and concrete framing, local availability of materials imposed great regional diversity on building forms, but this is not nearly so marked nor so extensive in Canada as in the United States.

The chief reason for these distinctions is that the northern nation did not experience the extreme geographical and cultural diversity of its southern neighbor. In the United States the colonies extended—to take the seasonal extremes—from cold and snowbound New England through the jungle marshes of the Gulf Coast to the aridity and burning heat of the Southwestern deserts. In Canada the hostile forms of the weather came in the form of a single enemy, namely, the long, relentless, killing winter. Many of the peculiarities of Canadian building, such as masonry cavity walls, seaweed insulation, stovewood construction, and wood sheathing on masonry, arose from the necessity of finding protection against the arctic cold. In the matter of cultural diversity, building in Canada developed primarily under the influence of two European traditions, the English and the French, with a minor mark left by Russian settlers in the West, who were unknown in the United States. By contrast, if one made a complete circuit through the area of the U.S. colonies one would successively discover the influences of English, Dutch, German, Swedish, Scotch-Irish, Spanish, French, and Indian traditions. They were all flourishing by the beginning of the 18th century, and they all left a lasting mark. Finally, of course, in Canada there was the unity of British rule, established in 1759, which was far more enlightened in dealing with the conditions of pioneer and gold-rush settlements than the vigilante savagery of the American West.

The regional differences have now disappeared from active building in every so-called developed nation, and Canada today stands in the front rank of world building, a fact which is overwhelmingly demonstrated by such brilliant achievements as Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, the City Hall of Toronto, and the great many-layered skyscraper core of Montreal. If I quarrel with the organization of Ritchie's book, my complaint is a minor one; he has written an admirable introductory work to an exciting and important subject.

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Tumor Immunology

Immunity, Cancer, and Chemotherapy. Basic Relationships on the Cellular Level. A symposium. ENRICO MIHICH, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1967. xxiv + 390 pp., illus. $18.

This book deals with a "hot subject." It contains the proceedings of a symposium held in 1967 which covered topics in immunology, particularly immunosuppression and chemotherapy and their application to cancer therapy. Because of the recent escalation of knowledge and interest in problems of tumor immunology, this is a fascinating subject, and the book is interesting for many reasons. The conference was "interdisciplinary"; experts from various pertinent fields were brought together in the hope that meaningful exchanges of information and ideas would take place. Did they?

Interesting papers were given on the effects of immunosuppressive drugs on cellular changes after antigenic stimulation (Turk), on specialized cell function in the lymphoid and reticuloendothelial cell series (Ada), and on allogeneic inhibition (Hellström and Hellström). Good reviews were presented on cellular differentiation during immune responses (Clark) and tumor antigens (Prehn). Thoughtful contributions were made on immunosuppressive agents and the cellular kinetics of the immune response (Berenbaum), on the role of antigen (Uhr and Horibata), and on mammalian cell antigens (M. Schlesinger).

Many of these and other papers are compilations of information already published and no longer new. The material is well handled but already familiar, at least to workers in immunology. If we look to the discussions, do we see evidence of "cross-fertilization" taking place between the immunologists, pharmacologists, and oncologists? All too often the discussions are limited to small points of clarification and contention within the special field itself. [There are, however, interesting discussions about the significance of allogeneic inhibition and about alterations of immunity by antimetabolites (Schwartz).] One would have like to hear far more from the experts about mechanisms of resistance and susceptibility to tumors and where our present knowledge and ignorance should lead us in the future. What are the most promising clues and the most frustrating obstacles?

In short, this report is interesting for what it tells us about immunology, pharmacology, and oncology. It is disappointing in what it might have told us but didn't. As scientific subspecialists, we still talk too much to ourselves.

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One Condition of Matter

An Introduction to the Liquid State. P. A. EGELSTAFF. Academic Press, New York, 1967. xvi + 236 pp., illus. $10.

The Liquid State. J. A. PRYDE. Hillary House, New York, 1967. viii + 179 pp., illus. $6. Hutchinson University Library.

Until about two or three years ago there were only two or three books dealing primarily with liquids from a molecular point of view. Reading the standard textbooks on statistical mechanics, students (physics students at least) must have concluded that the world is made up entirely of gases and crystals (either perfectly ideal or almost so). This situation has changed drastically in the last few years. The number of new books on the subject appears to be going up exponentially. In addition to the two books reviewed here I have also been asked (in the same week) to review two other books on this subject. It would be nice, if somewhat regrettable, if one could conclude from this that the properties of liquids are now as well understood, in principle at least, as those of gases or crystals. Actually, this is not the case. While much progress has been made in recent years, I for one feel that some key elements in the theory are still missing and that the subject is therefore still interesting to theorists.

The subject matter divides naturally into four parts obtained by forming all the pairs of words chosen one from each of the two categories Classical–Quantum and Equilibrium–Nonequilibrium. All of these are considered in the book by Egelstaff. There is of course much overlap between the parts, and in principle one ought to start with the nonequilibrium properties of a quantum fluid and obtain equilibrium and classical statistical mechanics as limiting cases. It is one of the strengths of Egelstaff's book that this point of view is brought out whenever possible, as in the discussion of neutron scattering. The other and, to me, chief virtue of the