from the classical, dilute case to that of complete degeneracy, with many comparisons between theory and experiment. It is hoped that such a chapter will appear in a later edition. Current solid state theory has been so profoundly affected by semiconductor progress in the last decade that the lack of a chapter on semiconductors is, in my opinion, a regrettable omission.

It is a little strange to find the statistical thermodynamics of radiation, including Planck's law, compressed into a few pages and treated as a digression sandwiched between the Einstein and Debye theories of crystal properties. Perhaps I am sentimental, but I cannot help feeling that Planck's law should be set to better advantage in any complete treatment of statistical thermodynamics.

The four chapters of the last part (on theory of liquids, 173 pages) are devoted to pure liquids, solutions of nonelectrolytes, strong electrolytes, and solutions of macromolecules. Cooperative theories of melting, theory of free volume, critical points, orientation effects, and Debye-Huckel theory are among the topics discussed. A mathematical appendix concludes the book.

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Oeuvres de Lavoisier. Correspondance. Fascicule II. René Fric, Ed. Michel, Paris, 1957. 285 pp. Illus.

Fascicle I of this work was reviewed in *The Scientific Monthly* [**83**, 211 (1956)]. It was there pointed out that the correspondence of the great French chemist Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743–1794) is now being published as a supplement to the standard six-volume 19th-century edition of his collected writings. Hence, fascicle II may be considered to constitute pages 251 to 536 of volume VII of the *Oeuvres de Lavoisier* (the pagination is continuous with that of fascicle I). These pages contain 162 documents, emanating from the six years 1770 to 1775, inclusive. The costs of issuing fascicle II were contributed in part by certain outstanding French business firms and by the University of Delaware.

Here, as in fascicle I, we see Lavoisier tirelessly striving to wrest from nature a few of its tenaciously guarded secrets. In this connection we are given a photocopy of the famous memorandum which he wrote with his own hand and deposited under seal with the secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, on 1 November 1772, for the purpose of fixing the date of a discovery about combustion that he was not yet ready to announce publicly (pages 388–389). The foresight shown on this occasion is so characteristic that it is surprising to see him ask one of his correspondents to return his letters for several days because he wanted copies made of them (page 268); evidently even the methodical Lavoisier sometimes neglected to preserve the preliminary drafts of his messages, so that after the latter had been sent off, he had no permanent record of what he had written.

In these days of intensive specialization it is particularly interesting to catch fleeting glimpses of Lavoisier's manifold scientific activities outside the field of chemistry proper. His correspondence shows him observing astronomical phenomena, accumulating meteorological data, conducting a geological survey, and investigating the optical properties of mirrors and lenses.

In these days of hot and cold wars it is well to be reminded by the editor that when one of Lavoisier's French colleagues, who had been sent to help in the American Revolution, was captured by the British, he was released in recognition of his scientific attainments (page 335).

Another valuable service rendered by the editor consists of his inclusion of biobibliographical sketches of the scientists prominent in Lavoisier's correspondence. But here and there the editor has blundered. For example, Patrick D'Arcy began his studies in France in 1739, not 1769 (page 480). Charles LeRoy, a nonresident member of the Academy of Sciences, was designated correspondent of Jean-François-Clément Morand on 16 February 1774, not 19 February 1752 (page 416). The assertion (page 359) that Newton belonged "to the Unitarian sect" rests on flimsy evidence. In the list of Guyton de Morveau's publications, his 1782 memoir on chemical nomenclature appears twice (page 405). Document No. 281, dated 16 November 1775, should precede No. 280; the latter is misdated 28 October 1775 (page 508), although the correct date (28 November 1775) appears in the provisional index, which is supplied as a separate sheet not bound with fascicle II.

In like manner, Nos. 145 and 146 should come before No. 144. On 26 November 1770 Lavoisier wrote four letters, two of them (Nos. 145 and 146) from Charleville, and the other two (Nos. 144 and 147) from Stenay, a small town about 30 miles away from Charleville. While he was still in Charleville, he began No. 145, with the statement, "In a moment, sir, I shall enter the carriage to go to Stenay." Obviously, then, No. 144 (written at Stenay) is later than Nos. 145 and 146, which were composed at Charleville prior to Lavoisier's departure from that city for Stenay.

Three other documents (Nos. 173 to 175) form a related group, all undated. But the first two (Nos. 173 and 174) contain only the opening words of a section which appears in full in No. 175. Would it not have been better editorial judgment, then, to place No. 175 in front of Nos. 173 and 174?

An "errata" sheet rectifies some of the typographical errors in fascicle II. While we are all grateful to the editor for making available to us the correspondence of his eminent fellow-countryman, we may be permitted to hope that the forthcoming fascicles will maintain a level of excellence fully worthy of their subject.

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Craig and Faust's Clinical Parasitology. Ernest C. Faust and Paul F. Russell. Assisted by David Richard Lincicome. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, ed. 6, 1957. 1078 pp. Illus. $15.

This sixth edition of Craig and Faust's textbook of the same title has two new authors, Paul F. Russell and David L. Lincicome, who rendered editorial assistance. It is thoroughly revised, the text now exceeding that in the fifth edition by about 75 pages. There has been little change of emphasis in this edition; the greatest emphasis is still upon helminthic disease. The section on arthropods has been increased by about 14 pages, but that on protozoology has been reduced. In keeping with current needs, there has been greater emphasis on toxoplasmosis and visceral larva migrants. The book still retains the high standard of excellence of the earlier editions.

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Theories of Nuclear Moments. R. J. Blin-Stoyle. Oxford University Press, London, 1957. 89 pp. $1.40.

This monograph, *Theories of Nuclear Moments,* by R. J. Blin-Stoyle is the first to appear in a series aimed at the postgraduate reader. Within the short compass of 75 pages, the subject of nuclear moments is covered under the following chapter headings: "Electromagnetic multipole moments," "Measurement of nuclear moments," "Exchange currents and velocity dependent forces," "Nuclear moments of H^2, H^3 and He^3," "Nuclear models," "Magnetic dipole moments of odd A nuclei," "Electric quadrupole moments of odd A nuclei," "Magnetic dipole and electric quadrupole moments of odd-odd nuclei," "Moments of excited states of nuclei," and "Nuclear