

attached to the setting out of theorems, particular attention being paid to references. Many useful notes and hints are given in the text.

From the teacher's point of view the examples in a textbook are of vital importance. Mr. Mayne's book is unusually rich in examples which are arranged in the following order: numerical, easy, more difficult. This arrangement is very helpful, but the number of examples suggests that the teacher will find it necessary to make a judicious selection of the examples which are to be worked by a particular class.

At the end of the book there are seven blank pages which are intended for alternative proofs; these pages would have been more useful if the author had not already given many alternative proofs in the text. In this connexion it would be interesting to know how the normal boy or girl regards alternative proofs in a geometry textbook; do they lead to confusion or to greater conviction?

The book is stoutly and attractively bound, and should withstand the rough usage of four school years.

L. C.

*Recovery: the Second Effort.* By Sir Arthur Salter. Revised and cheaper edition. Pp. xxxv + 306. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1933.) 5s. net.

THE first edition of this book has already been reviewed in these columns. To the seventh and cheap edition, Sir Arthur Salter contributes a prefatory note, reviewing events from January 1931 until the present time, in which he appraises such efforts at constructive action and wise leadership as have been witnessed on the international stage. American monetary policy, the Lausanne Agreement, the conversion operations in Great Britain and France are examples in point which lead him to a more optimistic view and to regard a period of partial recovery as having set in. In the worsened sphere of commercial policy, the Far Eastern crisis, the Disarmament Conference and the World Economic Conference he sees dangers and opportunities which underline his emphasis on the need for collective and far-sighted action. No scientific worker concerned with the preservation of the rich heritage of Western civilisation can neglect this book or be indifferent to its challenge to support and assist in the formulation of constructive reform in every main sphere of economic activity and in appropriate deliberate and concerted action.

*Monograph and Iconograph of Native British Orchidaceæ.* By Colonel M. J. Godfery. Pp. xvi + 259 + 66 plates. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1933.) £7 7s. 0d. net.

COL. GODFERY'S admirable monograph of British native orchids, in addition to being a most worthy memorial to the late Mrs. Godfery, is a very valuable contribution to British botany. Col. Godfery has produced a masterly account of great scientific and general interest, which is rendered

all the more valuable by the excellent reproductions in colour of Mrs. Godfery's beautiful and accurate pictures. The various species and hybrids are fully described and the descriptions and general accounts throughout leave nothing to be desired. In the case of the very rare species, exact localities are wisely not mentioned.

A feature of particular interest is the account given of the fertilisation mechanisms and of the insect visitors, many of which are figured by the side of the orchids they visit. The monograph is a mine of useful information and sound observation. Both the author and the Cambridge University Press are to be congratulated on the excellence of the book and of its coloured and other plates.

*The Interpretation of Dreams.* By Prof. Sigmund Freud. Authorised translation by Dr. A. A. Brill. Completely revised edition. Pp. 600. (London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1932.) 18s. net.

THE translation of the eighth German edition of Freud's *magnum opus* is in many ways an improvement on the first. There are many small alterations in the actual translation, but the general plan of the work is unaltered. The difference between this edition and previous editions is small. In the bibliography there are very few references of post-War date; so much has been written in the post-War period that we think this might well have been brought right up to date.

It is a question whether the Freudian interpretation of dreams has the significance to-day that it had some years ago. The theories of Jung and Adler, who broke away from the Freudian school, to-day claim an increasing number of supporters. More recently still, Otto Rank has brought the conception of the will back into prominence and has developed theories around it which bid fair to challenge the Freudian views still more and withdraw support.

*A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds: containing Complete Descriptions and Short Notes on some of the Common Weeds indigenous and introduced in South India.* By C. Tadulingam and G. Venkatanarayana. Pp. viii + 356. (Madras: Government Press, 1932.) 4 rupees.

THOUGH there is a considerable literature relating to the weeds of arable land in temperate countries, very little has so far been written regarding the weeds which occur under similar conditions in the tropics. This handbook, which is profusely illustrated, gives a complete description of the common weeds of southern India. Most of these are indigenous; many of them are cosmopolitan in the tropics and others are closely allied to tropical species found elsewhere. Introductory chapters deal with the classification, dissemination and control of weeds and these are followed by descriptions and notes of individual species.