of price cutting and dealing with the more powerful Continental buyers.

The report should be studied by all interested in the future of the mining industry, summarising as it does the views of men in all walks of life. If viewed from the aspect of efficiency alone, its views are sound; but mining differs from any other industry in that its workers are often segregated in isolated communities, far from alternative forms of employment. Can we contemplate with equanimity the closing down of a number of mines, the sole source of livelihood of many village communities? The promptings of the heart must influence the dictates of the head, and consequently the provision of adequate alternative employment is essential before many of the recommendations in the report can come into effect.

J. A. S. RITSON.

Illustrations of New Conifers

By H. Clinton-Baker and A. Bruce Jackson. Pp. ix+78+96 plates. (Hertford: Simson and Co., Ltd., 1935.) 84*s*.

IN 1909 Mr. Clinton-Baker and Mr. A. Bruce Jackson were jointly responsible for the publication of two volumes of very good illustrations and descriptions of the older introduced conifers, and four years later they produced a third volume dealing with some of the lesser known species. The work was so well received, and has since proved so useful, that the authors were induced to undertake a fourth volume to include illustrations of the more recently introduced species and little known kinds that had previously been omitted. Unfortunately, Mr. Clinton-Baker did not live to see the new volume published, for he died in April, 1935, as the work was going through the press. Mr. Clinton-Baker inherited a pinetum that had been formed by his grandfather nearly one hundred years ago, and he planted a large number of additional species. In a memorial notice following the introduction to the new volume, Mr. Jackson pays tribute to his colleague's great love for plants and trees and to his ardour in maintaining the arboricultural traditions of Bayfordbury. The frontispiece to the new volume depicts some old cedars of Lebanon that are, apparently, the ones referred to in the first volume as having been planted to commemorate the building of the house at Bayfordbury in 1765.

The illustrations in the new volume are excellent in every way, and the descriptions are equally good. Species of Chinese *Abies* and *Picea* are well represented, but there are also species of numerous other genera including *Agathis*, *Araucaria*, *Widdringtonia*, *Callitris*, *Pinus*, *Podocarpus*, *Cupressus*, *Larix*, *Tsuga*, *Libocedrus* and *Cedrus*. Unfortunately, a plant has been wrongly figured as *Diselma Archeri*, but the authors are not altogether to blame for that. A small shoot bearing only the appressed scale-like type of leaves was sent to Kew for identification and the suggestion was made that it was the little-known Tasmanian plant, *Diselma Archeri*. However, that decision had to be altered some time later when specimens were seen showing both juvenile and mature types of leaves and fruits, which indicated that the plant in question was *Juniperus bermudiana*. Small shoots of *Diselma Archeri* and *Juniperus bermudiana*, bearing only the small appressed type of leaf, are very similar in appearance.

The four volumes of illustrations will be a lasting memorial to the authors, both of whom paid great attention to conifers over a long period.

Dictionnaire de la Chemie et de ses Applications

Par Dr. Clément Duval, Dr. Raymonde Duval, Dr. Roger Dolique. (Science, Technique, Métiers: Bibliothèque de Formation professionnelle.) Pp. xxxii+747. (Paris: Hermann et Cie, 1935.) 90 francs.

THIS dictionary is a glossary of French scientific and technical terms, and covers a wide field of pure and applied chemistry. Although it occupies but 747 pages of small format and the subject matter is necessarily greatly compressed, it is surprisingly complete. For example, it includes the trivial names and the composition of a very large number of pharmaceutical preparations.

The information appears to be up-to-date, but owing to extreme compression there are no references to the literature, and the reader is therefore left to his own devices if he wishes to check a given point or obtain further information.

Apart from its value as a glossary of purely technical terms, the book should be useful as a means of reference to those who have occasion to read articles of a technical nature but have no access to a reference library.

Lehrbuch der Chemie

Von A. F. Holleman. Organischer Teil. Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie. Von A. F. Holleman. Zwanzigste, umgearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage von Friedrich Richter. Pp. xii+546. (Berlin und Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter und Co., 1935.) 14 gold marks.

THE large number of editions of Holleman's book is a measure of its popularity, and this appears to be well deserved. The present edition has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date; it embodies brief accounts of such developments as the synthesis of the anthocyanins, the structure of the sterols and bile-acids, chlorophyll and the vitamins. The theoretical side of the science is perhaps somewhat neglected as compared with the purely structural: for example, only a very brief mention is made of the modern theories of benzene substitution, without reference to the workers in this field after Vorländer. Similarly, acetoacetic ester and the oximes are the only examples of tautomerism quoted, and the existence of other (and simpler) types is not referred to.

The book is well printed and produced, even though the binding leaves something to be desired.