

conscious processes. He takes Bergson and Freud as his directors. He follows Bergson in distinguishing two kinds of memory, but he names them reduplicative (Bergson's pure memory, the integral record of the past) and synthetic (Bergson's habit-memory). He also follows Bergson in the view that memory is an essential factor of perception. His method, on the other hand, closely follows the kind of analysis with which Freud has familiarised us in the "Traumdeutung," but unlike Freud he lays no emphasis on the sex motive, nor is he in any way obsessed with the idea of symbolism. It is a sane and useful discussion of the nature and origin of intelligence.

*The Principles of Geography, Physical and Human.*

By Dr. E. G. Skeat (Mrs. Woods). Pp. 432. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1923.) 6s. 6d. net.

DR. SKEAT has produced an attractive book, fresh in outlook, inspiring and thoroughly readable. We miss with gratitude the wearisome reiterations of the ordinary run of text-books and find the author continually turning to original sources and taking new points of view. Both matter and style commend the book and give it a place by itself. The greater part treats of the physiographical side of geography, but the concluding section gives an excellent introduction to human geography. There are many well-selected diagrams, sketch-maps, and illustrations, and a copious bibliography. The book is too advanced for most school work, but should prove valuable to teachers of geography. Its careful use could not fail to improve the teaching of the subject.

*The Contact between Minds: a Metaphysical Hypothesis.* By C. Delisle Burns. Pp. x+138. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1923.) 7s. 6d. net.

MR. BURNS has produced a very clear argument. It avoids the epistemological problem of intercourse, and the psychological problem of the genesis of knowledge, and narrows itself to the discussion of the nature of our knowledge of other minds. The traditional view that the existence of other minds is an inference is rejected, and it is held that the knowledge of them is "enjoyment" in the technical philosophical meaning of the term. Mr. Burns conceives knowledge realistically as the contemplation of objects compresent with the mind which knows itself in the contemplating. Other minds are known, he thinks, not as objects contemplated, but as our own mind contemplating. It is a thoughtful essay on a problem of deep interest.

*Readable School Chemistry: a Book for Beginners.* By J. A. Cochrane. (Bell's Natural Science Series.) Pp. x+84+8 plates. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1923.) 2s.

MR. COCHRANE'S book deals historically, and to a certain extent popularly, with the ground usually covered in a first year's course of chemistry. It contains interesting biographical details of the great founders of the science, and deals with their important researches. These are supplemented by brief notes on modern chemistry, and the book is well illustrated

with portraits. Mr. Cochrane's book should be very useful and interesting to beginners in chemistry, and its very moderate price brings it within the reach of all students. On p. 30 the name should be "Brand," and on p. 64 "Warltire."

*An Introduction to Theoretical and Applied Colloid Chemistry: "The World of Neglected Dimensions."*

By Prof. Wo. Ostwald. Authorised Translation from the Eighth German edition by Prof. M. H. Fischer. Second and enlarged American edition. Pp. xiii+266. (New York: J. Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1922.) 12s. 6d. net.

THE new American edition of Wo. Ostwald's book on colloid chemistry is a translation from the eighth German edition. The author's lecturing tour in America appears to have taught him how to present the difficult subject of colloids in its simplest and most dramatic form. The great success of the book is a tribute to the completeness of the education thus received.

*A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry.* By G. S. Newth. New and enlarged edition. Pp. xiii+772. (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1923.) 8s.

NEWTN'S text-book has been found useful for so long that it needs no description. The new edition has been revised and brought up-to-date, and will be found as clear and accurate as former editions. The sections on modern advances are very readable, and this side of the subject has not been overdone. In one or two instances the revision has perhaps not been so complete as it might have been: the long descriptions of the Leblanc process and the chamber process seem out of proportion in comparison with the very short sections on the ammonia-soda and contact processes.

*Electrical Horology.* By H. R. Langmand and A. Ball. (Lockwood's Technical Manuals.) Pp. xi+164. (London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1923.) 7s. 6d. net.

THERE are scarcely any books which give an accurate account of the progress that has been made in recent years in applying electric currents to horology. The explanations given in this work are confined mainly to the essential parts of the mechanism and the electrical and mechanical principles which they illustrate. Inventors of electric clocks who, as a rule, have only a hazy knowledge of what has been done previously, will find this book helpful.

*The Phase Rule and the Study of Heterogeneous Equilibria: an Introductory Study.* By Prof. A. C. D. Rivett. Pp. 204. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1923.) 10s. 6d. net.

PROF. RIVETT'S little book on the Phase Rule deals mainly with theory, the various types of equilibrium being set out under the headings of one, two, three and four-component systems. It is a useful type of book for a worker who wishes to make use of the Phase Rule in his own work, although less attractive to a general reader than a book dealing mainly with examples.