

together with lists of all the reference collections and of the new genera and species described in the *Transactions*. Fourteen bibliographical sketches of the old worthies associated with the development of the Society form an attractive addition. The membership of the Society has never been greater than it is at the present time, and though, like many other institutions that support museums, it has frequently been faced with grave financial difficulties, these have always been overcome, and a great tradition of public service and scientific responsibility has been developed.

The book is well printed and beautifully illustrated, and is a worthy monument to the vitality of the Society and the industry of the author.

*Geologische Karte der Erde.* Von Franz Beyschlag. Bearbeitet mit Unterstützung durch die Preussische Geologische Landesanstalt. 1:15,000,000. Lieferung 1, enthaltend die Blätter 1, 2, 3, 4. (Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger, 1929.) Subskriptionspreis der vollständigen Karte, 150 g.m.

A SATISFACTORY geological map of the world is of so much help that we turn with interest to the first four sheets of this map, which is being prepared for the Prussian Geological Survey by Prof. Beyschlag and edited by Dr. W. Schriel. The map will consist of twelve sheets. The first section consists of the four northern sheets, which include Europe, northern Asia, and Canada, and the northern parts of the United States. The scale is 1:15,000,000, so that the map gives only a general survey of the main geological divisions. The colouring is clear and the primary geological structure is well shown. The largest areas left blank in these sheets are in Mongolia and along the Amur Valley: they are probably as well known as parts of north-eastern Siberia, which are fully coloured.

The map is difficult to judge without the colour sheet which is to be issued with the third part. The sheets published have therefore to be interpreted by the symbols on a sheet entitled "Explanation previous for the first delivery of the Geological Map of the Globe". Some countries, such as Japan and Sicily, are shown in many colours but in small areas; the initial letters are seldom given in such cases, and without the explanation of the colours the age of the rocks has to be guessed.

There are already good general geological maps both for Europe and North America, so that the sheets with the more difficult work are to come. The map, however, promises to be very useful. The table of formations suggests that the authors accept the existence of extensive areas of Palæozoic and Mesozoic metamorphic rocks.

*Selected Readings in Pathology: from Hippocrates to Virchow.* Edited by Prof. Esmond R. Long. Pp. xiv + 305 + 26 plates. (London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1929.) 18s. net.

PROF. LONG, whose excellent "History of Pathology" was referred to in these columns last year (*NATURE*, Oct. 5, 1929, p. 543), has again laid

the student of medical history under his obligation by the present volume, which contains selections from important but, to many, almost inaccessible works from the dawn of scientific medicine down to the present time. Antiquity is represented by Hippocrates, Galen, and Celsus, the Middle Ages by Paul of Ægina, Rhazes and William of Saliceto, the Renaissance by Antonio Benivieni, Fracastor, and Fernel, while the rest of the book contains passages from the leading British, French, Dutch, German, and American writers of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, among whom British authors have a prominent place, as is shown by selections from Harvey, John Hunter, Baillie, Hodgson, Bright, Hodgkin, Corrigan, and Addison. In the passages from French writers, who are represented by Fernel, Astruc, Corvisart, Laennec, Louis, and Cruveilhier, we miss the inclusion of selections from the works on diphtheria and typhoid fever by Bretonneau, who in the estimation of his countrymen comes only second to Laennec as a pathologist as well as a clinician.

The selections from each writer are preceded by a short introduction giving an account of his significance in the history of pathology. Prof. Long himself has contributed the translations of the selections from the works of William of Saliceto, Antonio Benivieni, and Virchow. The other translations include several contemporary versions, as in the case of Astruc, Morgagni, Corvisart, Andral, and Rokitsansky.

The text is interspersed with numerous portraits of the pathologists and illustrations from their works.

*Railway and Seaport Freight Movement: with examples of British and American Practice.* By George Bulkeley. Pp. xiv + 222. (London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1929.) 28s. net.

STUDENTS of that department of transport which is specially associated with the transfer and handling of goods at ports between rail and ship will find Mr. Bulkeley's manual an interesting and informative review of the conditions, written from the point of view of the man who is in charge of operations. It is full of practical hints gleaned from a long experience in railway and dock work, and should prove a serviceable guide, particularly to beginners. It is, in fact, designed as a textbook covering elementary principles, as well as being explanatory of the more complex features of port traffic organisation and operation.

The author describes various modern types of freight rolling stock and freight shipping, with a consideration in the former case of motive power and service control. The movement of traffic through shunting yards and sidings, to and from the quayside, is outlined and explained, and there is a description of various types of appliances for handling goods in and out of ships' holds. Finally, the author discusses the subject of statistics in regard to freight movement and shows the value of a reliable system of records for guidance in operation. The volume is profusely illustrated by photographs and diagrams, which form a useful adjunct to the text.

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