

Book Reviews

expense of Willis and Sydenham? As with other sections there is a brief introduction, which is quite inadequate and contains several errors. There are no textual annotations, which in some cases are essential for elucidation, and the 'Select bibliography' (pp. 200–201) is pathetically inadequate. It is also curious that Dr. Charles Webster's remarkable recent work on seventeenth-century science is not included.

The majority of the selections in this book can be found elsewhere and have in fact in the last few years been reprinted repeatedly. What is needed now are readings from the less well-known authors who had important things to say but never said them in English. This book, in sum, cannot be recommended to students, and in any case its price will keep it off their shelves.

G. L'E. TURNER (editor), *The patronage of science in the nineteenth century*, Leyden, Noordhoff, 1976, 8vo, pp. vi, 218, Dfl.40.00.

After a brief editorial introduction there are five scholarly essays on the means of acquiring money for experimental research. Dr. Robert Fox writes on 'Scientific enterprise and the patronage of research in France 1800–70', Dr. J. B. Morrell on 'The patronage of mid-Victorian science in the University of Edinburgh', Professor D. S. L. Cardwell on 'The patronage of science in nineteenth-century Manchester', Dr. R. M. MacLeod on 'Science and the Treasury: principles, personalities and policies, 1870–85', and Dr. W. H. Brock on 'The spectrum of science patronage'.

The first three show the importance of self-help, voluntary action and individualism, which in Britain supplemented and complemented the state's contributions, the subject of Dr. MacLeod's paper. The decline of French science in the late nineteenth century was in part due to the scientists who renounced state aid. Although Germany is discussed, especially by Brock, more space should have been given to the support of scientific research there in the nineteenth century. It is usually said that the emergence of the full-time academic medical scientist in the nineteenth century took place in Germany because of university funding, but the explanation for this phenomenon is probably not quite so simple. In addition, the American scene, for example in medical research as discussed extensively by Professor Richard Shryock (*American medical research past and present*, New York, 1947), could have been mentioned.

However, as a first endeavour to cover a large topic Mr. Turner's book is eminently successful and he and his contributors deserve praise for an excellent publication. It is the first of a new series *Science in history*, edited by Mr. Turner, and its quality augers well for future titles.

COLIN A. RUSSELL, with NOEL G. COLEY and GERRYLYN K. ROBERTS, *Chemists by profession. The origins and rise of the Royal Institute of Chemistry*, Milton Keynes, The Open University Press, in association with The Royal Institute of Chemistry, 1977, 8vo, pp. x, 342, illus., £9.50.

The Institute was founded in 1877 and this book celebrates its centenary. A chapter entitled 'Alchemists, assayers and apothecaries' (pp. 5–28) surveys events before 1877, which together with discussions 'Who is a chemist?', 'The growth of chemical institutions', 'Chemical training before 1877', 'The growing role of chemical analysis', and 'Pressures for reform' leads up to the Institute's foundation. Its evolution is then