aplite and myrmecite are considered. It is not possible within the limits of this brief notice to do more than draw attention to the cosmographical significance attributed to the granites by Professor Tchirwinsky and his opinion of the place they occupy in the earth's crust (pp. 645–654). He believes that granite is only to be found in the outermost part of the crust, and that it plays a very small part in the upbuilding of our planet. This conclusion is drawn from the relation of the mean specific gravity of granite to that of the earth. The average specific gravity of the basic eruptive rocks, according to figures for gabbro, diabase, basalt and diorite, as given by Osann, is about 2.9; that of granite is from 2.67 to 2.68 (p. 636). Now it is computed that the specific gravity of the earth's crust to a depth of 4,000 meters only is on the average 3.13. This would indicate that the granite formations are comparatively superficial. In this connection it is interesting to note that the mean specific gravity of the moon, which Professor Tchirwinsky terms "the sister or the daughter of the earth," and that of the meteorites, is from 3.4 to 3.5. Much importance is based upon the absence of magnesia, and the associated biotite; the latter is only of rare occurrence and magnesia is one of the least plentiful of the constituents so that it could be questioned whether its presence is of much or any importance.

There are three things to be regarded in a volume of such magnitude as the work of Professor Tchirwinsky. We regret that a communication of such value as he sets forth in his work should be published only in the Russian language, an unfortunate circumstance for most workers who understand only English, German or French.

Second, many of the analyses quoted are old ones; the more recent ones by American analysts having been omitted. This is regrettable since they would have greatly increased the value of the deductions.

Nevertheless the work is a monument of great value and as a contribution to petrology, of great importance.

George Frederick Kunz

De Rietsuikerindustrie in de Verschillende Landen van Productie. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs. Pp. xviii + 416 + xxiii. Amsterdam, J. H. De Bussy. 1911.

This is the fourth volume of a hand-book of sugar-cane culture and cane-sugar manufacture, published by the Iavanese sugar-experiment stations, a work of great value and importance for the sugar industry.

The author first gives a concise historical review of the sugar industry from the earliest times and then passes on to describe in detail the cane industry of all countries—some forty-odd in number—at the present time.

Prinsen Geerligs considers his theme from the historical, the technical and the economic point of view; he enters into the geographical and the climatic conditions of each country, discusses the technical evolution of the industry, studies the bounty question, and gives copious data on the consumption and export of sugar in the several countries.

A number of charts, diagrams and maps, as well as sundry illustrations, scattered throughout the book, add greatly to the elucidation of the immense amount of material brought together within these pages, material nowhere else available in so convenient a form.

Issue of a publication of this kind, a publication of importance to workers in many sections of the globe, causes one to voice regret that it should have appeared in Dutch, a language known to but comparatively few. There certainly is need of a true world language in which all works of great and general interest should be published and thus prove accessible to all without expenditure of the additional labor of translation and loss of time.

It is to be hoped that this book may soon appear in one or more of the leading tongues —an English version, certainly, would be sure of a warm welcome. F. G. Wiechmann

The Reduction of Domestic Mosquitoes: Instructions for the Use of Municipalities, Town Councils, Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and Residents in Warm Climates. By Edward Halford Ross, M.R.C.S. Eng-