

mentaries," to Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa's diametrically opposed "History of the Incas," to the reliable and unbiased Cieza's writings, and to many other equally valuable works. Nor are Sir Clements's own works to be left unread by any student of the subject. He did more than any other one man for South American anthropology.

Perhaps the most endearing trait of the great scholar's character was his unselfishness. It happened that I ran across a copy of a certain rare book on Peru. Although I did not then know Sir Clements I ventured to write to him and ask him whether it would be worth while to publish an English translation of the work. He replied that it would. Although he himself had already made a translation (still in MS.) he encouraged me to go ahead with mine and he personally made arrangements for its publication in England. Such generosity is of the best sort. It shows that Sir Clements placed the advancement of knowledge above his own advancement, and it shows that he was glad to help even an unknown beginner by a personal sacrifice.

X.

#### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

*The Horse in Health and Disease.* F. B. HADLEY. W. B. Saunders and Co., Philadelphia.

This book, designed as an introductory text to the study of veterinary science in agricultural schools and colleges, ought to fulfill its purpose. The author is to be congratulated upon his judgment in selecting the most suitable material. He has succeeded in bringing together in a condensed form a number of branches of veterinary science.

Although couched in scientific terms, most of which are defined with their first appearance, the book ought to be intelligible to a careful reader. The arrangement is complete, leaving little to be desired. The horse is taken as the type. Beginning with the anatomy and physiology, the structure and function of the normal or healthy animal is explained. This knowledge is indispensable to one expecting to recognize abnormal conditions. Then follows

a brief description of a great variety of diseases, together with measures of control.

By way of adverse criticism, very little can be said. In discussing the subject of diagnosis of disease, there occurs: "Even an experienced diagnostician fails to make an absolutely accurate diagnosis in more than 50 per cent. of his cases." This must be very discouraging to a novice and the facts of the case do not render the statement justifiable. To be sure, the word *absolutely* makes the statement invulnerable, but the impression created is detrimental and uncomplimentary to the author's profession. Under retention of the urine occurs the following: "The bladder of the stallion or gelding can be emptied only by use of the catheter." Practitioners frequently evacuate the bladder of males by pressure upon the bladder per rectum, even upon recumbent animals.

The illustrations, most of which are photographs, are clear and numerous. The excellent paper and the clearness of the type are characteristic of the publishers.

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#### QUOTATIONS

##### THE CONTROL OF EPIDEMIC INFANTILE PARALYSIS

THE severe epidemic of infantile paralysis—or acute anterior poliomyelitis, to give the disease a more descriptive title—that now prevails in New York has not unnaturally given rise to a certain degree of anxiety in our own country also. During the last two months this epidemic has caused the death of some 1,400 children in New York, the mortality being about 25 per cent.; comparatively few adults have been attacked. Quarantine regulations are now being widely enforced in the neighboring districts, and children under 16 years of age, we read in the *Times*, are forbidden to travel, to the vast inconvenience of holiday-makers. The public health authorities in New York are only too familiar with epidemic infantile paralysis, for the disease is always present and always more or less active in that cosmopolitan town. They are endeavoring to limit the epidemic by the isolation or quaran-