

lessly prove of service in Canada as well as in the United States, and, it may be added, a considerable number of references to the literature of Canadian economic entomology are included. A. D. I.

*Phototopography: a Practical Manual of Photographic Surveying Methods.* By Arthur Lovat Higgins. Pp. xv + 130 + 9 plates. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1926.) 6s.

THIS book describes, clearly and concisely, the theory and practice of ground photo-surveying. Surveys carried out by this method suffer from two serious disadvantages. There will always be some 'dead ground' which has not been surveyed, and plotting a map from photographs is such a long and complicated process that the time gained in the field is usually lost in the office. The plotting and drawing are much simplified by the use of a stereoplanigraph, but this machine is very expensive, and few survey establishments can afford to purchase it.

Ground photographs have been used for the surveys of mountainous areas in Canada, but the method has not hitherto been employed in other parts of the British Empire. A photographic survey of Kashmir will be carried out by the Survey of India this year, and the most modern instruments and methods will be thoroughly tested. Future developments will depend upon the experience gained in Kashmir. Meanwhile, this book can be recommended to all who are interested in the subject. The stereoplanigraph is not described in detail. For this a separate volume would have been required, for the instrument is as complicated as it is expensive.

It is to be hoped that as the methods develop some simplification of the technical terms may be found possible, and that words such as 'stereophototopography' may be allowed to die a natural death.

*Psyche: the Cult of Souls and Belief in Immortality among the Greeks.* By Erwin Rohde. Translated from the eighth edition by W. B. Hillis. (International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method.) Pp. xvi + 626. (London: Kegan Paul and Co., Ltd.; New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., Ltd., 1925.) 25s. net.

ROHDE'S "Psyche" marked a turning-point in the study of comparative religion when it first appeared in 1893; it has become a classic, and has been through eight German editions without change since the premature death of the author in the interval between the second and the third. Now it appears in a carefully translated English version, with the notes transferred to the end of each chapter, and the appendices to the end of the volume; a practice deplored by Rohde himself, but a great improvement in a book which appeals quite as much to the 'general reader' as to the specialist.

The translator has done another considerable service in revising the whole of the references to ancient authors, whom Rohde used to cite from the edition nearest his hand as he wrote. Only one other thing he might have done with advantage, namely, to record the pagination of the first German edition, by which Rohde's earlier critics quoted him. How convenient this is, in a book of this sort, those who have used the

later German editions know. Rohde's chapters are long, and not divided into sections. But the main thing is to have an English version of Rohde's work at all, and it should be widely appreciated.

*Lehrbuch der Pflanzenphysiologie.* Von Prof. Dr. S. Kostytschew. Erster Band: *Chemische Physiologie.* Pp. vii + 567. (Berlin: Julius Springer, 1926.) 27 gold marks.

THIS first volume of a new plant physiology, hailing from Leningrad, is of quite exceptional interest. The citation of literature is exceedingly full and complete, and in many cases the references to Russian literature deal with work which is very little known in Great Britain. Thus Russian work upon the colourless chromogen, leucophyll, said to precede chlorophyll during development in the dark, and Russian work upon the nutrition of flowering plants when grown under sterile soil conditions, is somewhat fully referred to. This first volume, recognising that the modern botanist requires a critical chemical equipment, deals with the processes of metabolism from a chemical point of view and commences with an introductory chapter upon the fundamental chemical questions involved in interpretations of plant physiology.

In the second volume, problems of the entrance and translocation of solvents and solutes are to be dealt with, together with problems of growth and plant movements, and also tissue differentiation and correlations.

*The Physiology of Plants: the Principles of Food Production.* By Prof. G. J. Peirce. Pp. x + 363. (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1926.) 3 dollars.

THIS is a somewhat discursive treatment of some of the main problems of plant physiology, particularly nutrition, water movement, respiration, and irritability. These problems are handled more fully than they would be in an elementary text; on the other hand, neither the necessary physics and chemistry, nor the essential physiological considerations, can be said to be handled thoroughly, whilst there is considerable repetition arising from the discursive nature of the book. Many readers may find the author's viewpoint interesting, however, even when he is traversing familiar ground. Thus the human and industrial contacts of plant physiology are often emphasised, and a considerable amount of recent work is discussed from an individual and, to some extent, a critical point of view.

*Laundry Chemistry: a Short Handbook on the Chemistry of Laundry Materials and Methods.* By A. Harvey. (Lockwood's Manuals.) Pp. viii + 116. (London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1926.) 4s. net.

THIS book contains brief accounts of those parts of chemistry which are involved in laundering processes, with a short introduction to elementary chemistry. Much of the information is otherwise obtainable only in large treatises or dictionaries, and it is undoubtedly useful and convenient to have it collected in a small manual of this kind. The information is accurate and up-to-date. The book is well printed, and should prove useful to students and those engaged in laundering. The author has evidently an excellent practical knowledge of the subject.