May I call your attention to Moore's *History of chemistry* (3rd ed.), in which there is a full-page picture of Lomonósov, followed by three pages in tribute to him. On page 61 it is stated: "Lomonósov can be called the first real physical chemist because he looked at chemistry from the standpoint of physics and mathematics; his ideas were at least 100 years in advance of his time." The text goes on to give his views in regard to heat and pays tribute to his other various advanced ideas.

This textbook is widely used in the colleges and universities of the United States, so I feel the statement in the published article must be in error.

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Book Reviews

Diseases of the skin. **(3rd ed.) George Clinton Andrews. Philadelphia-London: W. B. Saunders, 1946. Pp. vi + 937. (Illustrated.) $10.00.**

This book constitutes a thorough revision of the author's textbook on dermatology, and, as Andrews states, "more than sixty new skin diseases have been added to the text."

The present book is an excellent text for undergraduate and postgraduate students of dermatology as well as for the general practitioner. Far less voluminous than the first edition, it offers a more balanced discussion of the various phases of this speciality with less emphasis on theory and more emphasis on practical aspects. In addition to the inclusion of many new diseases of the skin, the book is up to date in the discussion of advances in therapy such as penicillin, the sulfonamides, streptomycin, and new X-ray apparatus.

In the first edition entirely too much space was devoted to the theory and physics of X-ray and radium therapy. In the current edition the author has limited his own discussion of these therapeutic agents to 20 pages, yet the subject is adequately covered. Of value to the dermatologist who desires a more complete knowledge of Roentgen-ray physics as applied in dermatology is Chapter 35, by Carl B. Braestrup.

The discussion of skin diseases due to fungi (64 pp.) is particularly valuable in view of their prevalence. Many of the larger cities in the United States are having the greatest epidemic of tinea capitis in their history, and Andrews' discussion of the therapy of ringworm of the scalp is particularly helpful.

Especially worthy of mention is the excellent discussion of the therapy of each disease. The prescriptions are excellent and are brought up to date by being rewritten entirely in the metric system.

It has been said that "one picture is worth a thousand words." The illustrations in Andrews' text are excellent and well reproduced. The author has not hesitated to draw upon dermatologists throughout the country in order to obtain the best photographs of skin diseases available.

If there is any criticism of the book, it might be directed toward the extremely brief discussion of cutaneous neuroses. With the increased attention directed toward the psychosomatic aspects of disease in general, it would seem desirable to give more than a page and a quarter to a discussion of the neurogenic aspects of skin diseases.

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Forest tree breeding and genetics. **R. H. Richens. (Imperial Agricultural Bureaux Joint Publication No. 8.) Cambridge, Engl.: Imperial Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics, 1945. Pp. viii + 79. 5s.**

Although the results of forest tree breeding and genetics research have proceeded to only a limited degree toward the point of practical application, literature in the field has multiplied greatly in recent years. This publication performs a signal service for the research worker by bringing together and collating literature from all sources appearing from 1930 through 1944. As pointed out in a foreword by H. G. Champion, "There is no publication bringing together for the use of the forester all the information which already exists in this important field, and it is to fill this gap that this technical communication has been compiled."

Following an orienting introduction, progress and problems in the general field of forest genetics are analyzed and documented at some length under 22 subject matter captions.

The bibliography includes over 600 titles and seems very complete. Besides being arranged alphabetically, it is collated for 9 gymnosperm genera and 22 angiosperm genera. Each genus is characterized as to its species, genetical nature, and status of research. For example, *Pinus* is discussed and documented in regard to natural variation, effects of environment, genetical analysis, cytology, timber yield, photoperiod, efficiency of reproduction, shape, quality, competition, temperature, fungi, insects, hereditary defects, selection, hybridization, induced mutation, and pollination.

Another feature is a glossary of some 300 terms defined with respect to their significance for forest tree breeding.

From start to finish the publication is planned to be of maximum usefulness to the forest geneticist and should be available to every serious worker in the field.

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