composed in a scientific and practical style, and the volume is evidence of the really good work which the Institution may be expected to do in future in the interests of chemical engineering.

Physische Meereskunde. Von Prof. Dr. Gerhard Schott. (Sammlung Göschen Nr. 112.) Dritte, umgearbeitete Auflage. Pp. 155. (Berlin und Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter und Co., 1924.) 1.25 gold marks.

THIS is a very small book. but the amount of information that it contains is extraordinarily great. The author does not discuss the whole subject from a general point of view so much as give a concise exposition of each section of physical oceanography, together with the methods employed in obtaining the data.

The book is divided into three sections. The first deals with the ocean as a whole; the depth and character of the sea-bottom are discussed, and its general morphology in relation to the land is described. Section 2 deals with the properties of sea-water, and is divided into subsections on the physics and chemistry of sea-water, on the distribution of temperature in the sea, and on the ice found in the sea. The last section describes the various kinds of movement occurring in sea-water. The theory of wave motion in the sea is discussed in a very interesting manner. The last two chapters on the tides and on the ocean currents are rather disjointed, because the facts are first set out by themselves and their explanation is given afterwards in the form of explanatory paragraphs.

Organic Syntheses: an Annual Publication of Satisfactory Methods for the Preparation of Organic Chemicals. Vol. 3. H. T. Clarke, Editor-in-Chief. Pp. v+104. (New York: J. Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1923.) 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

VOL. 3 of this series fully attains the high standard reached in the two previous volumes. The preparations described are models of careful work and explicit detail. For the use of students the book is excellent, though the quantities employed in the preparations are somewhat large, and changes in these quantities sometimes imply considerable alteration in the other experimental details, as the reviewer found in the preparation of allyl alcohol (vol. 1, 15-19).

The chief purpose of the series is to place on record certain well-tried and proven methods of preparing intermediate compounds used in research and technical work, and the volumes so far produced justify the work of the contributors. It seems a pity that more contributors have not added to these volumes some of the many methods of preparing products necessary for the prosecution of research which have been improved in their laboratories but are not generally known.

The method of indexing is novel and should prove useful. L. C. N.

Amurath to Amurath. By Gertrude Lowthian Bell. Second edition. Pp. xvii+370+105 plates. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1924.) 21*s.* net.

A SECOND edition of Miss Bell's account of her journey from Aleppo to Baghdad, and thence to Konia, is very welcome; for surely "Amurath to Amurath" deserves to rank with the best of travel books. Miss Bell's keen observation, penetrating judgment, and profound archæological knowledge, which are combined with a gift of graphic narrative, are here perhaps at their best. She is equally at home in describing an ancient Mesopotamian site and in recording the gossip of the bazaar. Her thumb-nail sketches of the people she met are vivid and compact with an imaginative insight into the soul of the Eastern races. As this book was first published in 1911, soon after the uprising of the Committee of Union and Progress and the advent to power of the young Turk, its political interest, when read in the light of subsequent events, scarcely need be emphasised.

A Handbook of Telephone Circuit Diagrams: with Explanations. By John M. Heath. Pp. x+279. (London: McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 1924.) 12*s.* 6*d.* net.

To any one who desires to acquire a good practical knowledge of the art of telephony we can recommend this book. In order to get the full benefit from it, however, he should first study a good elementary treatise on the subject. Every telephonist has to spend much time and study in puzzling out the various wiring diagrams of the different units in a telephone system. In this book the circuit diagrams are the predominating feature. They are arranged in a logical and progressive manner, following generally the historical development of the art. Having once understood the diagrams of the component parts, it is easy to understand the wiring diagrams as a whole. The symbols are well chosen and a study of the circuit diagrams will give the necessary complementary knowledge to that given in text-books.

Evolution, Knowledge and Revelation: Being the Hulsean Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1923–24. By the Rev. Stewart A. McDowall. Pp. xviii+118. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1924.) 6*s.* net.

THOUGH dealing with problems of religion and philosophy, and leaning entirely to an extreme form of metaphysical idealism, this little book, consisting of four lectures, is thoroughly scientific in spirit and in method. The lectures aim, the author tells us, at establishing a theory of knowledge based on the facts of evolution and in sympathy with the spiritual interpretation of Nature by the best metaphysical systems. Though necessarily slight, the book is never dull.

Economic Geography. By Prof. R. H. Whitbeck and Prof. V. C. Finch. Pp. x+558. (London: McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 1924.) 17*s.* 6*d.* net.

PROFS. WHITBECK and FINCH'S volume is a well-written text-book on orthodox lines, which result in the field of economic geography being somewhat restricted. The United States and Canada are treated very fully as one economic unit, followed by a summary of Canada. These chapters contain much useful material, but the rest of the world, with the exception of Central and South America, receives too brief a treatment for the book to prove acceptable on the eastern side of the Atlantic. The sketch maps and diagrams are instructive, and there are bibliographical references.