and psychological problems to be faced by both parents, expenses, and suggestions for fitting the baby into the home, even to making furniture and equipment which will facilitate the care of the baby in congested quarters.

IRA V. HISCOCK

Water Supply Engineering—*By Harold E. Babbitt and James J. Doland. (3rd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill,* 1939. 690 pp. Price, $6.00.

In any rapidly advancing field of effort having the scope of water supply engineering, it is difficult to keep a textbook current and still not exceed a useful and convenient size. This third edition by Babbitt and Doland seems to have surmounted this difficulty.

Containing 635 pages of text and averaging almost 1 figure to every 2 pages, it covers water works finances, hydraulics; rainfall runoff and consumption; ground and surface waters with methods and devices for developing and purifying them for consumer use; the relations between water quality and diseases; and an interpretation of numerous analytical procedures available today.

As a textbook, it must necessarily be complete. This forces brief treatment of subject matter but notwithstanding that, this new volume fulfils its purpose adequately and well.

ARTHUR P. MILLER

Population, Race, and Eugenics—*By Morris Siegel, M.D. Hamilton, Ont., Can.: The author, 546 Barton St., East,* 1939. 206 pp. Price, $3.00.

This is a good discussion of the problems of race and eugenics for the lay reader. It treats these problems simply and clearly. It is not overdogmatic nor is it as biased as is often the case when the occasional writer tackles general questions of this kind. It can be heartily recommended to the general reader who would like to get a bird's-eye view of the eugenic situation.

The word "Population" in the title gives the impression that it treats of population questions, aside from "Race" and "Eugenics," more than it actually does, but this does not constitute a serious defect considering the purpose of the book and the public it is intended to reach.

A little more careful proof-reading would have helped it in places.

WARREN S. THOMPSON

A Textbook of Applied Microbiology and Pathology—*By Thurman Rice, A.M., M.D. (2nd ed.) New York: Macmillan,* 1939. 271 pp. Price, $2.50.

The only important change made in the second edition of this very practical and usable text for student nurses is the inclusion of a section on General Pathology.

The material on Bacteriology has not been shortened—in fact, it appears in almost the exact form given in the first edition. By condensing the size of the type and omitting a few illustrations the actual number of pages remains the same even though approximately one-sixth of the second edition is given over to the section on Pathology, which covers, after an introduction, Congenital Abnormalities, Neoplasms, Progressive and Retrogressive Changes in Tissues, Inflammation, Circulatory System, and Circulatory Disturbance.

This additional material is presented in the same simple and interesting style which characterizes the older sections. It is not complete enough to serve as a text in a course in General Pathology, but it does supply fundamental knowledge of disease and fulfil the purpose for which it was intended. The usefulness of this added section will largely depend upon the organization of the course for which the book is used.

The drawings have been made by the

author. In most cases they are exaggerated as to size in order to emphasize special features.

The book will continue to hold its high place among texts of this type.

ANNA DEAN DULANEY

Class Fertility Trends in England and Wales, 1876–1934—*By John W. Innes. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press,* 1938. 145 pp. Price, $2.50.

That there exist wide differences in fertility between different social and economic classes in the population has been noted by nearly all population students since the time of Malthus. It has also often been noted that the decline of birth rates during the past half century or more seems to have widened these differences. The matter of larger families among the poor than among the more fortunate social classes has long been of concern to both eugenists and to some sociologists. Recently, however, there have been accumulating scattered bits of evidence which suggest the hypothesis that such fertility differences may be temporary phenomena and that the future may see a closing of the gap between the birth rates of different occupational and social classes. Some students of population are even predicting the complete disappearance of fertility differentials within the next few decades. It was to test this hypothesis of "democratization" of birth rates that the present research was undertaken.

The first part of Dr. Innes's study consists of a careful re-analysis of fertility rates by occupational classes for England and Wales. The data are drawn from the Census Report of 1911 on the Fertility of Marriage in England and Wales by the late T. H. C. Stevenson. The results of this analysis seem to point rather clearly to the conclusion that the sharp decline in fertility which seems to have begun about 1876, proceeded at quite different rates for different occupational groups. This divergence in fertility trends for different social classes continued unabated up to the turn of the century, so that by 1900 fertility rates were both absolutely and relatively further apart than they were 25 years before that time.

In the second part of his study, the author attempts to pursue the analysis of class incidence of fertility decline beyond the period for which the report of 1911 supplies the data. Since later census reports do not provide material which is comparable with that found in the earlier report he was forced to have recourse to another approach and method. To study class differentials in fertility beyond 1911, use is made of fertility data for different boroughs and districts of metropolitan London classified into "class-areas" on the basis of socio-economic criteria. If we may accept London area-class fertility rates as comparable with English occupational class fertility rates, then the pattern of class differentials has been quite different since 1900 as compared with the earlier period. Already by 1911 the lead in the decline of the birth rate had passed from those classes of highest socio-economic status to those lower in the scale. By 1934 all fertility differences between the three higher classes had been obliterated, and the differential between classes I and IV had been reduced to an insignificant amount. Class V, that with the lowest social and economic rating, continued to retain the position of highest fertility, but the absolute difference between it and the other classes had greatly diminished and its downward fertility trend relatively had kept pace with the trends of other classes. Between 1931 and 1934 the sharpest decline in fertility was found in class V.

It would indeed be foolhardy to con-