

of comparative vertical sections depicting stratal sequences in different areas is included and helps considerably in the visualisation of underground conditions. Considering the size and comprehensive nature of this volume, the price is remarkably modest, and a wide circulation should ensue.

*Ethnographical Studies in Celebes.* By Dr. Walter Kaudern. Results of the Author's Expedition to Celebes, 1917-1920. Vol. 3: *Musical Instruments in Celebes.* Pp. xiii + 322. (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1927.) 20s. net.

THE third instalment of Dr. Kaudern's reports on his ethnographical expedition to Celebes in 1917-1920 deals with the musical instruments of the island as a whole, although the original intention was to deal with those of the Toradja. As so frequently happens, however, he found that the study of distribution of the instruments used by these tribes only lacked completeness without a study of all the groups. His own collection of instruments was large—the list given here runs to several pages—but it was in itself insufficient for his purpose. In drawing upon the material in several museums, the data of provenance, etc., were at times inadequate, and to this extent, as he himself confesses, from the absence of his own personal observation, there is necessarily sometimes a lack of precision in the information available.

The musical instruments are classified according to construction into idiophones, some of which are not truly instruments at all, being merely devices for producing a rattling sound devoid of rhythm, membranophones, cordophones, and ausphones. Several of the instruments have been introduced from outside; the bamboo flute of the schoolboy band mentioned by the author, for example, is of the common transverse form, which is not a native type. At one time there was a rule that certain instruments could be played only by certain people at certain times, but this has now died out. Dr. Kaudern's valuable study of a little known subject is very fully illustrated—a matter of the greatest importance in any work on musical instruments.

*Mathematical Geography.* By Prof. A. H. Jameson and Prof. M. T. M. Ormsby. Vol. 1: *Elementary Surveying and Map Projection.* Pp. ix + 154. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., 1927.) 5s. net.

ALTHOUGH the subjects of field-work, surveying, and map projections are intimately associated, books have been devoted previously to one or two of these sections only. The study of map projections has aroused considerable interest recently, and now we are given a book which covers the whole of this work in broad outline.

The book is in two portions, which relate respectively to surveying and projections. In the former part, the three methods, chain, plane-table, and compass, together with relevant matters, are treated with clearness. One noteworthy feature which strikes the reader is the detailed description of the apparatus and of the method of its use.

In the second part the small space is utilised fully. Although all the cases, equatorial, polar, and oblique, of the projections could not be treated separately, the commonly used projections are described, their uses are considered with examples, and the student is introduced to their constructions.

The authors have wisely, though perhaps a trifle harshly, warned students against imagining projections by means of a spot of light (p. 99). Thus errors due to facile conceptions will be avoided.

The work will be welcomed by geographers for its scope and clarity, and, moreover, with the exercises appended, will prove useful to all who are interested or concerned with this subject.

J. ELING COLECLOUGH.

*Problems in Psychopathology.* By Dr. T. W. Mitchell. (International Library of Psychology, Philosophy, and Scientific Method.) Pp. v + 190. (London: Kegan Paul and Co., Ltd.; New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., 1927.) 9s. net.

THE editor of the *British Journal of Medical Psychology* is a whole-hearted Freudian and does Freud justice. He shows how the study of hypnotism and hysteria in the late nineteenth century resulted in the development by Freud of his theory of psycho-analysis. He discusses very clearly the theory of the libido and Freud's conception of the Ego, the Super Ego, and the Id. Freud's views on the instincts are of course more or less unique, and the author, although critical, treats him fairly. In the chapter on the neuroses, he presents us with Freud's view that the repressed libido finds outlet through condensation and displacement, distortion, and disguise in neurotic symptoms. In his concluding chapter he points out in no uncertain manner that neither Jung nor Adler can be in any way considered as psychoanalysts. When Dr. Mitchell writes anything we expect a brilliant effort, and we are not disappointed in this series of lectures.

*American Game Shooting.* By Capt. Paul A. Curtis. Pp. xvi + 279 + 15 plates. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1927.) n.p.

CAPTAIN CURTIS writes with twenty years' experience of game shooting in the United States and Canada. He admits that he is not a naturalist, but all the same he has studied closely the habits of various animals. Many naturalists might read his chapters with interest if every study of the ways of the animals were not an introduction to the best means of killing it. He deplores the decrease in wild life in America, and believes that big-game hunting in the United States is practically over; he estimates that, outside zoological gardens and the Yellowstone Park, there are only 250 grizzly bears in the United States. The author disparages indiscriminate slaughter, but the destruction of the game is surely in some measure due to the sport of hunting, of which he is so keen an advocate. He cannot expect every hunter to be so careful as he is not to overdo the sport. His own enthusiasm must contribute to the end which he deplors.