accuracy in assembling and interpreting data, and to his zealous devotion to fundamental research. It is an invaluable contribution and will satisfy a long-felt need among tobacco specialists, agricultural students, intelligent growers, manufacturers, tobacco dealers, and all others interested in tobacco.

The book is divided into three parts. The first, containing two chapters, deals with botanical aspects of the tobacco plant and its history, and with problems bearing on type, grade, and quality of leaf as related to utilization by manufacturers.

The second part, which constitutes approximately half of the book, is devoted to applied phases of tobacco production. The topics treated in its 12 chapters include varieties, soils, cropping systems, fertilization, seed beds, transplantation, cultivation, harvesting and curing practices, grading and marketing, cost of production of the different types, and important diseases and insect pests.

The third part, containing 9 chapters, deals with the physiology, genetics, and chemistry of the tobacco plant. Herein theoretic considerations and technologic practices are evaluated in such a way as to be of especial value to research workers and manufacturers in all parts of the world.

Dr. Garner has employed ample references and excellent illustrations throughout. Undoubtedly the book will be universally commended as being well balanced, informative, stimulating, very readable, and extremely useful.

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Notes on microscopical technique for zoologists. C.F.A.
Pantin. Cambridge, Engl.: at the Univ. Press; New York:
Macmillan, 1946. Pp. viii + 75. (Illustrated.) \$1.50.

This little book presents a small number of carefully selected and well-tested methods which the staff of the Department of Zoology, Cambridge University, have found satisfactory for the instruction of advanced students and those commencing research in zoology. We can agree with the author's statement in the Preface: "Experience shows that the student needs some guide through the embarrassing number of methods offered to him by current handbooks of microscopy and histology." The author therefore presents a selection of standard methods, accompanied by lucid but brief comments on their use. In addition, a variety of items of useful information and a small number of important references are presented. The student's knowledge of processes is assumed to be such that definitions can be dispensed with and discussions reduced to a minimum, thus bringing about a great saving of space.

The book is divided into three parts: I, General Methods (53 pp.); II, Special Methods (nervous system, cytoplasmic inclusions, specific constituents, special methods for Protozoa, etc.) (6 pp.); III, Appendix (cultivation of organisms, saline media, physical and chemical data, and preparation of records) (8 pp.). Three pages are devoted to fact and bibliographic indexes.

Beginning graduate students will find in this book a good selection of important methods and references to many special methods which may be needed in certain types of research.

The style is good, and the directions are easy to follow.

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Scientific Book Register

- DUFOUR, L. La météorologie populaire en Belgique. (2nd ed.) Brussels: Office de Publicité, 1946. Pp. 123. (Illustrated.)
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- REDDICK, H. W., and MILLER, F. H. Advanced mathematics for engineers. (2nd ed.) New York: John Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1946. Pp. xii + 508. (Illustrated.) \$5.00.
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- WATERS, W. A. The chemistry of free radicals. Oxford, Engl.: Clarendon Press, 1946. Pp. viii + 295. (Illustrated.) \$6.50.
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