

• First Glances at New Books

Industrial Science

SCIENCE IN ACTION—Edward R. Weidlein and William A. Hamor—*McGraw-Hill*, 310 p., \$3. This book is especially timely, coming as it does at a time when industry can no longer "get by" with easy-going boom-time methods and dependence on research done by scientists in outside (frequently foreign) laboratories, but must, if it is to recover normal health, develop new efficiencies and new economies based on science. Every industrialist, large or small, and every banker to whom industrialists owe money, ought to be giving this volume a most prayerful reading right now.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Geology

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SEDIMENTATION, 1929-1930—*National Research Council*, 97 p., \$1. Anyone who has ever seen a section of a mountain of Cambrian age or younger, or who has ever watched a harbor dredge struggling with the undesired gifts of a too-generous river god needs no argument to be convinced of the great scientific and practical importance of the process of sedimentation. For this reason the present report of the National Research Council's special committee on the subject will receive much interested attention.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Health Education

MASTODONS, MICROBES AND MAN—W. W. Peter—*Cleanliness Institute*, 27 p., review copies free to health workers and school administrators; others 15c, special rates for large quantities. Man's ancestors fought their enemies, the mastodons, with one type of weapon, but present-day man must fight his enemies, the microbes, with quite another. This booklet aims to show the importance of biological cleanliness in preventing the spread of disease.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Pseudanthropology

THE ADVENTURE OF MANKIND—Eugen Georg, translated by Robert Bek-Gran—*Dutton*, 325 p., \$5. The author's theories include such astonishing views as that "man has enjoyed a past of millions of years," that human beings clashed with the great saurians of the Mesozoic era, that Atlantis and other lost continents existed, and that strange bipeds such as goblins lived in those days, "according to countless re-

ports." After launching these bombshells against orthodox science in his introduction, the author proceeds to a discussion of political science, world civilization, and archaeological remains, leading up to an argument that culture had one center of origin—Atlantis. The book closes on the note of "The evolutionistic expression of the dualism of the world."

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Horticulture

THE GARDEN CLUB MANUAL—Edith R. Fisher—*Macmillan*, 123 p., \$2. One of the potent factors that is making America a pleasanter place to live in is the rise of the garden club idea, which takes advantage of those twin opposites in human nature: cooperation and emulation. This book will help get clubs started.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Psychology

GENIUS AND CREATIVE INTELLIGENCE—N. D. M. Hirsch—*Sci-Art*, 339 p., \$4.50. The report of a study begun when the author was a fellow of the National Research Council. The book is evidently written with the idea of encouraging action in the direction of raising the level of human intelligence. Dr. Hirsch urges what he terms "creative adaptation" i.e., increasing the reproduction of the socially fit while limiting that of the unfit as a remedy of varied social ills, including war, personal ugliness, and jazz.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Public Health—Social Service

ANNUAL REPORT, 1930—*Milbank Memorial Fund*, 83 p. Describes the work in health education, health administration, research and social welfare carried on by the Milbank Memorial Fund during its twenty-fifth year. Grants for social welfare and relief were the largest ever made during any one year.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Poetry

SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT IN POETRY—Ralph B. Crum—*Columbia University Press*, 246 p., \$3. Science and poetry are not mutually exclusive activities of the mind of man; several great poets have been competent scientific thinkers. This book considers, among others, Lucretius, Erasmus Darwin, Goethe and Tennyson.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Biography

A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL FARADAY—Rollo Appleyard—*R. R. Smith*, 204 p., \$2.50. A most timely biography to the great English physicist whose centenary has just been celebrated in London, by an appreciative author with a good sense of selection for the highlights of a great man's life and for pertinent passages in his correspondence. This book is sure to be wanted especially by all who have students who are just embarking on their ventures into the now vastly enlarged world of adventure in physics.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Chemistry

SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTACT CATALYSIS—Robert E. Burk—*National Research Council*, 47 p., 50c. Catalytic reactions are not only of interest to the academic chemist; they are among the most important processes in modern chemical industry. This report of a National Research Council committee sums up recent advances.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Psychology

SPEECH PATHOLOGY—Lee Edward Travis—*Appleton*, 331 p., \$4. A textbook giving the causes, diagnosis and treatment of speech disorders of all kinds. The part on stuttering is based largely on the author's own research and contains much original material. The entire subject is considered on a neurophysiological basis. Of special interest to psychologists and teachers.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Anthropology

IN QUEST OF GLACIAL MAN—Madison Bentley—*National Research Council*, 20 p., 40c. A compilation of opinions and suggestions for procedure, by a number of leading American anthropologists, archaeologists and geologists, in the search for and evaluation of possible remains of very early man in the Western Hemisphere.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

Psychology

DREAMS AND PERSONALITY—Frederick Pierce—*Appleton*, 337 p., \$3. The author compares the dreams of many varied personalities with their waking, conscious selves, and compares his own conclusions with those of Freud.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931