preservation which are acceptable by modern standards of technology. These include fixation, with emphasis on Kaiserling's method, and techniques for common special situations. Gross staining, mounting in liquid media, color injection, solid plastic and paper mounting, maceration, casts, and the preparation of transparencies are adequately covered. The fabrication of plastic jars is illustrated.

The book concludes with a discussion of the organization of the medical museum, with hints on the structure, fittings, arrangement, and labeling and selection of specimens.

An inexperienced person could not depend wholly on this book as a guide for preparing specimens or setting up a medical museum, for most of the instructions are not sufficiently detailed. However, an experienced technologist could profitably use this work as a guide for training others. Or a person who has some experience with museum techniques could add to his effectiveness through judicious use of the hints and methods given.

The principal difficulty facing the American reader of the book is its frequent use of British trade names of chemicals and materials. The book contains a list of suppliers of museum chemicals and equipment, but these are almost exclusively British. A glossary of American equivalents for these items, together with a list of suppliers, would be a valuable addition.

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The Study of Population. An appraisal and inventory. Philip M. Hauser and Otis D. Duncan, Eds. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1959. xvi + 864 pp. $15.

Sponsored by the National Science Foundation, this book is designed to investigate "the status of demography as a science." Whether or not the reader regards the objective as having been achieved will obviously depend both upon his definition of *science* and upon the criteria he regards as relevant in determining how far there is an "ordered body of knowledge" capable of producing explanatory or predictive generalizations. It is unlikely that all demographers will agree on these questions or will be satisfied with the statement by the editors—who have themselves contributed the major introductory chapters—that "demography is a science because it embodies all the essential elements of scientific outlook and method." But whatever controversy may develop here, the volume will certainly be welcomed, for it constitutes the most comprehensive survey of the field of demographic study so far produced. The editors are to be congratulated not only for bringing together the results of very substantial *expertise* but also for designating the most relevant areas and the broad lines of approach.

The main content of the volume is presented in three large sections. The first covers the development of demography in a variety of countries and in addition, is introduced by a very informative general survey (by Frank Lorimer) of the history of the discipline. If it appears a little surprising that the general survey ends, in effect, with World War II, this is because the various chapters in the second large section, which is focused upon the major subjects of demographic analysis, give the more recent developments in ample detail. From that point of view, the chapters on fertility, mortality, and international migration—to cite just a few examples—are model surveys. The third and final main section deals with the relationship between demography and other disciplines, such as genetics, ecology, physical anthropology, and economics.

The book is not always easy reading; not even the graduate student will be able to use it as an intellectual "nightcap." In some cases, as in the chapter on physical anthropology, the treatment is necessarily technical, while in others, as in the chapter on fertility, the language is rather opaque. What the reader derives from the volume will, of course, depend upon his particular interests: I found Ryder's chapter on fertility and Moore's chapter on sociology and demography the most stimulating. But the symposium as a whole is very rewarding. Those nonspecialists who are prepared to take the trouble will discover what demographers are really doing. And the specialists themselves will see, probably more clearly than ever before, the need for closer links with the other social sciences, if demography is to continue to develop fruitfully. *The Study of Population* does far more than describe a discipline; it sets out the lines for future growth.

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The Road to Man. Herbert Wendt. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1959. 431 pp. Illus. $5.95.

In this successor to *In Search of Adam,* Herbert Wendt has written, to use his own words, not just a sober factual account of the animal world, but a kind of novel of the animal world—a novel with many chapters, which are only superficially disjointed. This is a fair description of the book, for it takes up, division by division, each section of the animal kingdom and portrays each class and phylum in an informal and more-or-less intimate way, so that the reader (who may not know much zoology to begin with) is left with some real appreciation of each group as it now is and some understanding of how it has come to be. Excellent photographs throughout the book enhance its appearance and augment the effect.

Much of the story may seem to be by-the-way, for the road to man, as presented here, is not a one-track drive toward human emergence but a broad adventurous journey of all animal life, step by step, from unicellar forms to the specialized, climactic remnants of each time and type that still survive in the contemporary world. The emphasis, in other words, is on living creatures, but with indication of their role in the scheme of things past as well as present. Eventually, and more from the nature of the evolutionary course than from any preoccupation with human beings on the part of the author, the anthropoids and man find their place. With the aid of excerpts from the writings of contemporary naturalists, Wendt portrays lives and communities for their own sake, with genuine interest, whether they relate to human existence or not. Both love and sorrow are reflected between the lines: a reverence for life similar to Schweitzer's and an expressed grief and subdued anger at the impending doom of the world of great mammals, which are still to be seen on the plains of Africa but are unlikely to survive the present century. Wendt fully recognizes the ascendancy of man and the dramatic nature of Man's evolution, but at the same time he faces the fact that this ascendancy is bringing the age of mammals to an end in our own time, and that we can do little more than prolong the agony. His book is one to enjoy for its detail and to ponder for its theme.

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