
This second edition of Economic Geography of Ohio is a revision of Dr. Wright's geography of 1953; many photographs have been added and the tables have been brought up-to-date. The introductory chapter gives the history and the geologic background for the present geography of the state. The next four chapters discuss agriculture, mineral industries, manufacturing, and commerce. Subsequent chapters treat the various sections of the state.

Dr. Wright's experience as Professor of Geography at The Ohio State University fits him to write a readable book and a useful text on the geography of Ohio. Any resident of the state will find this book interesting reading especially as he discovers paragraphs and chapters on the city or industry with which he is most familiar and sees photographs of towns, factories, and rural scenes which he knows. Geography students will benefit from the many tables and maps which present facts in an easy-to-remember form.

This book will serve as a reference book, a text book, or just interesting reading material on the geography of Ohio.

RALPH J. BERNHAGEN


The statement by Dr. Brown (editor and contributor) establishes the common objective of the contributing authors to present "authoritative reviews of the present state of knowledge of various aspects of fish physiology" and to indicate "gaps in knowledge and possible fruitful lines for further research." The editor showed excellent judgement in her selection of authors, each of whom is eminently qualified to present his special phase of the subject. International character is given these books by the nationalities of the authors, eight from the United States, ten from England, four from Canada, one from Scotland and one from Holland.

Unfortunately the comprehensive treatment could not be condensed into one volume, but the two books could have been labelled "Volume one" and "Volume two," without the misleading titles of Metabolism and Behavior. Included in Volume one are chapters on respiration, the cardio-vascular system, the alimentary canal and digestion, excretion and osmoregulation, the skin and scales, the endocrine organs, the gonads and reproduction, early development and hatching, experimental studies on growth, and the biochemical composition of fish. Volume two consists of chapters on the nervous system, the sense organs, behavior, the swim bladder, electric organs, luminous organs, pigments, color changes, water quality requirements and effects of toxic substances, and the physiological genetics of fish.

This two volume book should have value for comparative physiologists and fisheries research workers, and it might well appeal to general zoologists.

THOMAS H. LANGLOIS