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**Practice of Wildlife Conservation.** *L. W. Wing.* John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. First edition, 1951. viii+412 pp. \$5.50.

This clear, concise text book follows a well-organized topical outline with the result that it touches, at least briefly, on most of the varied aspects of conservation and wildlife management. Furthermore, it contains the results of a large selection of important studies on wildlife species, including those on the introduction of several exotic species into new areas.

The intimate relationship between plants and animals is well treated, and the importance of ecological studies emphasized. The writer has departed somewhat from the traditional procedure of implying basic biological principles to one of making clear statements of many concepts based upon sound biological principles.

A broad coverage of wildlife species, without neglecting or over-emphasizing any single region, makes this book of general interest to wildlife management personnel. Emphasis is such that it constitutes an excellent text for the training of wildlife technicians, and as a result fills a much needed place in the field of wildlife management not presently occupied by any other available text.

FRED H. GLENNY

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**General Chemistry.** *John A. Timm.* McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. Second edition, 1950. 764 pp. \$4.50.

This edition represents a careful revision of the first edition (1944). The organization of topics is good: the elements are discussed in their natural families; three chapters are included on organic chemistry; and the atomic concept is introduced early. In general the book maintains the same high quality of the early edition. Several features, however, could have been improved, for example: there are only two illustrations in the first twenty pages; the first paragraph of chapter 1 refers to *the war, the Japanese and our bombers*; figures 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 show the atoms separated from each other in the molecules of hydrogen, oxygen, water and carbon dioxide; figures 134 and 135 are located in such proximity that figure 135 gives the impression of being an explanation of figure 134. The author is to be commended for including several new concepts such as electronegativity, resonance, and the modern concept of acids and bases. All in all it is a good book.

A. B. GARRETT.