

skin disorders grouped according to the presenting dermatological features. No more than brief mention is made of the mode of inheritance where this is known or suspected. There is, however, a lucid introductory chapter on the principles of genetics written by Dr. J. E. Wright, professor of genetics at Pennsylvania University.

The fourteen chapters cover such topics as disturbances of pigmentation and keratinization, hair, nails, elastic tissue, blood and lymph vessels, bullous eruptions, metabolic disorders, and tumours. With each subject a few useful references, mostly American, are given, and there are a number of reasonably good black-and-white illustrations. The common and the rare are pleasingly mixed, but a disproportionate amount of space is devoted to seborrhoeic warts, gout, gargoylism, and systemic amyloidosis, while little is given to psoriasis, lupus erythematosus, or mastocytosis. Nevertheless every presentation is interesting and informative and there is little to criticize.

The book is well written and presented and can be recommended to practitioners and dermatologists.

J. T. INGRAM.

WHEELER AND JACK

Wheeler and Jack's Handbook of Medicine. Revised by Robert Coope, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., and C. A. Clarke, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Twelfth edition. (Pp. 722+xix; illustrated. 22s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1963.

It is possible that the day of the large textbook of medicine—sumptuously produced, copiously illustrated, and beautifully bound—is over. Nevertheless, practitioners and undergraduates (who are both expected to know something about everything) will always require a concise text containing the essentials of internal medicine as a framework on which to build their knowledge. Such a book should be cheap, and owing to the frighteningly rapid advance of medical science new editions of it should appear every few years. When knowledge in depth of any subject is required it is better to consult monographs or original papers rather than large textbooks. The latter in many respects are bound to become out of date in a few years and sometimes even in the considerable time which must elapse during the slow and elaborate process of their publication.

This volume was first published in 1894, and for many years was widely read by students in Great Britain and in what was then the British Empire. More recent editions were perhaps less successful, but since Dr. Coope brought to its revision the qualities of lucidity and thoroughness that he has displayed in his other writings the book has had a sort of Indian summer. The twelfth edition is cheap, of a convenient size, and well produced. It contains the essentials of internal medicine and is up to date in the facts supplied. Perhaps treatment is dealt with a little cursorily. It is written in a pleasant literary style—by no means common in books containing concentrated factual information. The new edition can be strongly recommended, especially for medical students in their clinical years.

DERRICK DUNLOP.

CHEMISTRY AND MEDICINE

Chemistry in the Service of Medicine. Edited by F. N. L. Poynter. (Pp. 207+viii. 25s.) London: Pitman Medical Publishing Company Ltd. 1963.

Like most of the basic sciences, chemistry is the child of medicine, as many of the pioneers were doctors—for instance, Paracelsus, Dr. Addington, Lord Chatham's physician, whose chemical experiments convicted Miss Mary Blandy of poisoning her father with arsenic,

Boerhaave, Joseph Black, and Sir Alfred Garrod and Sir Archibald Garrod (father and son). Even the great Sir Humphry Davy had a medical training, for he was apprenticed to a Penzance surgeon and was assistant to Dr. Beddowes. Chemistry constitutes an important part of the medical curriculum. Medical biochemists and toxicologists must also be expert chemists. At the same time, from Roger Bacon onwards to Lavoisier, Priestley, Sir William Ramsay, and men of to-day, all pure chemists through their discoveries have enriched and continue to enrich the science of medicine.

The collected papers in this volume were read at the second British Congress on the History of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Worshipful Company of the Society of Apothecaries of London, which met in London under the presidency of Professor Douglas McKie in September, 1961. As Dr. W. S. C. Copeman states in his preface, the papers give comprehensive and authoritative reviews of special topics contributory to the main theme in which chemistry and medicine both profit by their advances. The association is exemplified by the contributors of the twelve papers, seven being chemists, five holding medical qualifications, and one, Professor McKie, being a historian of science and medicine, trained in chemistry.

The papers are all valuable and informative. Dr. W. D. Foster, who writes on "The Rise of Chemical Pathology," may like to know that John Locke had an "official medical qualification." With some difficulty he obtained the B.M. of Oxford University but never proceeded to the D.M.

ARTHUR S. MACNALT.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.

AMA Voice of American Medicine. By James G. Burrow. (Pp. 430+xii. 60s.) Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins Press. London: Oxford University Press. 1963.

Clinical Principles and Drugs in the Aging. Edited by Joseph T. Freeman, M.D., F.A.C.P. (Pp. 485+xviii; illustrated. \$16.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

Chemistry and Therapy of Collagen Diseases. By David H. Neustadt, M.D. (Pp. 161+xiv; illustrated. \$7.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

Handbook of Orthodontics. For the Student and General Practitioner. By Robert E. Moyers, D.D.S., Ph.D. (Pp. 599+xvii; illustrated. 83s.) London: Lloyd-Luke Ltd. 1963.

A Handbook of Radiography. By John A. Ross, M.A., F.R.C.P.E., D.M.R.E., and R. W. Galloway, M.D., F.R.C., D.M.R.D., D.Obst. R.C.O.G. Third edition. (Pp. 220+xviii; illustrated. 32s. 6d.) London: H. K. Lewis and Co. Ltd. 1963.

Advances in Parasitology. Volume I. Edited by Ben Dawes. (Pp. 347+xvi; illustrated. 70s.) London and New York: Academic Press. 1963.

The Etiology of Myocardial Infarction. Edited by Thomas N. James, M.D., F.A.C.P., and John W. Keyes, M.D., F.A.C.P. (Pp. 669+xxi; illustrated. £6 10s.) London: J. and A. Churchill Ltd. 1963.

Garrod's Inborn Errors of Metabolism. Reprinted with a Supplement by H. Harris, M.A., M.D. (Pp. 207+xi. 42s.) London, New York, and Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1963.

Practical Analytical Methods for Connective Tissue Proteins. By J. E. Eastoe, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., and A. Courts, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (Pp. 145+xiv; illustrated. 42s.) London: E. and F. N. Spon Ltd. 1963.

Comparative Pathology in Monkeys. By B. A. Lapin and L. A. Yakovleva. (Pp. 272+xvi; illustrated. \$10.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

Medicine for Nurses. By W. Gordon Sears, M.D., M.R.C.P. Ninth edition. (Pp. 543+vi; illustrated. 24s.) London: Edward Arnold Ltd. 1963.