

excess, the length of 1' arcs of parallels to 0.01 mm., and, to 1 mm., the lengths of meridian arcs from the equator to each minute of latitude.

*Physik: ein Lehrbuch für Studierende an den Universitäten und technischen Hochschulen.* Von Prof. Wilhelm H. Westphal. Pp. xvi + 536. (Berlin: Julius Springer, 1928.) 18 gold marks.

PROF. WESTPHAL'S book is intended to be an elementary outline of physics, based upon our modern views of the structure of matter, and it is obviously based upon considerable teaching experience. It deals mainly with what we should term rather advanced intermediate physics, and the author introduces sections on entropy, the Nernst heat theorem, the electron theory of conduction, the ratio of the electrical units, thermomagnetic phenomena, the Zeeman effect and black body radiation, which are not usually found in English intermediate text-books of physics. The chapters on the quantum theory and the theory of matter and on the theory of relativity would certainly not be found in English intermediate text-books. These chapters are, of course, designed for beginners, and the former chapter even includes sections on wave mechanics and on the recent work of Sommerfeld on the electron theory of metals. The book is exceedingly well written and well illustrated. It is a book which a teacher may well recommend to an advanced intermediate student who wishes to study German.

*The Science of Flight: Aeroplanes, Seaplanes and Aero Engines.* By Capt. P. H. Sumner. Pp. xv + 292. (London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1928.) 25s. net.

Two years ago, Capt. Sumner published the first of his two volumes on "The Science of Flight and its Practical Application", in which he confined his attention to the development of airships and kite balloons, the scientific principles involved, and the construction and equipment of such machines. This second volume completes the review of the subject, and though his descriptions refer almost entirely to work done in Great Britain, there is a short historical chapter dealing with the early work of Lilienthal, Langley, Orville and Wilbur Wright, and other pioneers, and also with some of the memorable flights of recent years.

One chapter is devoted to the principles of aerodynamics, another to the airscrew, another to the general construction of aircraft, and a fourth to aeronautical instruments. A chapter on petrol engines in general is followed by descriptions and particulars of such famous engines as the Bristol Jupiter, the series of Armstrong Siddeley engines, the Napier Lion engine, the Rolls Royce and other engines, and the dimensions and performances of many well-known machines are included.

*The People of the Twilight.* By Diamond Jenness. Pp. x + 247 + 16 plates. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1928.) 12s. 6d. net.

MR. JENNESS, as a member of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-18, spent two years with the Eskimo around Coronation Gulf. His headquarters

were Bernard Harbour, and he made long visits to the little-known trade station in the south-west of Victoria Island. In these visits he cut himself off from the habits of the white man and lived the life of the Eskimo. The result is one of the most intimate studies of Eskimo habits and ways of life that has yet been published. He writes well, with sympathy for his friends and a real understanding of their problems. Although the book is meant for popular reading, it is one of the most valuable works on Eskimo life that has yet appeared. It adds much also to our knowledge of the natural history of the Canadian Arctic.

*Einleitung in die Mengenlehre.* Von Prof. Dr. Adolf Fraenkel. (Die Grundlehren der mathematischen Wissenschaften in Einzeldarstellungen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Anwendungsgebiete, herausgegeben von R. Courant, Band 9.) Dritte umgearbeitete und stark erweiterte Auflage. Pp. xiv + 424. (Berlin: Julius Springer, 1928.) 22.60 gold marks.

THE theory of aggregates is a very difficult subject, on the border line between mathematics and philosophy, and many questions of the first importance are still unsettled. Indeed, it may be said that the subject is more unsettled now than when Prof. Fraenkel first published his book (1919). In this, the third edition, revised and considerably enlarged, he has endeavoured to give an impartial account of different views, including those of Russell and Whitehead, which until recently have been too little known in Germany. Finally, the author sums up and gives his own personal views, but modestly mentions that these may have to be modified in the near future. Prof. Fraenkel's book appears to be one of the clearest expositions available of an extremely abstract branch of science.

H. T. H. P.

*Feelings and Emotions: the Wittenberg Symposium.* By Alfred Adler, F. Aveling, Vladimir M. Bekhterev, Madison Bentley, G. S. Brett, Karl Bühler, Walter B. Cannon, Harvey A. Carr, Ed. Claparède, Knight Dunlap, Robert H. Gault, D. Werner Gruehn, L. B. Hoisington, D. T. Howard, Erich Jaensch, Pierre Janet, Joseph Jastrow, Carl Jørgensen, David Katz, F. Kiesow, F. Krueger, Herbert S. Langfeld, William McDougall, Henri Piéron, W. B. Pillsbury, Morton Prince, Carl E. Seashore, Charles E. Spearman, Wilhelm Stern, George M. Stratton, John S. Terry, Margaret F. Washburn, Albert P. Weiss, Robert S. Woodworth. Edited by Martin L. Reymert. (The International University Series in Psychology.) Pp. xvi + 453. (Worcester, Mass.: Clark University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1928.) 28s. net.

THIS volume forms a handy means of reference to some of the more characteristic views of several distinguished psychologists. The papers, thirty-four in number, were delivered during a period of four days in the October of 1927 on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Psychological Laboratory at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.