

use, how public and private lands are managed in the various parts of our country and in our territories and island possessions, and how the productivity of our land resources has been increased through better understanding of soil characteristics and of the use of farm machinery, fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, irrigation and drainage, and improved varieties of crops and animals.

Major attention is given to the economic and legal aspects of land tenure, types of ownership, land value and appraisal, credit, insurance, taxes, the real-estate market, and the transfer of property rights. After a section on present income from farm land, the protection of future productivity by proper soil and water conservation is treated, with all the emphasis which this subject requires in view of our growing need for food and fiber for a rapidly expanding population. To achieve such protection a proper balance must be struck between present and future requirements; between crop and animal production; between farm land, pasture, and forest; between adequate incomes for the farmers and the requirements of future generations.

While the *Yearbook* does not offer any specific program or plead for any particular form of land policy except that of sound conservation of resources, it raises questions that should be the concern of every citizen.

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The Medical World of the Eighteenth Century. Lester S. King. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1958. xix + 346 pp. \$5.75.

In a series of interconnected essays on apothecary and physician, on quack and empiric, on Boerhaave, fevers, homeopathy, nosology, ethics, pathology, and practice, Lester S. King, clinical professor of pathology at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, delineates in an attractive manner the "medical world of the 18th century," interpreting it as the era of the foundation of modern medicine. Without attempting to present a comprehensive history of the period, he describes clinical medicine and pathology in their main outlines and, with reference primarily to England, the classes of practitioners and their multitudinous conflicts, paying particular attention to the ethical and economic implications.

The book, interspersed with salient observations on the philosophy of science and the scientific method, may be read with profit and pleasure by physicians and laymen alike. It is written in a pleasant style and except for a dozen or

so proof-reading slips (the most serious being a wrong line of poetry on page 16), it is a commendably good example of the printer's craft.

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Textbook of Virology for Students and Practitioners of Medicine. A. J. Rhodes and C. E. Van Rooyen. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, ed. 3, 1958. xv + 642 pp. Illus. \$10.

The third edition of this well-known textbook follows the same general pattern as the second edition, published five years ago, although there has been a moderate (15 percent) increase in size. The first section is devoted to a general discussion of viral agents and of the characteristic infections which they produce in man and animals. The next two sections take up individual diseases in groups, according to the systems primarily involved (skin diseases, respiratory diseases, neurotropic virus diseases, and so forth), or, when this is not possible, according to epidemiological or etiological considerations (arthropod-borne and tropical fevers, diseases caused by the Coxsackie viruses). The final section is devoted to rickettsial infections.

As stated by the authors, "this text is written primarily to help medical students and practitioners to a better understanding of the etiology, natural history, and epidemiology of the individual viral diseases of man." They have succeeded admirably in this purpose within the limitations of space set by an introductory textbook. A wealth of up-to-date information is presented in a clear and succinct fashion (as, for example) in the chapter on poliomyelitis). Although space requirements have limited the discussion of controversial matters, dogmatic statements have been avoided. The bibliography, consisting almost entirely of articles published in English, is extensive and up to date. The illustrations are excellent, and very few typographical errors have crept into the text. A combined author and subject index adds to the value of the book. One regrets that the authors were not in a position to expand their chapter on "Present concepts of the nature of viruses," and that the final section devoted to rickettsiology, the traditional stepchild of virology, is so brief.

This is an excellent textbook which can be recommended highly to medical students and physicians as one of the outstanding introductions to viral infections of man.

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New Books

Algae. The grass of many waters. Lewis Hanford Tiffany. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., ed. 2, 1958. 214 pp. \$6.50.

Aviation Medicine, Selected Reviews. Clayton S. White, W. Randolph Lovelace II, and Frederic G. Hirsch. Pergamon, New York and London, 1958. 310 pp. \$12.

Biology. A course of selected reading by authorities. International University Society, London, ed. 2, 1958 (order from Collings, Inc., New York 17). 381 pp. \$4.50. This volume of selected readings is divided into units on the unity of life, the diversity of life, biology and health. There is an introductory reading guide by Sir S. Zuckerman. Contributors include T. H. Huxley, J. D. Bernal, C. H. Waddington, S. Zuckerman, and Julian Huxley.

Disease, Life, and Man. Selected essays by Rudolf Virchow. Translated with an introduction by Leland J. Rather. Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, Calif., 1958. 281 pp. \$5.

Epoxy Resins. Irving Skeist. Reinhold, New York, 1958. 305 pp. \$5.50.

Food Microbiology. William Carroll Frazier. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1958. 481 pp. \$9.

Free Radicals as Studied by Electron Spin Resonance. D. J. E. Ingram. Academic Press, New York; Butterworths, London, 1958. 283 pp. \$9.50.

Geology of the Great Lakes. Jack L. Hough. Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1958. 331 pp. \$8.50.

The Green Flash and Other Low Sun Phenomena. D. J. M. O'Connell. North-Holland, Amsterdam; Interscience, New York, 1958. 192 pp. \$6.

A Guide to the History of Bacteriology. Thomas H. Grainger, Jr. Ronald, New York, 1958. 221 pp. \$4.50. This guide, with selected references, was compiled for use in a history of microbiology course offered at Lehigh University. It is divided into a selective guide to the literature of bacteriology (general references and references on bacteriology); a history of bacteriology, with special reference to specific areas; biographical references and bacteriologists; and a selected guide to biographies of selected bacteriologists.

Gum Plastics. M. Stafford Thompson. Reinhold, New York, 1958. 203 pp. \$4.50.

Inside the Great Mirror. A critical examination of the philosophy of Russell, Wittgenstein, and their followers. James K. Feibleman. Nijhoff, The Hague, Netherlands, 1958. 228 pp.

The Integration of Human Knowledge. A study of the formal foundations and the social implications of unified science. Oliver L. Reiser. Sargent, Boston, Mass., 1958. 492 pp. \$8.

Junction Transistor Electronics. Richard B. Hurley. Wiley, New York; Chapman & Hall, London, 1958. 490 pp. \$12.50.

Patients, Physicians, and Illness. Sourcebook in behavioral science and medicine. E. Gartly Jaco. Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1958. 608 pp. \$7.50.

Patterns of Discovery. An inquiry into the conceptual foundations of science. Norwood Russell Hanson. Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1958. 250 pp. \$5.50.