

### Book Reviews

The courses of many epidemic diseases reflect the social and economic changes in any nation. They are so often closely influenced by such problems as migrant labour, improving communications, movement of population, and rapid urbanisation. Ghana is no exception; the pattern of disease in that country is closely bound up with the history of its development—as this book well shows.

Dr. Scott's own unrivalled experience of rural health problems in Ghana lends particular weight to his interpretation of some of the findings and his deductions regarding future trends. It is to be hoped that the excellent pattern of this study will be copied by workers in other developing countries before so many of the early and manuscript records, of such historical and epidemiological value, cease to be available.

M. P. HUTCHINSON

*Gideon Delaune and his Family Circle* (The Gideon Delaune Lecture for 1964), by F. N. L. POYNTER, London, Wellcome Historical Medical Library, 1965, pp.30, illus., 3s. 6d.

This is the seventh Gideon Delaune Lecture of the Society of Apothecaries (Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy). 'Who was Gideon Delaune?' is a question often asked. Dr. Poynter by careful research has now answered it.

Gideon Delaune (1565–1659) was the son of a Huguenot refugee, physician and preacher who settled in Blackfriars. Gideon became an apothecary and set up business on the Blackfriars Friary Estate. Two of his brothers were physicians. He married Judith Chamberlen, cousin of the Peter Chamberlen who invented the obstetric forceps. They had several children. Gideon prospered like his father, and by 1610 was apothecary to Anne of Denmark, wife of King James I. In conjunction with Francis Bacon and Sir Theodore de Mayerne he helped in the planning of the Society of Apothecaries which was founded by Royal Charter in 1617. Delaune was twice Master of the Society, namely in 1628–29 and 1637–38. He died a nonagenarian, a great age for those days. Dr. Poynter has further enriched the history of medicine by this Lecture.

ARTHUR S. MACNALTY

*English Medical Humanists: Thomas Linacre and John Caius*, by C. D. O'MALLEY, Lawrence, University of Kansas Press, 1965, pp. 54, \$2.

All readers will enjoy the Logan Clendening Lectures on Linacre and Caius delivered by Professor O'Malley at the University of Kansas. These two humanists after studying Latin and Greek in Italy received their medical education in the famous University of Padua, when the Renaissance was bringing into being an enlightened approach to medicine through the revival of Greek philosophy and wisdom. Each returned to England with a mind well endowed and applied his knowledge to improving the status and dignity of English medicine. Linacre persuaded Henry VIII to found the College of Physicians; and, at a later date, Caius extended the College's influence and authority. Both were presidents of the College. Linacre translated