

*Lehrbuch der Protozoenkunde : eine Darstellung der Naturgeschichte der Protozoen, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der parasitischen und pathogenen Formen.* Begründet von Franz Doflein. Neubearbeitet von Prof. Dr. Eduard Reichenow. Fünfte Auflage. Teil 1: *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Protozoen.* Pp. iv + 436. Teil 2: *Spezielle Naturgeschichte der Protozoen.* Hälfte 1: *Mastigophoren und Rhizopoden.* Pp. iv + 439-864. (Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1927-1928.) Teil 1, 21 gold marks; Teil 2, 22 gold marks.

DOFLEIN'S text-book of Protista has been for many years the classical volume for students of protozoa. Owing to the number of recent contributions to the literature of this subject, the last edition published in 1916 rapidly became out-of-date. The new volume, of which the first two parts have appeared rearranged and edited by Prof. Eduard Reichenow, is therefore a welcome production. In the main it follows the lines laid down in the fourth edition, but new sections have been introduced, such as a brief account of the comparatively new subject of soil protozoology. The first part ends with an account of the physiology of protozoa, and it is unfortunate that, in common with so many other modern text-books, this aspect of the subject receives rather scanty attention. In Part 2 the various groups of protozoa are considered, taking the reader to the beginning of the Sporozoa group. The present volumes maintain the high standard set by the late Prof. Doflein, and will be an indispensable part of any zoology library.

*Air Ministry: Meteorological Office. The Observatories' Year Book, 1926: comprising the Meteorological and Geophysical Results obtained from Autographic Records and Eye Observations at the Observatories at Lerwick, Aberdeen, Eskdalemuir, Cahirciveen (Valencia Observatory), and Richmond (Kew Observatory), and the Results of Soundings of the Upper Atmosphere by means of Registering Balloons.* (M.O. 304.) Published by the Authority of the Meteorological Committee. Pp. 411. (London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1928.) 63s. net.

THE OBSERVATORIES' Year Book for 1926 has followed that for 1925 at an interval of 9½ months, indicating progress towards the desirable goal of the issue of each year's observations during the following year. The volume is enlarged by about forty pages by the inclusion, for the first time, of hourly magnetic data from Lerwick, the most northerly British observatory (60° 8' N.). In going from the Abinger magnetic observatory (the results for which are published in the Greenwich volumes) to Eskdalemuir, 4° to the north, there is a transition towards more disturbed conditions, but the increase of disturbance in going 5° farther north still, to Lerwick, is much greater. The immense mass of meteorological and geophysical data recorded in these volumes with such convenient uniformity provides material not only for present researches, but will also almost certainly prove of use in ways yet unthought of to future generations.

*Orcharding.* By V. R. Gardner, F. C. Bradford and H. D. Hooker. (McGraw-Hill Publications in the Agricultural and Botanical Sciences.) Pp. xi + 311. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.; London: McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 1927.) 15s. net.

THIS volume marks a definite attempt to fill the gap which exists between the practical considerations which govern the growing of fruit trees and the fundamental principles upon which such practice is founded. Scientific explanations are suggested for many of the problems which beset the grower, as, for example, the biennial fruiting habit of the majority of apples. Under questions of growth and nutrition, that of the carbohydrate supply of the tree is specially dealt with, as being of much importance in relation to the production and quality of the fruit.

Quality is becoming of increasing importance with increasing competition, and in consequence greater attention is necessary to keep fruit trees free from insect and fungus pests, chiefly by means of various types of spray. Appropriate marketing includes grading, attractive packing, careful transport with refrigeration if necessary, and the best choice of locality and salesmen, and due attention to all these details is essential for success and profit in fruit-growing on a commercial scale.

*A B C of Adler's Psychology.* By Philippe Mairet. Pp. 116. (London: Kegan Paul and Co., Ltd., 1928.) 3s. 6d. net.

AN excellent book. Adler's individual psychology makes an appeal to those people who do not like to accept the more extreme views of Freud, Jung, or Stekel, but still feel the need of a practical psychology to explain many of the mal-adaptations and neurotic features of the individual. In this short summary, Mairet has made a very satisfactory presentation. The author briefly traces the development of modern psychological ideas, and shows how Adler was led from his wide experience as a physician to build up his theory of inferiority and the individuals striving for superiority. Throughout the book there is a sound emphasis on the importance of individual psychology to the social, religious, and educational aspects of the community.

*Man: What? Whence? Whither? or, The Faith that is in Me.* By Capt. R. C. T. Evans. Fourth edition. Pp. viii + 218 + 11. (Chatham: Parrett and Neves, Ltd., 1928.) 2s. 6d.

THOSE who like a book to deal with a wide range of topics will be well satisfied with Capt. Evans's encyclopædic little volume. It deals with free-will, conscience, suffering, reincarnation, prayer and miracle, the flood, psychical phenomena, sacraments, the Trinity, and so on. The sincerity and earnestness of the writer are transparent, and as arousing reflection his work should prove valuable to many readers. It is intended primarily for those who are troubled by the apparent antagonism between religion and science, "in the hope that what comforted me may comfort them." The book is fertile in argument and contains much ingenious speculation.

J. C. H.