

cable Diseases, Laboratory, Vital Statistics, Child Hygiene, Venereal Diseases. This table is followed by a valuable table by Dr. Chapin giving the relative value or "marks" of different branches of public-health work. It will surprise some English administrators to find plumbing and nuisances credited with 20 marks out of a total of 1000, while control of nostrums is given 50 marks, educational measures 80, and anti-tuberculosis work 140. There is much to be said for this American apportionment of merit. A number of appendices give details as to industrial hygiene, the employment of children, form of report of an industrial nurse, the Workmen's Compensation Act, housing, etc.

The book can be recommended as containing a review of recent information on most branches of preventive medicine, which would be most difficult to obtain elsewhere, except by reference to many documents.

### Our Bookshelf.

*Les Phénomènes thermioniques.* Par Eugène Bloch. (Recueil des Conférences-Rapports de Documentation sur la Physique. Vol. 4, 1<sup>re</sup> Série, Conférences 9, 10. Édité par la Société *Journal de Physique*.) Pp. 111. (Paris: Les Presses universitaires de France, 1923.) 10 francs.

ELECTRIC conductivity and other effects produced in the neighbourhood of hot bodies are generally called "thermionic" phenomena. The author gives an interesting and clear account of several of the laws in connexion with effects that have recently been discovered by O. W. Richardson and others. In spite of the great progress that has been made, there is no indication that this mine of research is approaching exhaustion. New practical applications are being continually found. Thermionic valves are now being made by hundreds of thousands for use in radio communication, radiography (X-ray work), and for rectifying alternating currents. Notwithstanding the great practical use that is made of thermionic phenomena, we are still far from seeing how they explain contact difference theories or thermo-electricity. In particular, the theory of thermionic emission in gases gives rise to great difficulties. We have still to explain many apparent experimental contradictions. The serious study of ionisation potentials and of resonance founded on thermionic emissions has barely begun. As time elapses the theoretical field becomes more complex, but the possibilities of valuable discoveries become greater.

*The Outline of the World To-Day.* Edited by Sir Harry Johnston and Dr. L. Haden Guest. (To be completed in about 24 fortnightly parts.) Part 1. Pp. 40. (London: George Newnes, Ltd., 1923.) 1s. 2d. net.

THERE should be a demand for a work of this nature, which aims at giving "a clear and definite impression of the immense variety of the life and romance, the natural beauties and treasures, of other lands." The first issue contains the greater part of the section dealing with France, and is copiously illustrated with well-chosen photographs, colour plates, and coloured maps by Bartholomew. The letterpress is vivid, accurate,

and sufficiently critical to give it value, but there is little attempt to describe or explain the scenery, and the maps have the defect of showing no physical features. Some attention to physical geography would not be amiss. There is no indication of the arrangement of the work except that it will "concentrate on the interesting side of nations and their lives, dealing with mankind at home . . . their joys and pleasures, their sports, their pageants, and their ideals." The authors of the various articles are not stated, but the names of the editors are sufficient guarantee that high authorities will be chosen. So far as can be judged from the first number, the work should prove of value in spreading a knowledge of the ways of other nations and encouraging an understanding of their ideals and ambitions.

*The Banyankole: the Second Part of the Report of the Mackie Ethnological Expedition to Central Africa.* By the Rev. John Roscoe. Pp. xii + 176 + 31 plates. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1923.) 15s. net.

IN the second volume of the report of the Mackie Ethnological Expedition to Central Africa, Mr. Roscoe again deals with an immigrant nomadic pastoral people, ruling an earlier, or original, agricultural group. The Bahuma belong to the same stock as the neighbouring Baganda and Bakitara, but represent an earlier settlement in the Lake region. They are even more strict than the Bakitara in the observance of milk customs, and owing to their repugnance to intermarriage with their serfs, who lived on vegetable food, they are racially purer than most pastoral peoples of this area. Apart from the description of the ritual of the milk, which necessarily occupies a position in the book commensurate with its prominence in the life of the people, Mr. Roscoe's minute account of the Banyankole is a piece of work the value of which to the ethnologist it is difficult to overestimate. Not only is the culture he describes rapidly passing away, but also it embodies—as for example in its totemic system and belief in the reincarnation of members of the royal family in the forms of various animals—elements which are of great importance in the study of the development of custom and belief.

*The Unconscious Mind: a Psycho-Analytical Survey.* By Dr. S. Herbert. Pp. vii + 230. (London: A. and C. Black, Ltd., 1923.) 6s. net.

THE output of psycho-analytic literature is always on the increase. This volume is an attempt to give a systematic account of the Unconscious on Freudian lines; and it follows the usual plan upon which such works are written, containing considerable illustration of theory from case-histories, examples of myth, wit, art, and the like. There is a good chapter on "Theories of the Unconscious," in which the leading views are stated and criticised with—naturally enough—a strong Freudian bias. On the whole, "The Unconscious Mind" is a simple and straightforward presentation (so far as the subject-matter permits of simplicity and straightforwardness) of the doctrine of the Viennese school; and can be recommended for the literary form of its presentation as well as for being—what it claims to be—"a general outline of our knowledge of the unconscious, as hitherto ascertained."