

it appear plausible that some kind of quantisation results from the uncertainty principle, he does not attempt to deduce Schrödinger's equation. It is surely of little use to attempt to explain such a phenomenon as quantisation, unless one can shed light on the origins of the equation from which the exact values of the energy levels can be deduced.

N. F. M.

### Short Reviews

*A Handbook of Child Psychology.* By John E. Anderson, Charlotte Bühler, Anna Freud, Arnold Gesell, Florence Goodenough, Leta S. Hollingworth, Susan Isaacs, Harold Ellis Jones, Mary Cover Jones, Vernon Jones, C. W. Kimmins, Heinrich Klüver, Kurt Lewin, Helen Marshall, Dorothea McCarthy, Margaret Mead, Joseph Peterson, Jean Piaget, Rudolf Pintner, Lewis M. Terman, Beth L. Wellman, Helen T. Woolley. Edited by Carl Murchison. (The International University Series in Psychology.) Pp. xiii + 711. (Worcester, Mass.: Clark University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1931.) 22s. 6d. net.

THE subject of child psychology is really a very old one, although the interest displayed in it by so many psychologists, medical men and lay persons, is very largely a post-War phenomenon. Prof. Carl Murchison presents us with an extremely varied and well-balanced selection of papers by authorities on problems of child psychology the world over. In his preface he mentions the omission of a chapter on the delinquent child and calls for discussion. It is admittedly difficult to deal adequately with delinquency in children in a single chapter, but we think that the subject belongs very much more to the realm of psychology than to that of sociology. One has only to read Burt's "Young Delinquent" to realise the wide ramifications of delinquency when regarded as a psychological problem. We would very much welcome two or even three chapters devoted to delinquency in the next edition. The chapter devoted to eating, sleeping, and elimination is well done but seems rather long. The chapters by such authorities as Piaget and Bühler need no recommendation, since they are typical of the high standard one expects.

*Mechanical Testing: a Treatise in Two Volumes.* By R. G. Batson and J. H. Hyde. (The Directly-Useful Technical Series.) Vol. 1: *Testing of Materials of Construction.* Second and enlarged edition. Pp. xv + 465 + 68 plates. (London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1931.) 21s. net.

SINCE the first issue, just ten years ago, of the admirable treatise by Messrs. Batson and Hyde on the testing of constructional materials, notable developments have taken place, particularly in regard to the standardisation of methods of testing. The British Standards Institution has issued a number of important specifications, and advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by

a second edition of the book to incorporate in full measure the Institution's requirements. The chapters on fatigue testing, hardness testing, and testing at high temperatures have been enlarged in order to record the rapid progress made in these branches of work. These and other additions and emendations enhance the value of a work which has already gained a well-merited degree of popularity among students and experts alike.

B. C.

*Co-operation in Danish Agriculture.* By Harald Faber. An English adaptation of "Andelsbevægelsen i Danmark" by H. Hertel. New edition. Pp. xxii + 188. (London, New York and Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 1931.) 9s. net.

IT is not surprising that the first edition of Mr. Faber's excellent book is exhausted and that a second edition should be called for. In this he has embodied the results collected by Mr. Hertel and published in 1929, so that he has been able to bring his information up to date; he has also incorporated material from recent official statistical publications in Denmark. The book appears at an opportune moment, when the agricultural policy of Great Britain is being seriously reconsidered, and when the co-operative methods which have done so much for Denmark are being studied with the view of seeing if they would not prove equally helpful here, at any rate with appropriate modifications. Mr. Faber's account is authoritative, lucid, and impartial; the book can be commended to all students of agricultural problems.

*Le problème de l'évolution.* Par Prof. Maurice Caullery. (Bibliothèque scientifique.) Pp. 448. (Paris: Payot et Cie, 1931.) 40 francs.

IN this excellent work, the author covers, in just over four hundred pages, all the fundamental landmarks and theories of the epic of evolution. The first part of the book is mainly devoted to a discussion of the palæontological discoveries supporting evolution, while the second part explains and criticises the various theories put forward to explain evolution. The author is not entirely satisfied with mechanism, and mentions the doctrine of emergence as offering a suggestive ground for reconciling facts and theories. Yet he does not find it wise, at the present state of our knowledge, to venture into dogmatic assertions about the final value of evolution.

T. G.

*Conditions and Consequences of Human Variability.* By Prof. Raymond Dodge. Published on the Louis Stern Memorial Fund. Pp. xi + 162. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1931.) 11s. 6d. net.

PROF. DODGE has discussed the significance of variability of mental development. The author groups himself amongst the supporters of the *Gestalt* movement: he calls himself a "behaviouristic Gestalt". He is not satisfied with psycho-physical parallelism, and puts forward his hypothesis of apperceptive integration, that is, an integration which would approximately result in consciousness and which takes place in the brain.