

are able to read English well enough to understand the explanations of a technical book, and it is unnecessary for them to resort to translations. Especially is it so with a book on mathematics. Moreover, the reading of foreign books in the languages of the originals is to be encouraged, as later on it will be necessary for many of them to read original papers in foreign languages as well as in Japanese.

Nevertheless, the present translation will be very welcome to students who cannot go through a systematic course of study, either of their special subject or of the language in which that special subject is written. Furthermore, in the present translation are included various important alterations and corrections due to Prof. Carslaw, thus rendering the translation more up-to-date than the original work.

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*The Magneto Manual.* By H. R. Langman. (Lockwood's Manuals.) Pp. x + 221. (London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1927.) 7s. 6d. net.

In practically every motor-car the ignition of the explosive mixture is effected by means of an electric spark produced by a small generating device called a magneto. During recent years considerable advances have been made in the design of these generators, and they are now thoroughly trustworthy. It is advisable, however, that every driver of a car should have some knowledge of the timing and setting of magnetos and of their necessary adjustments. He will find much that is useful to him in this book. Luckily, the permanent magnets of magnetos now normally retain their magnetic properties for many years. This is due mainly to the great advances that have been made in the manufacture of magnetic steels and to improved methods of magnetising them.

Heat and vibration, however, have a demagnetising effect even on the best magnets. It sometimes happens, therefore, that the magnet becomes weak and the functioning of the device becomes uncertain. The pull of the magnet can be easily tested by placing a soft iron keeper across the poles and by means of a spring balance measuring the pull required to displace it. A good-sized magnet when new can easily support a weight of at least sixteen pounds. The author gives some useful and convenient methods of testing and remagnetising the particular type of magnetos used in Ford cars, many of which are running in Great Britain. A list of questions is given at the end of the book, and this will enable the student to test his knowledge.

*Land Tenure and Agricultural Production in the Tropics (being a Discussion on the Influence of the Land Policy on Development in Tropical Countries).* By Dr. H. Martin Leake. Pp. ix + 139. (Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, Ltd., 1927.) 7s. 6d. net.

DR. LEAKE has had practical experience of tropical agriculture as Director of Agriculture in India and as Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical

Agriculture in Trinidad. In discussing these vital problems, therefore, he has a first-hand knowledge of the facts in certain areas. It must not be thought, however, that he takes a restricted view of the subject, and while he recognises the importance of local knowledge of conditions, and has been at pains to make himself acquainted with these conditions, he argues on lines which aim at elucidating general principles modifiable in their application to specific cases.

How far Dr. Leake has been successful may perhaps best be judged from his very valuable and suggestive appendix on land tenure in tropical Africa, which is reprinted from the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*. He there suggests a triple partnership which would seem to merit a trial, though the position which is assigned to the chief is perhaps open to question. It is also doubtful how far it would be generally applicable even in East Africa, where it would seem best adapted to conditions among certain tribes only. With Dr. Leake's plea for increased agricultural education, his readers will find themselves in hearty agreement.

*Psychology and the Soldier.* By F. C. Bartlett. Pp. viii + 224. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1927.) 7s. 6d. net.

It is a difficult matter to discuss the practical application of psychology in a manner that appeals to the novice without offending the expert, but in this book Mr. Bartlett has succeeded admirably. Although he addresses himself primarily to the student of military affairs, his discussion is also of interest to the general reader. Problems of mental and physical fitness, tests for general ability and for special aptitudes, the effects of practice, the study of fatigue, and allied topics, are discussed simply and with appropriate illustrative detail. The sections dealing with leadership, discipline, and morale, and with the mental disorders of warfare, are, however, more attractive because more expressive of the author himself. Such a combination of sound psychology and simple exposition deserves a larger audience than the students to whom it was originally addressed.

*An Introduction to Psychology.* By Prof. John J. B. Morgan and Prof. A. R. Gilliland. Pp. xi + 319. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1927.) 7s. net.

THE suggestion that courses in elementary psychology to high school pupils will be of value is decidedly novel, but, when we consider the character of American high schools, not so ill-advised as might at first sight appear. In this text-book the authors have aimed at giving concrete expression to the idea. The work has been efficiently done and the book will doubtless meet the needs of those who require a formal text for class purposes. Interest in the 'parlour tricks' of experimental psychology is of course easily secured, and the authors have not overlooked this. The usual topics, such as the nervous system, habit, sensations, attention, learning, memory, etc., are included, but the treatment is very simple and is concerned chiefly with facts. Questions and references are given at the end of each chapter.