

enjoy security of tenure only for so long as they are not otherwise needed. He indicates that national parks have an international as well as a national value.

A most important point which he emphasizes, as does W. P. Keller, is that of wild-life management, of which the knowledge is negligible. Not only national parks' organizations, but game departments too, urgently require the services of qualified ecologists. There are none yet in East Africa as the funds necessary have never been provided, but without their services and advice there can be no lasting progress in the management of national parks.

C. R. S. P.

Note.—As long as the small stock of the above report lasts, members will be sent a copy free of charge on application to the Secretary, Fauna Preservation Society.

THE GOOD BEASTS. By ANNE FREELING. Hutchinson. 8s. 6d.

Anne Freeling is a member of the Third Order of St. Francis. Her humanity and tolerance, as well as her knowledge and love of animals, are apparent in every page of this delightful book. This does not, in any way, detract from its merits as a children's story. Because it is about animals, and beautifully illustrated by Sylvia Green, it will appeal to almost all children from ten years old upwards. And it is everything a good children's book should be—a well told and exciting story about "real" children, with a "moral" in the very best sense of the word.

The book makes a plea for tolerance—religious, racial and social—and a deeper sense of responsibility towards the animal world. I do not think that any child reading it can fail to be moved and inspired, as well as interested in the story and the information it gives about wild animals in captivity and the care of pets. I hope that Miss Freeling will give us more books like this, to help us with our task of teaching tolerance and a sense of moral responsibility to our children, in a world so often devoid of both.

M. J. D.

THE ART OF SCIENCE. By L. C. BEADLE, M.A. (Cantab).
Geoffrey Cumberlege. Oxford Univ. Press. 3s. 6d.

This is an inaugural address delivered at Makerere University College of East Africa, Kampala, Uganda, by its author on taking up the Professorship of Zoology. It is largely historical in approach and emphasizes the fact that the inclusion of a subject such as natural history in the curriculum of a university

cannot be justified solely on grounds of utility. The Greeks attempted to understand and to integrate the whole of experience, including Science in the modern sense, mathematics, the nature of man's mind and soul, and the nature of God, and the object was not primarily a desire to improve the material lot of man. The Royal Society in its early days carried on the Greek tradition and its dining club for more than two centuries has toasted "Arts and Sciences" before its parent society. The author traces the growth of much of modern science from Galileo and Newton who developed the mathematical approach, which culminated in the view of certain scientists including even Lord Kelvin, that Science is concerned only with those phenomena capable of mathematical treatment. The author aptly remarks that to set out with the conviction that Life will eventually be explained in physical or any other preconceived terms is immoral and the very negation of the spirit of Science. Whilst biologists are frequently obliged to call for the assistance of physicists, chemists and mathematicians to solve their problems, it would be a great mistake to assume that this physical method of approach, which involves the study of isolated parts of living beings, is capable of explaining the organism as a whole. The commonsense attitude of the competent amateur naturalist is still scientifically justified and it resulted in the establishment of the concept of evolution. Scientific discovery is often primarily a matter of intuition—an Art, and to get the greatest enjoyment out of life, and to gain the fullest inspiration from those things which reach us through our senses, Science must become a partner of the Arts.

E. H.

WHEN BADGERS WAKE. By EILEEN A. SOPER. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 20s.

This is the story of four years' devoted watching of a badger colony. "Devoted" because Miss Soper is never daunted by discomfort, damp, insects or winter's cold. She watched, almost nightly, the emergence of the badgers from their sets, the prodigious changing of bedding and the wild and fascinating games of the cubs. Ernest Neal, in his preface, mentions the difficulty of photographing badgers. Miss Soper has overcome this with her sketch book, and the drawings which decorate every page are a delight. She has caught these attractive animals in many typical actions and poses, making a valuable and charming record.