

**(1) Experimental Cookery:**

from the Chemical and Physical Standpoint; with a Laboratory Outline. By Prof. Belle Lowe. Second edition. Pp. xi+600. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1937.) 22s. 6d. net.

**(2) Food Technology**

By Dr. Samuel C. Prescott and Prof. Bernard E. Proctor. Pp. ix+630. (New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1937.) 30s.

(1) **T**HE object of this book is to present the knowledge of food preparation and cookery processes from a chemical and physical point of view, particularly from that of colloid chemistry. A citation from Ostwald is appropriate: "Much as everyone would like to obtain better food for less money, the study of such questions is regarded as menial and best left to the cook. A scientific study of the preparation of food is considered as only amusing in scientific circles."

The book is intended for students of home economics and for food preparation courses in colleges. It is highly informative and in advance of most other books on the subject.

(2) This book, of American origin, is designed for students who hope to find a place in the food industries: it seeks to bring into a single volume the laws and processes of biology, physics, chemistry and engineering used in the preparation and preservation of food products. It is certainly a mine of information brought together in a congested form but written with a light touch so as to make interesting reading.

The staple foods are dealt with in turn: cereals, sugar, vegetables and fruits, of plant origin; meats, dairy products and fish, of animal origin. Half the book is devoted to the processes of food manufacture. It may be claimed that full knowledge is available how to prepare first-class foods of all types under hygienic conditions so that there is no excuse for delinquents, who should be severely dealt with. It is for the public to select a proper diet in relation to their means and for the dieticians to explain why we must have fresh food also.

**Mœurs et histoire des Peuls**

1: Origines; 2: Les Peuls de l'Issa-Ber et du Macina; 3: Les Peuls du Fouta-Djallon. Par Louis Tauxier. (Bibliothèque scientifique.) Pp. 422+16 plates. (Paris: Payot et Cie., 1937.) 75 francs.

**T**HE Peuls, as they are known to the French authorities, who have adopted the Wolof name, but more commonly known in English as the Foula or Fulani, are a pastoral people, widely scattered as a dominant caste over that part of northern Africa extending from Nigeria to Senegal and from the Atlantic to Lake Chad. They were known to Arab writers of the fifteenth century; but they appear to have reached northern Nigeria as an immigrant nomad people at the end of the thirteenth century, their conquest of that country, however, dating from 1804 when the Moslems declared a Holy War against the pagan rulers. In French territory their principal groups are Peuls of Fouta Toro (Ferlo), of Niore, of

Macina and Fouta Djallon, their numbers being estimated at 1,790,000, while in Nigeria there are said to be some two millions.

Various theories have been put forward as to their origin, some of a fantastic character. It is now generally accepted that they are of southern Hamitic origin, while their language is an archaic Hamitic tongue.

M. Tauxier, whose opportunity of observation in the field among the Peuls extended over many years, here presents a critical survey of the information relating to them, and discusses critically the literature dealing with their origins, social organization and history, which he analyses in the light of his personal studies. His work, more especially in regard to the people bordering on the Niger and of Fouta Djallon, is the most complete study which has yet been made.

**Analytic Geometry and Calculus**

By Prof. Max Morris and Prof. Orley E. Brown. Pp. x+507. (New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1937.) 21s.

**T**HE authors of this volume have taken for their aim the axiom that the best preparation for the calculus is a suitable course in co-ordinate geometry. The text is thus divided into two sections: the first, consisting of six chapters, is devoted to analytic geometry, and the second to the calculus. The former embraces both plane and solid geometry and deals not only with the conics, but also with cycloids, exponential and logarithmic curves, together with several curves of historical interest like the Cassinian Ovals. The section on calculus begins with a discussion of limits, continuity and derivatives. Then follows a sound exposition of integration, partial differentiation, multiple and line integrals, infinite series and finally a chapter on differential equations.

The book abounds in exercises for the student, both of the academic drill type and of the more practical problematic kind. The text is also excellently illustrated with clearly drawn diagrams. Although the book is adapted to the needs of American students, it should be of much value in Great Britain.

**Ixodoidés**

Par Prof. G. Senevet. (Faune de France: 32. Fédération française des Sociétés de Sciences naturelles: Office central de Faunistique.) Pp. 101. (Paris: Paul Lechevalier, 1937.) 50 francs.

**T**HIS useful synopsis deals not only with the French species but also with those found in countries bordering on the Republic. Since the various species found in Great Britain are also included, this work provides a handy and ready means for their identification. In addition to the descriptions of each of the species enumerated, an account is given of its range of distribution, its hosts and its pathological relations. At the end of the work a list of hosts is appended, arranged in taxonomic order, together with the various Ixodidæ known to parasitize them. Prof. Senevet has written a memoir which may be recommended as being well up to the high standard attained by others in the series to which it belongs.