

and the physician need. To do this efficiently an intimate association between the work of the anatomical department and the hospital is necessary, not merely to bring the teaching of the former into closer adaptation with the needs of the clinician, but especially to provide the scientific anatomist with the opportunity of investigating such problems as Nature's experiments upon living human beings reveal.

It is essential for the progress, not only of anatomy, but also of medicine in the widest sense, that this broader conception of the anatomist's functions should be expressed in practice. One effect of such co-operation of the work of the scientific laboratory with that of the hospital wards would be expressed in systematic anatomical treatises informed by the sort of knowledge the physician and surgeon really need.

Excellent as Prof. Davis's work is, it is impossible to repress the feeling that if the same amount of energy had been devoted to the task by an anatomist who was in touch with the needs of the clinician, a treatise more generally useful to the average practitioner might have been produced. In every branch of applied science what the practitioner needs as the essential equipment for successful work is a real knowledge of the pure science which he has to apply in practice.

G. ELLIOT SMITH.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Modern Fruit Growing. By W. P. Seabrook. Pp. xliii + 172. (London: The Lockwood Press (Harvey H. Mason), 1918.) Price 4s. 6d. net.

AT a time when many at present in the Army and Navy are turning their thoughts to fruit culture this manual appears opportunely. The practical advice given will do much to correct the somewhat unduly optimistic ideas as to the profits to be derived from this branch of agriculture, and the careful records of capital required and its subsequent profits are a feature of prime importance.

A chapter is devoted to the various soils on which success may be obtained, and with its general tenor we are entirely in accord. We cannot, however, agree with the opinion that a thin soil on chalk is "practically hopeless," as much good fruit is grown on such land in Kent; in fact, one of the most successful growers of that rather "difficult" apple, Cox's Orange Pippin, possesses soil of this character, about a foot of "loam with flints" on the chalk downs, and in these conditions finds it one of the best-paying crops.

The author is a whole-hearted advocate of the bush-tree on the dwarfing "Paradise" stock, and we think rather under-estimates the value of the standard trees which are grown in the grass orchards, and, in conjunction with sheep-farming, form so large a part of the fruit culture in East Kent. The labour difficulties of the past few years have driven opinion rather against the dwarf

plantation with its need for constant cultivation, and experienced growers are interplanting their bush-trees with standards with the view of laying the land down to grass in a few years. For the beginner, however, who must have a quick return for his outlay, the dwarf tree will be always preferred.

Some space is devoted to modern methods of packing which are now spreading, and it will undoubtedly be in this direction that foreign competition will be met in future, rather than the embargo on foreign imports, which the author hopes will be in some measure maintained. The list of profitable varieties given is good, but we regret that the author has included two new sorts as yet untested beyond his own grounds, a matter which may be misleading to the beginner, for whom this work is written. It would be well in a future edition to explain certain technical terms which the same reader cannot be expected to appreciate.

With these reservations the work can be thoroughly recommended.

OUR BOOKSHELF

The Future Citizen and his Mother. By Dr. Charles Porter, with a Foreword by Sir James Crichton-Browne. Pp. xvi + 144. (London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1918.) Price 3s. 6d. net.

WITH a falling birth-rate and the loss of life occasioned by the great war, the subjects of maternity and child welfare have assumed enhanced importance, and the Chadwick Trustees were well advised to institute a series of lectures on these subjects. Needless to say, Dr. Porter has dealt with the question in an entirely satisfactory manner. In the introductory chapter attention is directed to the falling birth-rate and to the wastage of infant life that goes on. Whereas more than 1,000,000 babies should be provided every year, as a matter of fact only some 800,000 or 900,000 are forthcoming! In the next chapter the care of motherhood is considered. In the worst districts nearly nine, and in the best three or four, mothers die for every 1000 babies born, and it is important to note that maternal death-rate from child-bearing and infant mortality go hand in hand. Valuable suggestions are given for bettering this state of affairs—by the institution of maternity centres and ante-natal clinics, the circulation of instructional leaflets, etc. In the third chapter the infant and infant-mortality, and in the fourth the young child and child-mortality, are discussed at some length. In an appendix specimen leaflets relating to the matters discussed for distribution from infant consultations and by health visitors are reproduced. A number of tables and charts are included, and Sir James Crichton-Browne contributes a characteristic foreword. The book is one which should have a large circulation, and we hope that it will be widely read.

R. T. H.