

of the It can be given, but the author maintains that the reality of its existence is demonstrated constantly in everyday life, which "is an uninterrupted revelation, a continuous self-exposure of the It".

The first part of the book is concerned with setting out the more theoretical aspects of the theory, while in the clinical communications the application of the theory to the diagnosis and treatment of various common complaints is given. While there is much in the book that readers will find difficult to understand, they will not find it dull; while even the orthodox, if they are not too old in thought, will find it stimulating and challenging.

*Elements of Forestry.* By Franklin Moon and Prof. Nelson Courtlandt Brown. Second edition, revised and reset. Third printing, corrected. Pp. xvii + 409. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1929.) 17s. 6d. net.

MOON and Brown's "Elements of Forestry" has had a wide popularity in the United States. First published in 1914, a second edition was issued in 1924, and now a revised and corrected third printing. In this latter, the entire text has been revised and corrected, particularly with reference to up-to-date statistics, new facts made available or recently determined, and in other ways the text has been brought up-to-date. The authors state that they "have purposely left out many statistics and figures, such as prices, which change from time to time". In a book presumably used as a text-book this is a wise decision, which the authors' experience since the first publication of the book will have shown desirable.

The scope of this book is far wider than any of its type we remember in Britain. The range of subjects dealt with in its 387 pages (omitting appendices) covers the whole business of forestry from the elements of silviculture (after a preliminary chapter on forestry and its meaning and importance), forest protection, forest mensuration, lumbering, wood utilisation, wood technology and preservation, forest economics, and forest finance. A description of the United States Forest Service and the State forest activities follows, the book concluding with some regional studies of forest regions in the United States. For anyone possessed of some considerable knowledge and training in forestry and what it aims at, this book should prove of very great interest and merits its popularity. Whether it is equally useful for the student is perhaps more doubtful—since the treatment of many of the branches dealt with has of necessity been brief, condensed, and rather perfunctory, owing to the limits of space placed upon the authors.

*A Text-Book of Economic Zoology.* By Prof. Z. P. Metcalf. Pp. x + 392. (Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1930.) 4 dollars.

THE chief interest in foreign text-books is to see how other peoples meet problems of education. In a southern agricultural State such as North Carolina, which stretches from the Allegheny Mountains to Cape Hatteras, it is important that students

should be taught about the pests and parasites of man and his crops. But it is still more necessary in a higher educational college that the professor should make his students think for themselves. The author's science is 'systematised knowledge', but facts are barren to the student unless he is helped to consider the laws and proximate causes relating to them. Surely here the professor is attempting an impossibility in dealing with the phyla of the animal kingdom in rotation, defining their characters, etc., without his class having acquired any knowledge of the anatomy of any animal in relation to the functions common to all animals. There is, too, a lack of balance, 37 pages of bird classification as compared with 3 pages for fish, while important diseases like bilharzia, sleeping sickness, hookworm, etc., surely deserve fuller treatment.

The book has potentialities and its tables and illustrations are good, while the list of economic animals is very complete, especially the ticks and mites. A central theme is necessary, but this we failed to find. We suggest that a short discussion of the facts of evolution and heredity is essential to the intelligent reading of a text-book of zoology.

*A Study of the Oceans.* By Prof. James Johnstone. Second edition. Pp. viii + 235. (London: Edward Arnold and Co., 1930.) 10s. 6d. net.

PROF. JOHNSTONE'S study of the oceans is brief but it touches many aspects of the subject. After a chapter on the origin of the earth and the geological history of the oceans and continents, he goes on to discuss the classical geography of the oceans, tracing the development of knowledge, mainly of the superficial extent of the oceans, up to the present time. The second half of the book contains chapters on the physical and human geography of the great ocean basins. No one could complain of lack of interest in the volume, but it is possible to suggest that too much has been tried within the compass of some two hundred pages. The present issue is the second edition, which differs from the first mainly by the addition of a number of short appendices on isostasy, the Wegener hypothesis, methods of navigation, and the tides. There are numerous sketch maps.

*La photographie d'amateur.* Par Dr. Rémi Ceillier. (Bibliothèque pratique de l'amateur.) pp. 96. (Paris: J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1930.) 6 francs.

THIS little book contains a considerable amount of useful information on photographic apparatus and the use of it, and the photographic processes that amateurs are generally interested in. It will help the photographer to understand his work. We think it is a pity that the book has no index, and that the table of contents consists only of the short headings of the seven chapters of which it consists. Some of the lesser-used printing methods, such as carbon, bromoil, etc., are passed over with a mere mention, presumably so that the space available may be devoted to the more important subjects of lenses, cameras, and negative-making.