One finds the problems somewhat lacking in variety, but that may be unavoidable within the prescribed scope. Possibly a wider choice from the field of geometry might have provided a dash of something different with which to flavor the algebraic diet.

Although the book is in no sense a textbook, it could well be used by mathematics clubs or for outside reading in connection with high-school mathematics courses. In addition to illustrating many applications of algebra, the book could introduce a student to indeterminate and Diophantine equations, which are often slighted in standard courses. It also gives a glimpse of the fact that many problems cannot be solved without considerable trial and error. If algebra students are unaware of this, it is high time they were told; mathematics is like that!

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The Handbook of Feedstuffs. Production, formulation, medication. Rudolph Seiden and W. H. Pfander. Springer, New York, 1957. xii+591 pp. \$8.

Animal feeding has become an ever more complicated and competitive business that requires a sound foundation in agronomy, animal husbandry, biochemistry, botany, nutrition, pharmacology, physiology, and economics. It is obvious that no agricultural agent, farmer, feeder, or feedstuff manufacturer can have the up-to-date knowledge in all these fields of basic and applied science necessary for taking advantage of recent advances and discoveries; and even the scientific worker specializing in any one field related to animal feeding needs to have good background information about the present status of the other fields. All such readers will welcome this first encyclopedic collection of facts and figures about feedstuffs, written by an eminent agricultural chemist, who is a consultant on veterinary pharmaceuticals, and by an outstanding animal nutritionist, who is professor of animal husbandry at the University of Missouri.

The Handbook lists all feeds produced on ranches and farms or in factories, data on consumption by various kinds of farm animals, and the ratios applied, and discusses the economic significance of these feeds. Since about 25 percent of manufactured feedstuffs contain natural or synthetic supplements, drugs, and growth stimulants, the many substances that recently have come into use as feedstuff additives, such as antibiotics, sulfonamides, arsenicals, vitamins, hormones, and amino acids, are described and discussed from a physiological and nutritional viewpoint. Although the work is based upon the investigations of hundreds of experts, the authors have succeeded in presenting even involved scientific matters in simple and understandable language, thus making the information accessible also to the farmer and student of agriculture, who, like the other users of the work, will find its comprehensiveness and the alphabetical arrangement of its extensive subject matter most convenient.

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Mental Deficiency. In relation to problems of genesis, social and occupational consequences, utilization, control and prevention. J. E. Wallace Wallin. Journal of Clinical Psychology, Brandon, Vt., 1956. 200 pp. \$5.

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Clinical Enzymology. Gustav J. Martin, Ed. Little, Brown, Boston; Churchill, London, 1958. 248 pp. \$6.

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