

from the preface of the work that the editorial committee is alive to its responsibilities in this respect. It points out, with justification, that the "Review" is not a one-volume work, the implication being that judgment should be suspended until a number of volumes are available. But if policy is still to a certain degree fluid it is now that constructive criticism would be most valuable.

One thing which is not yet clear is whether the editors want to make this review international, both from the point of view of contributors and consumers. That the one depends on the other to a certain extent cannot have escaped their notice, and yet in all three volumes more than 60 per cent of the contributors have been American. It is, no doubt, easier for the editors to maintain liaison with American authors and thus uphold the generally high standard of papers; but the dangers of excessive insularity appear not only in the choice of writers but also in their papers, several of which contain bibliographies which make it appear that their author is unaware that entomological research is also carried on outside the United States.

The useful practice of carrying articles on the same subject in successive volumes, by various authors of differing viewpoint, is again in evidence with the third article on the "Dynamics of Insect Populations", the current one being by A. J. Nicholson, who restates the evidence and replies to the criticisms in previous articles of the theory of density-dependent factors. Such a valuable series of papers underlines the advantage of a continuing, as against a one-volume, review. Insect physiology is well represented in the present volume by papers on the nervous system by K. D. Roeder, the uses of sounds in insects by H. and M. Frings, two papers on the nutritional requirements of insects by W. G. Friend and J. M. Legay, and perhaps above all by a short but most valuable paper by E. S. Hodgson on "Chemoreception in Arthropods" in which the author describes the new methods recently developed by himself and his colleagues, which have at last made it possible to determine in certain cases the responses of single chemoreceptors to a variety of stimulants. The essential unity and interdependence of all research are emphasized by the fact that this work has immediate relevance to at least four other papers in the same volume.

Papers on the chemical control of insects have a depressing tendency to turn into lists of neat little recipes for specific complaints, but the paper by R. E. Balch on "Control of Forest Insects" is an excellent antidote, giving as it does consideration to all the factors—not only chemical—relevant to insect control. Papers on biology and behaviour include two which reiterate the importance of background knowledge in control work: "The Feeding Habits of Biting Flies and their Significance in Classification", by J. A. Downes, and "Hybridization and Speciation in Mosquitoes", by L. E. Rozeboom. It is a little difficult to see the justification for including a paper on the "Biology of Scarabaeidae" (P. O. Richter), a subject so much narrower in scope than any other in the work.

The standard of the papers is high, the presentation good, and the index ample. Uniform bibliographies, in alphabetical order, might be considered as an improvement for the future. This volume is a definite advance on the previous ones in balance and appeal, and without doubt deserves to find a wide and appreciative public.

P. T. HASKELL

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

A History of the University of Bombay, 1857-1957
By S. R. Dongerkery. Pp. vii+313. (Bombay: The University, 1957.) Rs. 15.

THE year 1857 was a sad year for the British administration in India, for the violence of the Sepoy Mutiny imposed a severe strain on Indo-British relationships. It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that at such a time there were men who pressed forward with measures to give form and substance to the concept of higher education in India by founding a university. Indeed, three universities, those of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, were all founded within a few months of one another; later—on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the University of Bombay in 1863—the Governor of the Province described these foundations as among the last, but not least, glorious deeds of the East India Company.

All the three universities were constituted on the model of the University of London, at that time a chartered body concerned only with examining and conferring degrees upon students trained in affiliated colleges. The defects of the affiliating system were realized later when London was reconstituted in 1900 as a teaching university after two Royal Commissions had reported in 1889 and 1894 respectively.

The corresponding activity in India culminated in the Indian Universities Act of 1904, but controversy there raged loud and long. A Committee on University Reform reporting in 1925 said that except in a loose and indirect sense, prior to 1912, the University of Bombay was not a teaching university, and since that date had only made a very partial approximation to the ideal. The Committee felt that it had been entrusted with the task of suggesting how that approximation could be made more complete.

Then came the Bombay University Act of 1928 which was a great advance and brought the work of the University into direct touch with the leaders of industry and the civic life of a large community. It focused the attention of the University on the conduct of postgraduate teaching and research as a direct responsibility and upon technology.

The reorganization of the Indian Union largely on a linguistic basis has resulted in the emergence of the University of Bombay (1953) as a city university, teaching in federal relationship with its constituent colleges and other recognized institutions. Unfortunately, the battle of the languages is not yet ended, and the future of the medium of instruction has still to be decided. The University has, however, been wise in adopting a cautious approach to this question.

The present volume, which is an extremely readable account of the growth of the University, also marks the centenary of its existence. It has had a chequered history, but it has been fortunate in commanding the devoted service over the years of men of eminence, erudition and foresight. On the whole, perhaps, things have turned out not as well as some hoped and not as bad as others feared.

The author, a versatile scholar intimately connected with the University administration for many years and as the Rector, was clearly well-placed to write this book, and he has provided a pleasing volume giving a fair and full picture of the development of the University and of the dedicated men, both British and Indian, who have shaped its course.

L. A. JORDAN