Sprach gebracht... zum dritten mal vermehret, und eines grossen theils von newes selbs geschrieben, Durch Jacob Horst. Title-page printed in red and black. 4 leaves, 379 (1 blank) pp.; 4 leaves, 526 pp., 11 leaves. 10 parts bound in 1 volume. 4to. Contemporary blind stamped pig-skin.

No place, (Frankfurt) Voegel, 1600-1601

1. 200. --

Lemnius's work on the Occult Miracles of Nature is called "a most heterogeneous collection of notions on physical, physiological, medical, religious, and moral topics, with attempts to explain phenomena by nature" by Ferguson.

Levinus Lemnius (Lieven Lemse) of Zieriksee, Holland (1505-1568) - said to have been a pupil of Vesalius, Conrad Gessner and Dodoens - discusses in the present, his most popular, work; brandywine, the effects of Human saliva, wether measles can be cured with red wine, etc. He was often cited by subsequent learned authors, and since the numerous editions and translations of it show that it well suited the taste of the century. It was issued in new editions and translations right up to the last quarter of 17th century.

The title-page has been mounted, the margins of the last two index pages reinforced. Otherwise, for a popular handbook designed for daily use in the house, a well preserved volume. All editions in German are scarce.

Ferguson II, 24; Thorndyke VI, pp. 393 ff. ; Partington II, 113.

177. Meyen, Philipp. *Chiromantia medica, mit einem Anhang von den Zeichen auff den Nägeln der Finger, nebenst einen Tractätlein von der Physiognomia medica, Aniezo vermehret und durch Erfahrung noch deutlicher gemacht. Illustrated with 32 full page engraved plates. 8 leaves, 208 pp., 4 leaves. 8vo. Contemporary vellum.*

Dresden, A. Löffler mit Seyfferts Schrifften, 1670.

1. 800. --

SECOND EDITION of a very rare work on chiromancy; a well preserved copy.

Philipp Mey or Meyen or Mayens of Coburg dedicated to the margrave and elector of Brandenburg a medical chiromancy in German which he first published at The Hague in 1667, with an appendix on the signs on the finger-nails and a tract on medical physiognomy. The first part deals in 14 chapters with the lines and "mountains" of the hand, those for the heart, head, and other parts of the body, the proportion between hand and finger, the table or bowel-line, the triangle or cave of Mars, the Mars line, Venus Mountain, conjunctions of Saturn and Mars, girde of Venus, character of Mercury, rascetta and restrictae, and 18 rules for judging.

The section on medical physiognomy considers warts and freckles on the face and other parts of the body. In drawing lines across the forehead for the seven planets, Meyen differs from the practice of Finella, since only four lines go straight across. From where warts and freckles occur on the face, one can tell where corresponding ones will be found on the body.

Thorndyke VIII, pp. 468 ff.

178. Praetorius, Johann (Pseud. for Hans Schultze). *Collegium curiosum privatissimum... Oder Ein sehr nützliches Werck, Darinnen curieus und doch vollkömmlich abgehandelt wird, was zur Physiognomie, Chiromantie, Metoposcopia und Anthropologie gehöret. Illustrated with 10 engraved plates, most of which are folding out and with 3 woodcuts in the text. 7 leaves, 128 pp. 8vo. Original gatherings, uncut edges, sewn.*

Frankfurt & Leipzig, Ph. W. Stock, 1704.

850. --

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. Johann Praetorius (1630-1680) had an open eye and a sharp ear for all wonder stories, witch tales, and accounts of ghosts and sorcery current among the people. He delighted in treating occult subjects and particularly divination. His first book on chiromancy was published in 1661 and is rated by Caillet as "excessive"; it was published in Latin.

The present German work, illustrated with lively plates, is also of extreme rarity; Faber du Faur lists only the second edition of 1713 without making mention of the 1704 edition. Caillet does not list it at all; Thorndyke mentions again only the 1661 publication. Another edition of the present title was published, besides in 1713, also in 1729 - most plates have been repaired in some folds by using, alàs, sellotape.

Graesse, *Bibl. Mag. & Pneumatica*, 101; Goedeke III, 237, 15.

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