

Nearly every aspect of the subject is treated, and well treated, and not the least interesting part of the book is the discussion of the relation of their origin to the presence of fronts. It provides a much-needed account of a subject on which general agreement has not yet been reached.

Synoptic and Aeronautical Meteorology

By Dr. H. R. Byers. Pp. ix+279. (New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1937.) 21s.

DR. BYERS discusses the subject of meteorology, and in particular the methods now known as air-mass analysis, from the point of view of the practical forecaster, and succeeds in producing a picture of modern meteorology which is at once interesting to read and easy to follow. Mathematical methods are avoided, as are the more speculative parts of the subject. Special consideration is given to the forecasting of precipitation, fog, thunderstorms, tornadoes, and other aspects of weather, the maps and charts being drawn from American sources. This is a useful addition to the library of all who are interested in weather.

Miscellany

Scientific Illustration

By John L. Ridgway. Pp. xiv+173+23 plates. (Stanford University, Calif.: Stanford University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1938.) 18s. net.

THE object of this book is to aid students and others engaged in the preparation of manuscripts requiring illustration, which includes the method of assembly and display of illustrations and diagrams designed for scientific publications, and the placing of the matter in a form convenient for reference. It ranges over almost every kind of illustration likely to be required by a scientific writer, including such varied subjects as geological specimens and sections, maps, photographs, processes of reproduction suitable for illustrations in colours and half-tone, the construction of block drawings, and much else. Useful hints are given on retouching specimen photographs and on the grouping of figures so as to make the most effective display.

Naturally such a number and variety of subjects cannot be dealt with in much detail, but numerous references, mostly American, are given for fuller information.

The author is scientific illustrator and artist, Californian Institute of Technology and Carnegie Institution of Washington; and was formerly chief illustrator, United States Geological Survey. The book is very well got up and printed. Every illustration and figure, of which there are many, is beautifully clear and well reproduced, in part due to the excellent paper used. Judging by the plates and figures drawn by the author himself, he must be a most accomplished artist. We can recommend this work to all interested in illustration. It contains many useful practical tips, evidently the result, as one might expect, of considerable experience in this class of work.

H. L. C.

Business Man's Guide to Management

By G. E. Milward. (Sixth annual edition.) Pp. xiv+114. (London: Management Library, 1938.) 5s.

THE sixth annual edition of the "Business Man's Guide to Management" covers all books published up to the end of 1937. In addition to the classified lists of books, with brief descriptive notes on their contents, a subject index, a publisher index, an author index and suggested courses for reading, a numerical and page index is now included. Reference to the main divisions—general management, accounting, production, distribution, company secretary, psychology, industrial economics, public administration, and individual trades—is facilitated by use of distinctive paper for each of these divisions. The more outstanding books published in 1937 are listed separately in the preface; this enhances the value of this cumulative guide to an important and voluminous section of literature.

The Microscope: Theory and Practice

By Conrad Beck. Pp. 264. (London: R. and J. Beck, Ltd., 1938.) 7s. 6d. net.

THIS is a new edition, combining Mr. Conrad Beck's two previous books on the microscope, one elementary, the other more advanced, with the addition of much new matter, but, by judicious elimination, without increase in size. The information given is clear and lucid, and can be understood by anyone having but an elementary knowledge of optics and mathematics. The beginner will appreciate the directions given for the care of lenses and instrument, and for illumination and technique, the important subject of dark-ground illumination being dealt with at some length. Chapter iii, on aperture and resolution, gives full details on these important subjects, without a knowledge of which the microscopist cannot hope to obtain the best results, or correctly to interpret his observations. Other chapters deal with the photometry of the microscope, microscope stands and accessory apparatus, micro-projection, lens testing and polarized light as applied to the microscope.

The volume is profusely illustrated and can be recommended as a relatively simple and yet a comprehensive and trustworthy text-book on the microscope and its use as an instrument of research.

Philosophy

Einführung in die mathematische Logik:

und in die Methodologie der Mathematik. Von Alfred Tarski. Pp. x+166. (Wien und Berlin: Julius Springer, 1937.) 7.50 gold marks.

THIS is a very useful introduction to mathematical logic, which does full justice to its title, in so far as it really carries the reader into the principles of mathematics interpreted mainly in terms of logical notions. Most elementary works on this subject make a mountain of a molehill by confining themselves to the exposition of its purely logical problems and dismissing their application to mathematics with the excuse that they are too difficult