methods by which hydrogen and helium have been liquefied by means of various improvements. Attention is directed in the concluding chapter to the many uses, both in the laboratory and commercially, to which low temperatures may be applied, such as the separation of the various ingredients of air by fractional distillation.

Most of the important points in connection with the production and applications of cold are to be found, treated in an elementary and lucid manner, in this book, which should serve admirably the purpose intended by its author.

Was die meisten Amateur- und manche Fachphotographen nicht wissen: Ein Handbuch praktischer Ratschläge und Erfahrungen. By Prof. F. Schmidt. Pp. xiii+175. (Leipzig: Verlag Otto Nemnich, 1911.)

THE author finds that amateurs and even expert photographers often fail to take the trouble to understand their work, and are ignorant, not only of the principles upon which it is founded, and which are therefore the only safe guides to its successful application, but also of many simple practical and commercial facts concerning it. So he has prepared this volume in sections varying in length from a line or two to a page or two, each with a conspicuously printed heading indicating the subject treated. The arrangement is exactly the old style of question and answer, except that the question is put in the form of a statement or title, such as "What a landscape lens is," "When one may dilute the developer," and so on. The information is generally of the kind that would be called elementary, tending in parts perhaps to be too superficial, and may be accepted as evidence that even in Germany, where education is so well systematised, the general knowledge concerning so common an applied science as photography is behind the needs of the times. Many convenient and some apparently novel methods are given, as, for example, to facilitate necessary calculations. A drawback to the book from the point of view of the English reader is that in the lists of makers of different kinds of lenses, sensitive materials, &c., although there are included some little-known German firms, English firms appear to be ignored altogether.

The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by Dr. A. E. Shipley, F.R.S., assisted by G. A. K. Marshall. Rhynchota. Vol. v., Heteroptera. Appendix by W. L. Distant. Pp. xii+362. (London: Taylor and Francis; Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co.; Berlin: R. Friedländer and Son, 1910.) Price 10s.

IN this supplementary volume, Mr. Distant describes a large number of species which have recently come into his hands, but most of which have already been described in advance of the present work in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, the *Annales de la Soc. Ent. de Belgique*, &c.; and thus he completes his work on the Indian Heteroptera. This volume extends from the family Lygæidæ to the family Corixidæ, and we are informed that "A further volume, which will form an appendix to the Homoptera, will complete the enumeration of the Indian Rhynchota, with the exception of the families Psyllidæ, Aphididæ, Aleurodidæ, and Coccidæ." The species here described extend from Nos. 2769 to 3135, and are illustrated by 214 excellent illustrations in the text. The first page is devoted to controversial questions of nomenclature, and a few bibliographical notes.

Nigeria and its Tin Fields. By A. F. Calvert. Pp. xvi+188+259 plates. (London: Edward Stanford, 1910.) Price 3s. 6d.

THIS book is intended to provide information concerning Nigeria, to which special attention has recently been directed by the revelation of vast alluvial tin deposits in the province of Bauchi (northern Nigeria). The author discusses the present means of communication, the possibility of railway development, and the character of tin deposits, which are situated about 3000 to 4000 feet above sea-level. He states that it is estimated that the tin deposits are scattered over an area of about 2500 square miles, that the tin produced is considered to be some of the best ever imported into Europe, and that it commands a price equal to, if not higher than, that of the Straits tin. Details are given of the companies which are at work, and the new mining regulations are stated in full. One interesting feature of the book is the large number of illustrations, which are collected together at the end.

Mathematical Papers for Admission into the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College for the Years 1905–10. Edited by E. J. Brooksmith and R. M. Milne. Various papers, separately paged. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1911.) Price 6s.

THE editors have provided answers to the questions set during the past six years for candidates seeking admission to the Royal Military Academy and College. Teachers whose duty it is to prepare candidates for these examinations should find the publication a convenience.

Huxley and Education. By Prof. H. F. Osborn. Pp. 45. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.)

PROF. OSBORN'S address at the opening of the college year at Columbia University last September is here printed in the form of a book for the pocket. Some of his remarks remind one of the aphorisms of his old master, Huxley. To quote one example:—"Do not climb that mountain of learning in the hope that when you reach the summit you will be able to think for yourself; think for yourself while you are climbing."

William Ford Stanley. His Life and Work. Edited by Richard Inwards. Pp. 82. (London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1911.) Price 2s. 6d. net.

THE first five chapters of this book are autobiographical, and in the remaining four the editor gives an interesting account of the late Mr. Stanley's active life. There are two appendices, the first being an article on technical trade schools, which was the last paper written by Mr. Stanley, and the second the events in Mr. Stanley's life arranged in chronological order. The book will be interesting to many readers.

Die Elemente der Entwicklungslehre des Menschen und der Wirbeltiere. By Prof. O. Hertwig. Vierte Auflage. Pp. viii+458. (Jena: Gustav Fischer.) Price 9.50 marks.

THE first edition of this work on the leading facts of embryological science was noticed in NATURE of April 26, 1900 (p. 610). The work has been enlarged by about fifty pages, and there are now 399 figures instead of the 332 in the original edition. For students familiar with the German language, the volume provides an excellent introduction to embryology.