

monadistic? If monadistic, how are the monads related to one another and to God? And, is the unity of knowing and being such that there can be only one ultimate subject of every judgment to which all predication refers?

The first symposium in the volume, "Are physical, biological, and psychological categories irreducible?" is of much narrower range, but of very wide and practical interest from the point of view of scientific method. Dr. J. S. Haldane, in the opening paper, makes a powerful appeal to his special experimental work on the physiology of breathing, and also to his experiments on bleeding and on the action of the kidneys, as conclusively proving the inadequacy of the ordinary mechanistic explanation. His contention is that in vital phenomena the investigation must proceed from function to structure, and never *vice versa*. He rejects the neo-vitalist hypothesis equally with the mechanistic, and proposes a principle which he suggests may be named "organicism," but is really the philosophical principle of personality. The activity of life consists in the maintenance of a normal or constant equilibrium in a continuously disturbing environment, and an organism is a system of interconnected normals. The thesis is criticised from somewhat different points of view in the papers of Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, Dr. Chalmers-Mitchell, and Prof. Hobhouse, but Dr. Haldane is able to claim in his reply that on essential points there is general agreement.

The two symposia have been reprinted from the Aristotelian Society's Proceedings. They cannot fail to be welcome to a great number of students in the convenient form of this independent volume.

OUR BOOKSHELF.

The Science of Labour and its Organisation. By Dr. Josefa Ioteyko. (Efficiency Books.) Pp. viii + 199. (London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1919.) Price 3s. 6d. net.

IN this little book Dr. Ioteyko treats of the human motor and the measurement of industrial fatigue, scientific management, measurement of aptitudes, anthropological comparison of the sexes from the point of view of strength and endurance, alimentation and work, re-education of the left hand for the mutilated, and Belgian methods of technical education and the University of Labour.

The earlier part of the book consists largely of material gleaned from different authors, and not always very skilfully strung together. Much important work remains unnoticed, and the treatment, as a whole, is inadequate. If the intention was to write an elementary book for the use of beginners, a different style and simpler language might well have been employed. If it was to produce a volume useful to those already acquainted with the subject, a more exhaustive treatment would have been suitable.

The need has passed for small books written merely to attract attention to the importance of

the matter. The study of the organisation of labour is entering on a new phase, and requires a new treatment. There are persons sufficiently learned in the subject to assume the rôle of teachers, and it is to be hoped they will soon find time to make the learning they possess available for all those who desire to pursue the matter in the light of modern knowledge.

This book is one of Messrs. Routledge's "Efficiency" series, and we naturally looked for internal evidence of efficiency in it, but we must confess to some disappointment at the occasional use of words to express an English idea whereby the meaning is obscured. For instance, on p. 55, where it is stated that "a man should be required to load during a strictly defined time," a completely wrong idea is given of Taylor's meaning.

Typographical errors are met with frequently, and, though these may perhaps be viewed leniently in existing circumstances, one cannot help feeling that the exercise of a little care would have led to their elimination.

For the rest, the book is evidence of the interest that is taken in an important subject, and we welcome it accordingly.

Army Gardens in France, Belgium, and Occupied German Territory. Their Making and Management, with Plans and Directions suited to the Garden Service of the British and American Expeditionary Forces. By Georges Truffaut, with the collaboration of Helen Colt. Pp. 65. (Versailles: Œuvre des Pépinières Nationales du Touring-Club de France, 1919.)

THIS booklet, which has been drawn up by M. Georges Truffaut, Director-General of Army Gardens on the French Front, is a very interesting record of a remarkable piece of work, which has been of immense service to the armies in France. During the past two years 7000 vegetable gardens have been established in the actual war zone behind the French front, and, in addition, large national nurseries for vegetable plants have been formed at Versailles. Fifty-six other nurseries for raising seedling vegetables for gardens near the front have also been established, and during 1918 some 200,000,000 seedling vegetables were distributed. Tables of vegetable rationing and full details of the cultivation and cropping of the gardens are given, also particulars as to the arrangement of the gardens, manuring, and other cultural matters.

The value of the publication is heightened by the illustrations of the huge nursery of about 70 acres at Versailles, of some of the smaller nurseries at Champigneulle and Baccarat, and of some of the Army gardens. A list of the vegetables suitable for cultivation, with their seasons and other particulars, is given, and also plans for the planting of a given area of ground.

Though, happily, the immediate military need of the gardens and nurseries has come to an end, the results achieved are by no means lost, as the work done by M. Truffaut and his staff should have far-reaching effects not only in France, but also in this country.