

when confronted with the hieroglyphics of a sister science." The present reviewer is unable to agree that the "jargon" here employed is likely to promote clear thinking, and does not believe that it will ever form the basis of a common language among all who are interested in the subject.

*Handbook for Field Geologists.* By Dr. C. W. Hayes. Third edition, revised and enlarged by Sidney Paige. Pp. xi+166. (New York: J. Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd, 1921.) 13s. 6d. net.

DR. HAYES'S manual, well bound, with rounded corners and gilt edges, is clearly intended for the pocket or the haversack. It is based on the methods adopted by the United States Geological Survey, and covers a certain amount of simple topographic surveying for ascertaining correct positions. The diagrams to illustrate forms of outcrop are small, as is necessitated by the size of the page, and we may prefer the bolder treatment given to this subject in Dr. Elles's recently published "Study of Geological Maps." Some matters, such as the description of common minerals in Appendix I., with its old-fashioned chemical formulæ, might have been left to the text-books with which the surveyor must become acquainted before he goes into the field. The directions as to the collection of the remains of fossil vertebrates and the investigation of placer deposits will rouse feelings of envy among those whose work is confined to the British Isles. But is the work of a geologist ever so confined? For those who are true geologists because they travel, Mr. Paige has provided a compact and handy guide. It points out, at any rate, on what details attention should be fixed.

G. A. J. C.

*The Psychology of Medicine.* By Dr. T. W. Mitchell. Pp. viii+187. (London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1921.) 6s. net.

THIS book is intended primarily for those who, without being students of medicine or psychology, wish to keep themselves abreast of modern thought in these subjects. The earlier chapters are devoted to a discussion of the various psychological theories, commencing with Janet's theory of dissociation and its connexion with hysteria and the hypnotic state, and then passing on to Freud's theory of repression. The rest of the book deals with the conception of the unconscious, with psycho-analysis, and with the classification, treatment, and prevention of neuroses. Psycho-analysis is described from three aspects, namely, as a method of investigation, as a doctrine of the content and process of the mind, and as a therapeutic method.

The clearness and impartiality with which Dr. Mitchell has considered conflicting views will be appreciated by the reader who requires only a general outline of modern psychology. A few notes are appended for guidance in selecting literature for further study of the subject.

*Graphical Analysis: A Text-book on Graphic Statics.* By W. S. Wolfe. Pp. xiv+374. (New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1921.) 20s. net.

MR. WOLFE offers us a detailed study of the graphical methods as used in static problems, with applications to the investigation of various types of structures. He

first sets out the ordinary theory of force and funicular polygons. The graphical processes for finding centres of gravity, moments, and moments of inertia come next, and then bending moments and shearing stresses of beams. Frameworks follow, applied to all kinds of trusses, roofs, and arches. After a chapter on moving loads on bridges we get the study of masonry piers and masonry arches as well as of reinforced concrete. A chapter on design of beams and struts, and a chapter on miscellaneous problems, complete an exhaustive account of a most important subject. There are more than 700 diagrams, all very well drawn and reproduced. It is difficult to see what advantage there can be in using A-B to designate the line AB, or A-B-C to designate the angle ABC. In view of the alarming increase in the prices lately charged for scientific books, it is a pleasure to note the excellent get-up of Mr. Wolfe's book and its moderate price.

S. B.

*The Horniman Museum: A Handbook to the Collections illustrating a Survey of the Animal Kingdom.* By H. N. Milligan. Second edition. Pp. 66. (London County Council, 1922.) 6d.

THIS is really an elementary account of the animal kingdom on the usual lines of descriptive zoology. It does not seem to refer definitely to any particular specimens placed on exhibition; but no doubt most of the forms mentioned are on view in the museum cases and serve instead of drawings. The statements are generally accurate and as precise as brevity permits. The style is clear, but assumes some familiarity with words not in the vocabulary of the general visitor, such as "retractile," "aberrant," "everted." If the class Myriapoda is retained, this is merely an instance of the "conservative attitude found convenient in a handbook to be used by the general public." To say that *norvegicus* and *rattus* are "specific names" is but to share a common error, and if the phrase "the Thero-morpha contains" is a grammatical howler, it is the only one of its kind in this book. Mr. Milligan has accomplished a difficult task with much success.

*Radioactivity and Radioactive Substances.* By Dr. J. Chadwick. (Pitman's Technical Primer Series.) Pp. xii+111. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., 1921.) 2s. 6d. net.

SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD'S words of commendation in the Foreword to this little book are well deserved. "It is a clear and accurate account of radioactive phenomena written by one who has a first-hand knowledge of the facts." "To all those who are interested in the development of our knowledge of this fascinating subject I can strongly recommend this book as a simple, concise, and accurate statement of the main facts and theories." The diagrams are numerous, and, though on a small scale, are remarkably clear. Similar volumes on other branches of modern physics would be welcome.

*The Rural Community.* By Llewellyn MacGarr. Pp. xv+239. (New York: The Macmillan Co.; London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1922.) 8s. net.

THIS book deals in a very elementary fashion with the social and economic factors affecting the agricultural worker, and its chief merit is its extreme simplicity.