

primary feature. The three great divisions of mankind obtained in this way are subdivided according to stature or the shape of the head. Whether this is the ideal method of classification or not, it serves as a basis for the orderly description of the various known races. The description of the supernatural beliefs, weapons, houses, &c., of the Oceanic peoples is especially full and complete.

The latest views on the African races and their relations to each other are clearly set out. The native races of Asia are described, though an unduly large proportion of the treatise appears to be devoted to Indian races. The description of European races is comparatively superficial. So little appears to be known about the physical characters of the native races of the American continent that the author adopts a geographical classification, which makes it somewhat difficult to realise the physical relations of these races to each other. Some of Dr. Haddon's views on the relations of races to each other would be disputed by the latest authorities; for example, the view that the Tasmanians belonged to the same race as the Papuans would hardly, we think, be accepted by Prof. Sollas.

There are ten plates of representative members of leading races, and a very useful glossary of ethnological terms at the end of the book. The value of the book to a beginner in ethnology would have been considerably enhanced if it had contained a few maps. This little book is a welcome contribution to anthropological literature, and contains much valuable and accurate information not otherwise easily accessible.

- (1) *Der menschliche Organismus und seine Gesunderhaltung.* By Dr. A. Menzer. Pp. 159. (Leipzig: Quelle and Meyer, 1909.) Price 1.25 marks.
- (2) *Unsere Sinnesorgane und ihre Funktion.* By Dr. E. Mangold. Pp. vii+147. (Leipzig: Quelle and Meyer, 1909.) Price 1.25 marks.
- (3) *Die moderne Chirurgie für gebildete Laien.* By Dr. H. Tillmanns. Pp. iv+156. (Leipzig: Quelle and Meyer, 1908.) Price 1.25 marks.
- (4) *Die Geschlechtskrankheiten, ihr Wesen, ihre Verbreitung, Bekämpfung und Verhütung.* By Prof. Schumburg. Pp. vi+102. (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1909.) Price 1.25 marks.

THESE four little books are examples belonging to two series of publications, which embrace a number of works on religion, philosophy, literature, art, history, geography, science, &c. They give a clear, concise and popular exposition of the various subjects with which they deal. From our insular standpoint in some instances certain subjects are discussed in a more open manner than we are accustomed to.

In the first book on the list, after a brief description of the anatomy, histology, and physiology of man, the various subjects of the causation of disease, infectious diseases, clothing, food, and general hygiene are simply and adequately described.

In the second book, the various organs of the special senses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch, are described, and the mechanism of their action, so far as is known, is detailed. In "Modern Surgery" the reader is introduced to surgical theory and practice as regards the Röntgen rays, anæsthesia, arrest of hæmorrhage, sterilisation and antiseptics, preparation for operation, microorganisms, and their relation to disease, inflammation, burns, wounds, cancer, &c. The book would form an excellent little text-book for nurses.

The fourth book deals in a very outspoken manner with the subject of venereal diseases, their consequences, spread, and prevention. The diseases are briefly described, the various measures of prevention detailed, and the social evils of prostitution and their

remedy are discussed. We should consider it hardly advisable to place such a book in the hands of the general educated public, unless the reader had actual need to study the question with which it deals. All the books are clearly printed and freely and adequately illustrated.

R. T. H.

*Plant Galls of Great Britain. A Nature-Study Handbook.* By Edward T. Connold. Pp. xii+292. (London: Adlard and Son, 1909.)

THIS volume will certainly prove to be of great use to all students of insect and plant life. The author's previous works, viz., "British Vegetable Galls," published in 1901, and "British Oak Galls," published in 1908, are already well known. The present book is intended for the pocket as a guide in the field to botanists and collectors. The descriptions are condensed and brief, but Mr. Connold has not forgotten the value of good illustrations, and each description is accompanied by an excellent and typical photograph of the gall described. As the author points out, the systematic study of all British plant galls is as yet by no means complete. The subject offers a wide and interesting field for further research. This volume is well adapted to create an interest in these interesting vegetable structures, and to encourage the beginner to pursue his studies further.

The opening chapters give ample directions as regards the time when, the place where, and the manner how, to collect and study the various galls. The gall-producers, their habits and the principles of gall formation, are also adequately dealt with.

The list of English and Latin names of the host plants mentioned in the volume will be found of great use in the field. The various nomenclatures are becoming a vexed question, and a useful list of synonyms of gall producers has, therefore, been included, and at the end a very full index is given. The book cannot fail to serve its purpose as a field companion for the practical student of nature.

*The Rhodesian Miner's Handbook.* By F. P. Mennell. Second edition. Illustrated. Pp. 167. (Buluwayo: Ellis Allen, 1909.) Price 5s.

THIS is the latest of a series of books issued from the Rhodesia Museum. They are presumably intended to interest and instruct the settlers in the country, and to promote the prosperity of the industries of Rhodesia. Looked at in this light it may be that the book under review was well worth producing, and will be useful to its readers, but it is of little interest except to a prospector who has had no scientific training. It contains chapters of an elementary character on geology, mineralogy, ore deposits, prospecting, &c., and a quantity of miscellaneous information as to the present condition of the mining industry in Rhodesia. This is divided into sections, under the heads of precious metals, base metals, precious stones, and coal. The relative importance of the industries is indicated by the fact that in 1907 the gold represented nearly 94 per cent. of the total mineral production, and amounted in value to 148l 15s. per head of the white population, as compared, for example, with about 100l. per head in the Transvaal, and 26l. per head in Western Australia.

*Los Métodos de Integración.* By Carlos Wargny. Pp. 234. (Santiago de Chile: Cervantes, 1907.)

IT is interesting to find that Spanish students in Chile study the integral calculus: otherwise this compilation calls for no special remark. It contains a collection of elementary examples of indefinite integration, many of which are worked out in elaborate detail. On pp. 128-9 Gregory's series and the expansion of arc sin  $x$  are given, without proper indication of the limits of the integrals from which they are derived.