

half the sugar of the world to be supplied from the beet.

Space will not permit a more extended review of this interesting volume, but enough has perhaps been said to indicate its character and scope.

J. B. C.

SCIENCE AND ART OF MEDICINE.

A System of Medicine. By many Writers. Edited by Prof. T. Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., and Dr. H. D. Rolleston. Vol. i. Pp. xvi+1209. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1905.) Price 25s. net.

A PARAGRAPH in the preface to this new edition of Prof. Clifford Allbutt's great "System of Medicine" sufficiently explains the necessity for a revision. The editors (for Dr. H. D. Rolleston is now associated with Prof. Allbutt in this capacity) point out that "the life of a text-book of medicine is comparatively short, and that it is desirable that a new edition should appear before the first has ceased to represent accurately the present positions of medical knowledge." With this object it is intended to revise and bring out every year a new volume corresponding to one of the first edition.

The volume under review is the first to be issued under this scheme, and interesting and instructive articles by Prof. Allbutt and Dr. Payne on the history of medicine serve as a fitting introduction to the more technical portion. The first half of the latter comprises a number of articles, which are really concise monographs, on subjects ancillary to the practice of medicine, the names of the contributing authors being a sufficient guarantee of their general excellence. In this way the practitioner is furnished with brief but sufficient guides to such subjects as nursing (Miss Amy Hughes), dietetics (Sir Dyce Duckworth and Dr. Hutchison), climatic treatment of disease (Sir Hermann Weber and Dr. Foster), hydrotherapy (Sir Hermann Weber and Dr. Parkes Weber), physical exercises (Mr. Corner), massage (Dr. Mitchell), electrical treatment (Dr. Lewis Jones), X-rays (Dr. Williams), &c. The important subject of the hygiene of youth is dealt with by Dr. Clement Dukes, and a natural complement to this, old age, is discussed by Sir Hermann Weber and Dr. Parkes Weber. Medical statistics are in the able hands of Dr. Tatham, and a readable account of the national records of mortality is thus presented. It is a question whether some details of statistical methods and of the mathematical pitfalls of statistic making might not with advantage have been included.

Five articles have been devoted to the science of medicine; these comprise the general pathology of nutrition, by Dr. Mott; the general pathology of new growths, by Dr. Andrews, which includes all the recent work on cancer genesis; the clinical examination of the blood, by Dr. Drysdale, giving a good account of this important subject; inflammation, by Prof. Adami, probably the best account of this subject in the English language; and fever, by the late

Sir J. Burdon-Sanderson, with additional chapters by Dr. Hale White and Dr. Pembrey.

The last 300 pages include some of the acute infections. Septicæmia, pyæmia, and erysipelas are dealt with by Mr. Watson Cheyne; infective endocarditis, by Prof. Dreschfeld; cerebro-spinal fever, by Dr. Ormerod (in which, by the way, no mention is made of the small outbreaks of this disease which have occurred in the British Isles since 1900); influenza, by Dr. Goodhart; and relapsing fever, by Dr. Rabagliati and Dr. Bulloch, the latter giving a very complete and up-to-date account of the bacteriology of the disease and of spirochætes in general.

Enteric fever and the so-called paratyphoid infections are treated in a very complete manner, Prof. Lorrain Smith dealing with the bacteriology and Prof. Dreschfeld with the clinical subjects; no point seems to have been overlooked.

Diphtheria is similarly dealt with in a very complete fashion; epidemiology, by the late Sir R. Thorne, revised by Dr. Hamer; bacteriology, by the late Prof. Kanthack, and revised by Dr. Andrewes; clinical features, by Dr. Gee; and serum treatment, by Dr. Herringham; in the latter section, while eight pages are devoted to statistics showing the efficacy of the treatment, a mere paragraph describes the dosage, &c., and no reference is made to the use of an anti-microbial serum in cases in which the bacilli persist during convalescence.

Tetanus is described by the late Sir George Humphry, the article being revised by Prof. Woodhead. An excellent account of the pathology of the disease is here presented, but the passage of the toxin along the nerve trunks is not emphasised so much as it might be, and no reference is made to the injection of anti-toxin into the course of the great nerves in cases of traumatic tetanus.

Altogether this volume commands admiration, and if its high standard be maintained, as it doubtless will be, in the succeeding volumes, this "System of Medicine" will form a lasting monument of the high place which British medicine holds at the present time.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.

A Course in Vertebrate Zoology. By Dr. H. S. Pratt. Pp. x+299. (London and Boston: Ginn and Co., n.d.) Price 7s.

THIS work, a companion volume to one on invertebrates published four years ago, is a laboratory manual, and gives directions for the dissection of the dog-fish, the perch, *Necturus*, the frog, a turtle, a pigeon, and a cat. It is on the whole a trustworthy guide, and may usefully serve as a handbook for a short course on vertebrate anatomy. The animals chosen are, with two exceptions, already described in text-books available in every laboratory, and we are at a loss to discover what particular office the present volume serves to fill, as in fulness, accuracy, or mode of treatment it does not surpass its predecessors. We presume that it represents the