## First Glances at New Books

The Story of Architecture—Thomas E. Tallmadge—Norton. In which is traced the growth of architecture in America from the earliest times down through the horrors of the parvenu eighties and the gay nineties to the new era of skyscrapers as exemplified by the American Telephone and Telegraph Building in New York City and the Tribune Tower in Chicago.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

WILDWOOD FABLES—Arthur Guiterman—Dutton. This deserves notice in a scientific weekly since it contains such verses as

Said Guinea Pig Two, "You may shortly see

A paper with me for a basis, As the living and breathing epitome Of virulent B. Anthracis!"

Said Guinea Pig Three, "A mammoth debt

The Science of Medicine owes us! Why, look at me and the way I get With doses of B. Typhosus!"

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

Man the Animal—William Martin Smallwood—Macmillan (\$2.50). A concise discussion of the physical basis of life, blending into a brief outline of psychological processes and a forward look from the evolutionary background.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

A Selected List of Chemical Books—Crane and Patterson—Wiley. A list that should be in every public and school library and in every high school or college department of chemistry for references to further reading on special subjects or popular books. Works of special interest or importance are indicated by stars as in Baedeker's Guide Books.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

Animal Ecology—Charles Elton—Macmillan (\$4). Something like this has been wanted for a long time; teachers and students alike will welcome this work.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

The Nervous Child — H. C. Cameron—Oxford Press. The third edition of a small book on a subject that baffles many mothers — and fathers. Dr. Cameron touches upon every phase of child life where nerves threaten to dominate personality.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN—Paul Radin — Boni and Liveright (\$5). A panorama of native life in America, recounting in readable style what scientists have learned about Maya and Aztecs, Pueblos and Mound Builders, and on northward to the totem carving tribes of the far northwest.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

Totem and Taboo—Dr. Sigmund Freud. Translated by A. A. Brill.— New Republic (\$1). That the savage and the neurotic have much in common is the theme of this little paper-bound book of essays. For those who look upon the mental processes of primitive men as mysterious and altogether beyond comprehension, Freud's discussions will be thought-provoking.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

SYMBOLISM—ITS MEANING AND EFFECT—Alfred North Whitehead—Macmillan (\$1.50). A philosopher examines one of the most complicated and controversial of all classes of psychological phenomena.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

The Unconscious—Edited by Mrs. W. F. Dummer—Knopf (\$2.50). If you have ever wondered what a psychologist of the I'm-from-Missouri behaviorist school thinks about the unconscious, and whether it could be printed, you need wonder no more. This symposium presents the views of a well known exponent of behaviorism, Dr. John B. Watson; also the equally interesting points of view of Dr. William A. White, Dr. John E. Anderson, Prof. Kurt Koffka, and other scientists, each of whom discussed the subject from a different specialized angle. Originally a series of talks under the auspices of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

The Psychology of Personality—P. F. Valentine—Appleton (\$2.50). An interesting attempt to take personality apart—like a watch—and to show how the different screws and springs make a fine adjustment or an erratic one. A book suitable for the average reader, and for classes where psychology must be studied in an applied aspect.

Science News-Letter, January 21, 1928

CASTILE SOAP—R. W. Mitchell—Author. An exhaustive monograph covering the origin, history and significance of the term.

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NATURE RAMBLINGS

By Frank Thone



## Coyote

Bitterly through the frigid night, sending a chill to the very marrow of your bones, sounds the howl of the coyote. Perhaps you may get a glimpse of this wild dog of the plains and foothills, outlined against the moon on the edge of a butte. From far away, down the canyon, another answers, the echo multiplying his call. Then suddenly from the shadows, almost behind you, one or two more send up that same hair-raising howl, and the concert is on. Very disturbing to a newcomer, but some of the old-timers actually seem to like coyote music. Makes the country seem less lonesome, they say.

There really is a wide difference between a Westerner's feeling for the coyote and the hatred he holds for the big "lobo" wolves. The latter are bold and strong, and take toll of sheep and colts and calves, and even cut out weakened full-grown stock. Coyotes are as cunning as their larger cousins, but are utterly lacking in courage, so that a well-tended herd or flock has much less to fear from them. Cattle or sheep men will pay hunters high prices to eliminate a single wolf with a reputation as a killer, but only when coyotes become too numerous do they take measures against them, and then by wholesale. Wolves may be individuals; coyotes are considered only as masses.

Yet despised as he is, even to the point of contemptuous tolerance, the coyote has his uses. He is almost as quick to find carrion as the buzzards are, and even a better hand at polishing bones. Thus he makes himself an automatic, self-propelled garbage remover. Also, he depends for a living largely on rodent pests, and must aid in keeping down the numbers of prairie dogs, marmots, ground squirrels and the like to a very appreciable extent.

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