

Book Reviews

J. M. C. TOYNBEE, *Animals in Roman life and art*, London, Thames & Hudson, 1973, 8vo, pp. 431, illus., £6.75.

Professor Jocelyn Toynbee has produced the first comprehensive survey on this topic. It is a scholarly work, teeming with information which is all carefully documented in over 1,800 end-notes, and it is well very illustrated. There is first a general survey followed by a detailed consideration of animals from Roman literature and art, arranged by species. It is not, however, a complete account of the fauna of the Roman world, and some groups, such as insects and worms have been excluded, and fish, for example, are dealt with only briefly. Nor, of course, does the author attempt to compile a corpus of literary passages and artistic representations relating to animals. A veterinary surgeon, R. E. Walker, adds an appendix on 'Roman veterinary medicine' (pp. 301–343).

Altogether this is a remarkable work of reference which will remain the authoritative source for some time to come. It is, therefore, a pity that more attention could not have been made to animals in the history of Roman medicine: as experimental subjects in physiology, as dissecting material, as therapeutic agents, etc. Occasional reference is, however, made to animals associated with healing, such as the dog and the snake. Perhaps it was felt that the subject is large enough as it is. However, if an inaccurate author like Pliny is cited, it is a pity that the remarkable genius, Galen, who so encapsulated medicine that it remained in the form he gave it for thirteen centuries, and who spent much of his time with animals, alive and dead, is not referred to. The significance of the apparent absence of the rat might also have received some attention. When looking for these topics it becomes obvious how little the indices help.

However Professor Toynbee is not presenting a zoological or medical treatise. Others building on the foundations she has provided can do this. Meantime, her book deserves boundless praise.

WILLIAM S. MULLINS and ALBERT J. GLASS (editors), *Neuropsychiatry in World War II*, Volume 2, *Overseas theatres*, Washington, D.C., Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1973, 8vo, pp. xxxv, 1140, illus., \$16.20.

The first volume of this work appeared in 1966 (see *Medical History*, 1969, 13: 206, for review) and now, thirty years after the end of the war, the second and last is published. Why the incredibly long gestation period has been necessary is not obvious.

This volume deals with the prevention, treatment, and disposition of army neuropsychiatric casualties in the overseas theatres. The Mediterranean, European, Pacific and other areas are dealt with in sequence (pp. 1–848). Then follows a section on the Army Air Forces (pp. 851–928), one on prisoners-of-war of the Japanese and of the Germans and Italians (pp. 929–985), and 'Conclusions and summary' (pp. 987–1027). There are eleven appendices and a thorough index. Altogether there are 102 photographs, 14 charts, 100 tables and 36 maps.

The main interest of this book relates to the fact that the American army, like American civilian medicine, accepted the hybrid specialist, the neuropsychiatrist, whereas the British had the neurologist and the psychiatrist whose activities were