

but it might have been better to have completed the account of each of these groups by itself and to have added a short chapter on the similarities due to convergence.

This very summary description of the contents of Reuter's work unfortunately fails to give any adequate conception of the large amount of very interesting and valuable reading it contains. As the first work to give a comprehensive survey of the habits of the solitary insects it is eminently successful. The writer has collated the essential facts from a very wide perusal of both the older and most recent literature on insect ethology, and has presented the matter in a very succinct and attractive style.

The volume ends with a well-selected bibliography of 60 pages and a good index. The bibliography includes many recent works on the social insects not cited in the text. There are few erroneous statements of fact like the one on p. 365, where it is said that ants appeared "in grossen Massen" in the Jurassic, immediately following the correct statement that "the existence of social Hymenoptera can not be demonstrated till Tertiary times." In the same paragraph we find the erroneous statement that termites occur in the Carboniferous.

The cuts in the text are mostly old, unattractive and poorly printed. Some of them set one to wondering why there are no good figures of many of our common insects, and why our author should be compelled to use, *e. g.*, the time-worn figure on p. 32 of the *Cicindela* larva, which is so small compared with its burrow that it could not possibly use its legs and dorsal horn in the manner described in the text. The number of typographical errors is considerable and many of them have not been corrected in the two pages of errata at the end of the volume. If it be true, however, as the reviewer is informed, that Reuter was blind for several years before his death, all of these errors and the poor selection of figures may be readily explained and pardoned.

W. M. WHEELER

Mind and Health, with an Examination of some Systems of Divine Healing. By ED-

WARD E. WEAVER, with an Introduction by G. STANLEY HALL. New York, The Macmillan Company. 1913. Pp. xv + 500. Price, \$2.00 net.

The occasion for this book is the recent interest of some of the clergy in the practise of psychotherapy. After some account of the history, scientific basis and technique of psychotherapy, and a critical discussion of the merits of Christian Science, divine healing, "new thought," the Emmanuel movement, etc., the author reaches the conclusion that the church and its ministers can rightly and beneficially take a share in treating the sick. Religious faith and fervor, he urges, are a source of vitalizing energy which can be drawn upon for the maintenance and restoration of health. Character and health go together, and the minister of religion is, therefore, charged, to a degree, with the care of health. He should be acquainted with the scientific aspects of psychotherapy and should work in harmony with the physician.

R. S. WOODWORTH

Labrador. By WILFRID T. GRENFELL and others. New edition. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1913. \$2.50 net.

The first edition of this standard work was recognized as a valuable addition to the literature on this practically unknown part of North America. The chapters on history, geology, Indians, birds, insects, mammals, etc., are admirable contributions from recognized experts.

While the new chapters by Dr. Grenfell have no scientific value, yet they are of popular interest, treating of animal life and of conservation. He sets forth pleasantly the lack of daring courage on the part of the bear and wolf, the domestication of the caribou, the food-value of the porcupine, the destructiveness of the lynx and the wiliness of the wolverine. On animal life he tells of the long winter experiences, when the bears sleep, the rabbits eat young birch, and the porcupine keeps to conifers. He adds: "Strangely enough none of the mammals rely on sight for protection. The difficulty of survival is in-