

personally with the progress of all branches of his profession, must yet maintain his knowledge at a modern standard. In the first three monographs published, the editor and authors have succeeded admirably in presenting modern views with a brevity and clearness which will prove a great attraction to the medical practitioner.

(1) The first volume under notice carries the admitted authority of Colonel Harrison. It contains references to every clinical and pathological detail in the diagnosis of venereal disease, and clear guidance through the confusing list of drugs now used in its treatment. It is certainly the best book of its size on this subject.

(2) Dr. Wingfield's work is offered to the senior student and to the general practitioner; junior students are recommended to turn elsewhere for the basis of their knowledge of phthisis, and in view of the limited amount of clinical data given, this is sound advice. The greater part of the book is devoted to treatment, but as this is always considered in association with the patient's condition, clinical features are not neglected. Dr. Wingfield is an exponent of treatment by graduated exercise, and gives a good account of the successful methods adopted at the Brompton Sanatorium, Frimley. Fresh air is considered of value only from the point of view of improving the general health, and sunlight is only mentioned casually. A most valuable chapter for the practitioner is that on after-care, including rules for the estimation of progress. The book is well illustrated by X-ray photographs.

(3) The third work under notice is of necessity a much less dogmatic book. Here the authors can only sum up the progress made by research into an obscure though important subject; conclusions are more provisional, and practical help for those who have to treat the disease is scanty. This is consequent on the absence of any definite knowledge of the pathology of pregnancy toxemias, and the authors have made the best of a difficult task. In the treatment of eclampsia, they are not in favour of terminating pregnancy except in very toxic cases, where Cæsarian section is recommended; in other cases they advise morphia, washing out the stomach, and an enema, but no other interference.

*Animals in the Making: an Introduction to the Study of Development.* By J. A. Dell. (Bell's Natural Science Series.) Pp. xii + 115 + 8 plates. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1925.) 2s. 6d.

THE appearance of this little book is most opportune. The teaching of biology in schools, as an introduction to the proper understanding of the reproductive processes in man, is being urged insistently by biologists, and the time seems to be approaching rapidly when biology will take its proper place in the school curriculum. The author of this book, himself engaged in school work and therefore familiar with the practical difficulties of teaching the subject to children, has here drawn up a course of quite easy laboratory exercises, designed to allow pupils to see and handle for themselves embryological material to illustrate the fundamental principles of animal development. The exercises are very simply conceived and are such as can, with ease and very little expense, be carried out in any school with the minimum of apparatus. They include elementary observations and measurements on growth,

and the principles and use of the simple lens and microscope.

With these aids to study, the development of the frog, fowl, and rabbit are followed through on living material, step by step, and the changes observed correlated with change in habits and mode of life. The full course is planned to occupy a year, and at the end of that time the pupil has gained a considerable insight into the processes of development, fertilisation, and growth, the nourishment of the young, and even into the cellular structure of animals. Such an insight cannot fail to be of the greatest value to the child as a preliminary to an understanding of the essential facts of human development. The author is to be congratulated on the production of an excellent little book which should be of real help to countless other teachers who are anxious to extend biological teaching in schools.

*Ancient Warriors of the North Pacific: the Haidas, their Laws, Customs and Legends, with some Historical Account of the Queen Charlotte Islands.* By Charles Harrison. Pp. 222 + 11 plates. (London: H. F. and G. Witherby, 1925.) 15s. net.

FOR a missionary who has spent forty years among the Haida, this must be regarded as a rather unsatisfactory book. There is no question as to the accuracy of what is stated, but it is slight and there is insufficient information concerning the social life and social organisation of the people. The title of the book would lead one to expect some account of their fighting and warlike expeditions, but the information on this aspect of their life is very meagre. The most satisfactory sections are those dealing with the shaman and his medical and other activities. The religious beliefs are dealt with. A brief account is given of the history, geography, natural history, and geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and also of their natural resources. In an appendix, measurements by Dr. Oettinger are given of a few crania.

The author claims that "these islands are a great reservoir of potential wealth and that as the demands of the civilised world increase their natural resources will be developed." Earlier in the book he says of the Haida: "They were once a powerful nation and the terror of all the surrounding tribes. One hundred years ago they were numbered by tens of thousands; now only about one thousand can be found. . . . Their history is only another example of the inability of the North American Indian race to survive in contact with European civilisation." Presumably Mr. Harrison considers that the Haida will have quite disappeared before the country is systematically exploited, but if he has any wish that "undoubtedly the finest and most intelligent race on the coast" shall continue to exist, his suggestion does not appear to be the best way to preserve them.

*Grundzüge der Kolloidlehre.* Von Prof. Dr. Herbert Freundlich. Pp. viii + 157. (Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., 1924.) 6 gold marks.

THIS book is written as a strictly non-mathematical introduction to colloid chemistry. The author's classical work, "Kapillarchemie," is mathematical, extensive, and designed for the advanced student and