

design is no less beautiful because for the moment the weavers are busy elsewhere. More easily could we maintain that beauty, complete and imperishable, has once and again been achieved. But if beauty that has been perfectly achieved is for that reason never again to be enjoyed, then indeed even in mathematics little is safe from the devouring jaws of greedy time. E. H. N.

(1) Metallurgical Abstracts (General and Non-Ferrous)

Vol. 1 (New Series). Edited by G. Shaw Scott. Pp. vi+780. (London: Institute of Metals, 1935.) With Vols. 54 and 55 of the 'Journal', £4 net.

(2) The Journal of the Institute of Metals

Vol. 56. Pp. 306+31 plates. Vol. 57. Pp. 311+23 plates. Edited by G. Shaw Scott. (London: Institute of Metals, 1935, 1936.) 31s. 6d. net each.

(1) THE present volume of metallurgical abstracts constitutes the first of a new series, to be published annually as an entirely separate work with its own index. This replaces the earlier system of binding abstracts as a part of the *Journal* series, with an index covering both abstracts and the Institute's own publications. Some measure of discrimination has been introduced into this volume, in the form of symbols denoting papers describing the results of original research and those giving a critical review of a particular subject. The wide range of metallurgical literature has been covered in the usual comprehensive manner, but we again have to deplore the absence of a list of the journals abstracted.

(2) Twelve papers presented at the annual general meeting of the Institute are included in vol. 56 of the *Journal*, together with Prof. W. L. Bragg's May Lecture on "Atomic Arrangement in Metals and Alloys", in which he dealt with characteristic phase patterns in alloys and changes in orientation brought about by variations in temperature. The papers include the concluding part of a research on unsoundness in aluminium alloy sand castings, a paper dealing with the mechanical properties of wrought magnesium alloys, and a valuable study of type metal alloys. Corrosion and corrosion-fatigue are represented, while other papers deal with the constitution of cadmium-silver and cadmium-tin alloys.

Vol. 57 comprises the papers presented at the autumn meeting of the Institute in Newcastle, when the Autumn Lecture was delivered by Dr. H. W. Brownsdon, on "Metal Melting—its Effect on Quality". A particularly valuable paper in this volume is that by Dr. Maurice Cook, dealing with metal losses in melting brass and other copper alloys. Other contributions include the first part of a research on the interrelation of age-hardening and creep, a study of the properties of some special bronzes, and three papers dealing with the corrosion and protection of magnesium alloys.

An Introduction to the Study of Physical Metallurgy By Dr. Walter Rosenhain. Revised and partly re-written by Dr. John L. Haughton. Third edition. Pp. xvi+368+36 plates. (London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1935.) 20s. net.

THE method adopted in the preparation of the present edition by Dr. Haughton has consisted in the retention of as much as possible of the character of previous editions. The earlier and more elementary part of the book required only slight modification. The chapter on the thermal study of metals and alloys, on the other hand, has been re-written; more attention has been given to ternary diagrams, and all the binary diagrams have been brought up to date. There has also been incorporated a section on the application of the methods of X-ray analysis, contributed by Mr. G. D. Preston. But the latter half of the book, dealing with mechanical testing, plastic deformation, thermal and mechanical treatment and defects and failures in metals, has been left very much as Rosenhain first compiled it in 1914. Very little attention has been given to modern work, while the amorphous metal concept has been retained in all its cumbersome details and assumptions.

The Official Year-Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland:

with a Record of Publications issued during Session 1934-1935. Compiled from Official Sources. Fifty-second Annual Issue. Pp. vii+169. (London: Charles Griffin and Co., Ltd., 1935.) 10s.

THIS invaluable reference book has similar format and contents to those of previous issues. The number of societies has again increased during the past year, and these are arranged in fourteen sections according to the subject of their interests. Under each society is given its postal address, etc., list of officers, membership, time and place of meetings, publications and any other important information. All necessary details have been obtained from the officials of the societies and institutions concerned, and this makes the volume all the more authoritative and reliable. No university, research or technical library can afford to dispense with this compilation of useful information.

A Manual of Practical Anatomy:

a Guide to the Dissection of the Human Body. By Prof. Thomas Walmsley. Second edition. In 3 Parts. Part 1: The Upper and Lower Limbs. Pp. viii+376. (London, New York and Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 1934.) 12s. 6d. net.

THE second edition of this manual of dissection maintains the standard of brevity combined with clarity which was the essential feature of the first edition by the distinguished professor of anatomy in the Queen's University of Belfast. The book has been slightly enlarged by the addition of some exercises in the making of measurements which are used in clinical practice, and by the growth of the sections dealing with surface markings in the living subject.

The illustrations are as simple as is compatible with accuracy, and the radiographs are chosen with extreme care.