

for example, aircraft assembly, or preliminary bridge-assembly.

From this aspect the fundamental principles and details of surveying, as applied to American practice and with American instruments, are carefully and thoroughly described; perhaps here and there with a touch of the obvious. The book would be suitable for use with a general survey course for mechanical, electrical, chemical and aeronautical engineers, who may have to apply elementary surveying; but it is perhaps rather narrow for a first civil engineering course. Nevertheless, the information it contains regarding the use of survey techniques in assembly shops, etc., should be of considerable interest to structural engineers. Only American instruments are illustrated, and many of those described in detail are of types now abandoned in British and West European practice. Thus the theodolite description is limited to four-screw instruments, of which very few remain in use in Great Britain, and no mention is made of modern optical types, which are of the greatest value, not only in field surveying but also for precise setting out in the shops.

The book is well presented, contains a wealth of practical detail, and excellent sketches, and at the end there are some 120 pages of tables providing all the information necessary for computation of the type of surveying described in the book. It should prove of great value to engineers whose surveying is likely to be limited to that carried out in connexion with industrial works and who wish to apply it accordingly.

C. A. H.

Standard Valves

Pp. 328. (London: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., 1947.) 15s.

THIS is a useful handbook and high-class bound catalogue of valves manufactured by Standard Telephone and Cables, Ltd. Broadcast receiver valves which are products of the firm's Brimar Valve Division are not included. Valves are classified as preferred, current, maintenance and obsolete; only the first two types are covered by the handbook. There is a section on general information, covering, among other items, definitions, recommendations on cooling of valves, valve bases and codings. The technical data sheets include dimensioned sketches, average characteristic curves and numerical operating data. The range is extensive and, in addition to conventional valves, includes cathode ray tubes, cold-cathode relays, velocity-modulated tubes and a double-disk-seal ultra-high-frequency triode. CV codes are given where appropriate. Additional loose data-sheets are to be issued later, but no facilities are provided for including these in the handbook.

Education for Professional Responsibility

A Report of the Proceedings of the Inter-Professions Conference on Education for Professional Responsibility held at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, April 12, 13 and 14, 1948. Pp. 207. (Pittsburgh, Pa.: Carnegie Press, 1948.) n.p.

BECAUSE it has become increasingly clear that the major problems of professional education are common to all professions, in April 1948 a group of university teachers in faculties of divinity, medicine, law, engineering and business in America met at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, to discuss experiences derived from their different occupations.

In order to give ample scope for discussion, the conference was deliberately limited in size, and to it

was invited only those with declared interest in improving professional education. Three sessions were arranged, the first dealing with the objectives of professional education, the second with the content and methods of professional instruction and the third with humanistic and social education as preparation for professional responsibility and citizenship. Each of these aspects of professional education was considered in turn by a representative of each of the faculties invited to the conference, and all speakers were asked to draw from actual experience for presentation of their views. This made the conference necessarily limited in objective, but also led to some refreshingly practical statements which should be of value to all who are concerned with the direction of higher education.

These statements have now been set down in book form and merit close study. While it is invidious to pick out particular essays, those by R. D. Collins on "Aims of Business Education", Prof. John Romano on "The Physician as a Comprehensive Human Biologist" and Prof. Elliott Dunlap Smith on "The Education of Professional Students for Citizenship" are especially noteworthy.

T. H. H.

The Right Way to Keep Dogs

By R. C. G. Hancock. (Right Way Books.) Pp. 111. (London: Rolls House Publishing Co., Ltd., n.d.) 5s.

MAJOR R. C. G. HANCOCK, well known to a vast public as the 'radio vet.', has achieved a masterpiece of compression in this little book. Within the space of 111 pages—small pages with large type—he has covered all that the amateur needs to know about keeping a dog. Feeding, housing, training, breeding and showing are all discussed briefly but adequately. There is an excellent chapter on disease, and the proper use of the medicine cupboard is wisely stressed. He has even found space to deal with the immense question of choosing a dog, and he has not omitted some mention of the dog in relation to the law. Inevitably the first chapter on the natural history of the dog is the least satisfactory, for that is really a little too ambitious for a book of this size. Nevertheless, Major Hancock has concentrated on the most important points, even though they gain a little in importance through isolation. An excellent book which can be thoroughly recommended.

Récits Bara

Par Jacques Faublée. (Université de Paris: Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, Tome 48.) Pp. 537. (Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 1947.) 700 francs.

THESE stories were collected by the author during a period covering nearly three years and were told to him by Bara of various ages and classes. They are the traditional tales of the country and may be told by anyone; but the usual narrator is an old man who amuses his audience at the same time as he instructs them in traditional behaviour. While the stories themselves remain constant, the tunes to which they are sung vary, and since 1900 a considerable change in the accompaniments has been noted. The tales may illustrate ritual or other customs, or may be what we should call entirely mythical, though the natives themselves appear to make no distinction between them in credibility. In this volume the stories are arranged and classified, and there are two maps showing the extent of the knowledge of the Malagaches dialect and of the tales themselves.

K. R.