

tasters." The text includes a brief explanation of how the trait is determined in the individual and of the basis of variation among racial groups in the relative frequencies of tasters and non-tasters. The same general treatment is applied in discussions of blood groups, stature, cephalic index, finger prints, etc. There are informative chapters dealing with the genetics of sex, with twins, handedness, mental capacity, personality. A special chapter on race presents racial differences as a genetic parallel to the differences obtaining among breeds of domesticated animals. The concluding chapter, "Genes and Democracy," briefly outlines the author's philosophy on the social order. It is repeatedly emphasized throughout the book that the distinguishing characters of races are conditioned by the same principles of inheritance and environmental effect which are responsible for differences among individuals of one race.

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PHYSICAL GROWTH FROM BIRTH TO TWO YEARS: 1. STATURE.

By HOWARD V. MEREDITH. University of Iowa Studies, Studies in Child Welfare. Volume XIX, Number 407. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, 1943, viii + 255 pp. and appendix containing 23 tables.

This volume attempts "to afford a comprehensive review and synthesis of one readily delimitable segment of the research literature on physical growth during infancy. Concisely, the segment treated encompasses the problems, procedures, and findings from investigations on infant stature made in North America prior to 1942." In the opinion of the reviewer, the author not only is well-qualified to undertake this task, but also has succeeded admirably in fulfilling its requirements. The organization of the materials, centered about the formulation of leading questions and a summary of accrued findings about these questions, is especially useful. The grouping of questions and findings are: overall view, secular differences, racial differences, geographic differences, socio-economic differences, differences with parity, age, and stature of mother, sex differences, differences among seriatim records for individual infants, stature of infants born prematurely, relationships between stature and disease, and stature in relation to diet indicate the scope of the work. The writing is simple and to the point. The interpretation is conservative and well-balanced throughout.

Part II (pp. 115-237) is an annotated bibliography on infant stature covering studies made in North America prior to 1942, which should prove useful to research workers.

The author is to be commended for the excellence of this work especially Part I.

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STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION AS SEEN IN THE FOOT. By FREDERIC WOOD JONES. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, iv + 329 pp., 1944.

Twenty-five years ago there appeared "The Principles of Anatomy as seen in the Hand," from the pen of Prof. Frederic Wood Jones. This book both stimu-