

these are classified under the heading of the plant attacked, and the chief features of each are indicated with reference to the further descriptions in the text, whereas the spraying tables summarise the applicable methods of treatment with instructions as to the time they should be carried out. Altogether the practical man, and others, will find this a most useful handbook for obtaining much of the necessary information that is otherwise very scattered.

*Business Geography.* By Ellsworth Huntington and Prof. F. E. Williams. With the co-operation of Prof. R. M. Brown and Lenox E. Chase. Pp. x+482. (New York: J. Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1922.) 13s. 6d. net.

THE authors intend this volume to be used after a course on commercial and industrial geography. It deals with the principles of geography, the effect of specific geographical factors, types of human communities, and the trade and commerce of the continents, with more detailed consideration of the United States. The book is a welcome addition to the volumes already available on the geography of production and commerce, and in its width of outlook and wealth of ideas should prove very stimulating, and occasionally provocative, to all readers. In one essential respect it differs from most books on the subject: the human factor in business relations receives ample consideration. The world is treated not merely as so many places, each producing so many products: the varying physical and mental qualities of races are recognised and given their due weight in the explanation of the development of the world. Stress is also laid on the relation of man to different climates in respect of wealth and efficiency. The book is admirably illustrated, and there are a number of ingenious exercises attached to each chapter. It is a book that should find wide acceptance in spite of its unattractive title.

*Practical Colour Photography.* By E. J. Wall. Pp. vii+248. (Boston, Mass.: American Photographic Publishing Co.; London: H. Greenwood and Co., Ltd., 1922.) 13s. 3d.

THE representation of colour, in addition to form and light and shade, by photographic means is a subject that has been allowed to get very far behindhand so far as text-books of photography are concerned. Mr. Wall's volume is therefore very welcome as doing a great deal towards filling this gap in photographic literature, which has been automatically increasing for many years. It does not quite fill the gap, for photo-mechanical methods are not treated of, historical and theoretical data have been, so far as possible, omitted, and the scope of the work has been restricted by the fact that all methods and formulæ given have been personally tested in practice. But within the limits indicated it is surprising how many methods there are of representing colour. Of three-colour processes there are the carbon and gum bichromate processes, the imbibition of dyes, mordanting processes, the bleach-out process, and the use of screen plates (autochrome, Paget). Of what may be called direct processes there are the interference heliochromy of Lippmann, the use of "silver subchlorides," and the diffraction and prismatic dispersion processes. Finally there are two-

colour processes, and those adapted specially for cinematography. The book forms an excellent practical introduction to the subject.

*Le Négatif en photographie.* Par A. Seyewetz. Deuxième édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée. (Encyclopédie scientifique: Bibliothèque de Photographie.) Pp. viii+308. (Paris: Gaston Doin, 1923.) 15.40 francs.

M. SEYEWETZ is chiefly known to us by the researches that he has carried out, often in conjunction with M. M. Lumière. One naturally expects an author to treat more fully of those subjects that he has personally studied. In the present case this is a distinct recommendation, for the author's investigations have been so largely connected with the processes involved in negative making. The summaries of the characters, use, and effects of the various developing agents are especially valuable. It is of interest to notice that M. Seyewetz is not one of those who believe that development is a mechanical process which cannot be varied except to the detriment of the negative. The paper and the quality of the illustrations of this volume show that our neighbours have not recovered so far as we have in this country from the detrimental effects of the War, but these matters do not detract from the sterling character of the volume.

*Practical Handbook on the Diseases of Children: For the Use of Practitioners and Senior Students.* By Dr. Bernard Myers. (Lewis's Practical Series.) Pp. xvi+548. (London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1922.) 21s. net.

THE important subject of diseases of children is one which is too often neglected in the curriculum of the medical student. Dr. Bernard Myers has produced a handbook in which he has treated the subject mainly from the practical side. He has adopted the usual arrangement of considering anatomy and physiology first, then clinical investigations and the diseases of the various systems. Articles have been contributed by experts in their special branches, e.g. biochemistry, serum therapy, physiology of digestion, and syphilis. Some confusion may arise from the separation of nutritional disturbances from affections of the stomach and intestine, and also from the classification of nutritional disturbances as "failure to gain," "dyspepsia," "decomposition," and "intoxication."

The moderate size of the book, its concise descriptions and practical aspect, combine to make it a useful addition to the student's text-books and the practitioner's library.

*Religion and Biology.* By Ernest E. Unwin. (Christian Revolution Series, No. 15, Pp. 185.) (London: The Swarthmore Press, Ltd.; New York: George H. Doran Co., 1922.) 6s. net.

THIS work, written from the point of view of a member of the Society of Friends, is an attempt to outline the biological approach to questions of religious thought, and should be of use to school teachers. The author believes he has a message for biologist and schoolmasters. His gentle and spiritual point of view never raises opposition, and the book will be found of value for the purpose for which it is designed.