

1922-23. There are also included accounts from Government institutions, such as the National Physical Laboratory, the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and so on. In some few entries, telephone numbers and telegraphic addresses are also given; this might usefully be extended to all the societies which are served by telephone. We also think that a complete list of the various Research Associations, together with separate entries in their appropriate sections, would be valuable, while other omissions we have noted are the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Eugenics Education Society, and the Institution of Welding Engineers.

The information provided by the handbook is furnished by officials of the societies concerned, and we must add our thanks to those of the publishers for making the volume possible. No doubt it is by a slip that the new address of the Institution of Automobile Engineers from August last has not been inserted.

Our criticism must not be taken as disparaging. In no other volume, we believe, is similar information brought together, and our suggestions are made in order that the next issue may give us cause for still more gratitude to the publishers and all concerned in issuing the handbook.

*Canned Foods in Relation to Health.* (Milroy Lectures, 1923.) By Dr. William G. Savage. (Cambridge Public Health Series.) Pp. vii + 146. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1923.) 8s. 6d. net.

THIS book consists of the author's "Milroy Lectures," delivered in 1923, with some amplification. The canning industry is a very important one in the United States and South America, and in the overseas Dominions. Though the industry is small in Great Britain, large quantities of canned foods are imported and consumed here. Thus in 1921 some 22,500 tons of canned meat alone (and much larger quantities of salmon and fruit) were retained in Great Britain.

Apart from the magnitude of the industry, there are special reasons why this class of food-stuffs needs supervision additional to that exercised over food generally. The most important of these is that the use of unsound constituents is less easily detectable than in the case of ordinary foods. Dr. Savage has examined various methods of manufacture, and pays a high tribute to the work done by the National Canners' Association (U.S.A.) in the improvement of the products of its members. But he finds that the control exercised over canned foods at the port of entry leaves much to be desired, and that better and more uniform methods are required for the disposal of the contents of rejected tins. Dr. Savage also urges that the date of preparation, together with a code mark for identification, should be stamped on all tins. The important subject of the causation of disease by canned foods is dealt with at length by Dr. Savage, and he comes to the comforting conclusion that canned foods as a whole are safer than fresh foods.

The book contains a very complete summary of this important subject, and concludes with appendices on the principles involved in the process of canning, and on the laboratory methods for the examination of canned foods, and with a selected bibliography of the subject.

*Invertebrate Zoology.* By Prof. Harley Jones van Cleave. (McGraw-Hill Agricultural and Biological Publications.) Pp. xvi + 259. (London: McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 1924.) 15s. net.

IN this volume the author "has endeavoured to collate materials which will serve as a class-room text and reference work," assuming that the student has already had an introductory course in zoology. The attempt to compress an account of the invertebrates into 240 pages is, in our opinion, scarcely successful, for it has compelled the author to deal so summarily with many of the subjects and of the classes that the accounts are too short and inadequate to be of real value; e.g., endomixis is dealt with in about eight lines, and the student can form little idea of the process from a perusal of this brief statement. It would have been better, we think, to omit reference to a number of the more difficult groups, e.g., Phoronida (the account of which occupies about eight lines), and deal more fully with other groups. Some of the references to protozoa require revision, e.g., that *Piroplasma hominis* is the causal agent of Rocky Mountain fever, and the use of "hæmogregarines" as synonymous with Babesia is incorrect. If a cyst of *E. histolytica* is to be illustrated at all, a figure better than Fig. 24 should have been provided. We can only conclude that in a course in which such a compressed account of invertebrates is used, it is intended that much of the information on any given group will be acquired in the laboratory, the text-book serving as a brief summary for reference.

*The Diseases of the Breast.* By Willmott H. Evans. Pp. xii + 495 + 102 plates. (London: The University of London Press, Ltd., 1923.) 27s. 6d. net.

THE subject of diseases of the breast is one which presents many problems to the clinician, the pathologist, and the surgeon. Mr. Willmott Evans endeavours to sum up the present views on the subject, and draws on his own experience to express opinions on controversial points. His book is certainly very complete, covering anatomy, physiology, clinical examination, pathology, and treatment down to the last detail. With regard to the disputed subject of dissemination of carcinoma, Mr. Evans has no hesitation in accepting the theory of permeation described by Sampson Handley, with the reservation that embolism may account for a certain number of metastases. The book is well produced and well illustrated; it forms an excellent addition to the literature on diseases of the breast.

*Statique et résistance des matériaux.* Par Prof. Paul Montel. Pp. vi + 274. (Paris: Gauthier-Villars et Cie, 1924.) 30 francs.

THIS book is practically a reproduction of the lectures delivered at the École des Beaux Arts by Prof. Montel on statics and the resistance of materials. The range does not differ essentially from that covered by English text-books, but to those who have a penchant for geometric in preference to analytical proofs, the book is to be recommended. Wherever possible geometrical demonstrations are adopted and numerical calculations effected graphically. A number of useful practical examples are to be found at the end of each chapter.