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The first volume of the system known as Modern Medicine has appeared, and in reviewing the initial instalment of such a work, one feels called upon to pronounce a kind of prologue. Tempted one is, at first, to say that no pressing need exists at the present day for another large system of medicine, yet it is but justice to hear all the sides of the question stated; and we think that Professor Osler's apologia is perfectly adequate: his standpoint, perfectly clear to those who know him personally, will become evident to others if they accept what he has said in the last few pages of his deeply interesting and forceful introduction: "The Evolution of Internal Medicine." What Professor Osler there states in his creed; a creed that he has believed practised and preached unceasingly—which is embodied in the idea, nay, the conviction that conscientious work and study by the practitioner are the basic qualities of medicine, as of any other art or science. With these, ultimate success, in its highest sense, and the advancement of knowledge are inevitable. Recognizing this, the editor has not hesitated to name as his co-laborers many men of comparative youth, many of whom have come under his personal influence: thus we may be assured that this system will at least be written in Professor Osler's own spirit, and from this very fact it may safely be augured that the book will not fail by the lack of painstaking effort. It will not be surprising, if a medical world, greedy of Professor Osler's own writings, should think that he himself writes too sparingly, but the prospectus issued in advance, has on this point disarmed criticism, if not complaint. The article referred to above, "The Evolution of Internal Medicine," is the only one in the present volume from Professor Osler's pen, and it is a truly delightful, though brief, contribution: the title describes it, and sections V, VI & VII contain, as a kind of addendum, what we have previously spoken of as the editor's creed: forcible, terse, its careful diction does not conceal the enthusiasm of the man who has a message, and we regret that space forbids quotations therefrom. Pages xxix to xxxiv if properly digested and assimilated will, we venture to think, be the most useful half-dozen pages in this, or any system of medicine.

Part I, consisting of Professor Adami's article upon "Inheritance and Disease," is an excellent contribution to the literature of Heredity, a subject on which the author has studied long and thought well. The two historic theories are discussed and a physico-chemical theory of