

Author and Preserver of the life about them. That the author's purpose is constantly developed is quite evident throughout the book.

The factual material is more accurate than is usually found in first editions. The text includes thirty-three chapters following the traditional sequence rather than a unit idea plan of organization. Some of the chapter headings are: The Balance in Nature, The Cell, Man's System for Motion, Food, Anatomy and Hygiene of Our Digestive System, Our Circulation, The Regulation of Body Functions, Reproduction in Plants, Disease and Its Control, Variation and Heredity. A large part of the book is devoted to health and its preservation. Fifteen chapters of the thirty-three are specifically concerned with man.

Teacher helps and learning exercises are limited to a series of traditional end-of-chapter questions, a complete glossary including derivations of terms, and an adequate index. The labeling of the pictures, charts, and drawings is of unquestioned value. A Laboratory Manual and Teacher's Handbook are obtainable from the publisher.

Viewing the textbook in the light of present-day tendencies in science teaching and textbook construction one notes certain deficiencies. Compared with other biology books that have appeared during the last decade this book has around thirty per cent less material. The academic material is presented without consideration of problem solving procedures.

ALAN A. NATHANS (*Chairman*)

ROBERT S. TOLLE

I. T. McDUFFIE

STUART, RICHARD R. *The Anatomy of the Bull Frog*. Denoyer-Geppert Company. (Planographed.) Chicago, Illinois, 1939. 30 pp. \$50.

In his foreword, the author says that "this book was designed to meet a definite need for visual aid in the study of frog anatomy." It might be added—and an aid to the study of high school zoology.

Unlike many textbook drawings, those found in this manual of 30 pages are large and easily understood. The clearness and simplicity of these drawings compare more than favorably with the high school textbooks.

The drawings are large enough to be serviceable for individual pupil work, or, as in the teacher's case, to be thrown on a screen via the opaque projector.

It is suggested that these drawings combined with some simplified laboratory manual would satisfy most reasonable needs arising from the study of zoology in the high schools.

WM. T. ROGERS

STILES, KARL A. *Handbook of Microscopic Characteristics of Tissues and Organs*. The Blakiston Company. 1940. \$1.50.

A successful attempt to give the fundamentals of histology in an abbreviated form. The subject matter is treated in outline systematically and logically. There is a summation of the subject matter in tabular form at the close of the discussion of each division of tissues. The use of different sizes of type and the underlining of statements to indicate the relative importance of each division is commendable. It is fortunate and timely that the descriptions are based mainly upon tissues stained in hematoxylin and eosin, since such material is most likely to be available in general routine courses in biology. The handbook should be a time saver as a reference book for teachers of biology in secondary schools and junior colleges.

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