•First Glances at New Books

Physics—Philosophy

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE—Sir Arthur Eddington — *Cambridge (Macmillan),* 230 p., $2.50. Over a decade has passed since Sir Arthur wrote *The Nature of the Physical World.* The last two chapters of this book outline a general philosophical outlook which, he believes, a scientist can accept without inconsistency. He feels that the domain of subjectivity has been extended in recent years through our better understanding of quantum mechanics.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Agriculture—Education

THE AGRARIAN REVIVAL, A Study of Agricultural Extension—Russell Lord—*Amer. Assn. for Adult Education,* 236 p., $1.50. The story of the agricultural extension movement, especially in its latter-day relation to the AAA, compactly and vividly told by a writer who has long been intimately associated with agrarian affairs and is well acquainted with land-life leaders both in and out of official position. This book will commend itself naturally to country readers, and it should be made a "required subject" for all city dwellers.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Ornithology

CANADIAN LAND BIRDS, A Pocket Field Guide—P. A. Taverner—*McKay,* 277 p., $2.50. It is gratifying to see a compact, well-illustrated bird book, in the same style as the well-known Putnam field guides, prepared especially for use in the Dominion. This book will of course be highly useful in states that are nearest neighbors to the Canadian provinces.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Education

THE CREATIVE ADULT, Self-education in the Art of Living—Hughes Mearns—*Doubleday, Doran,* 300 p., $3. See page 72.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Medicine

A DOCTOR WITHOUT A COUNTRY—Thomas A. Lambie—*Revell,* 252 p., $2. The saga of a medical missionary who renounced his allegiance to the United States to become an Ethiopian and who is now a man without a country.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Psychology

STUDENT'S GUIDE FOR BEGINNING THE STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGY (Rev. ed.)—Willard Lee Valentine—*Prentice-Hall,* 249 p., $2. From Ohio State University, this laboratory manual is intended for use with a standard elementary text and also an adequate library for reference. Its purpose is to eliminate widespread superstitions and misconceptions regarding human behavior as well as to aid in the acquisition of psychological principles and skill in their applications.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Statistics

STATISTICAL DICTIONARY OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS—Albert K. Kurtz and Harold A. Edgerton—*Wiley,* 191 p., $2. A needed desk book for any of those who work with facts and figures in any of the sciences, or need to understand what others write often in cryptic language or tables or formulae.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Medicine

LANE MEDICAL LECTURES: VIRUSES AND VIRUS DISEASES—Thomas R. Rivers—*Stanford Univ. Press,* 133 p., $1.75, paper; $2.50, cloth. For physicians and other medical scientists; too technical for the lay reader.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Nutrition

YOUR CHILD'S FOOD—Miriam E. Lowenberg—*Whittlesey House,* 299 p., $2.50. Mothers and others concerned with feeding children will find much useful information in this book which not only gives recipes, menus and general information and advice, but takes up such special problems as the child with food allergy, meals for special occasions, and even gives valuable hints on the best ways to cook vegetables.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Geography

PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS—Daisy Reck—*Farrar and Rinehart,* 241 p., $2.50. Leaving guide-book details to more utilitarian volumes, Miss Reck tells what she has found interesting and important in sights and scenes of these islands. It is a very pleasing "informal introduction."

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Science—Education

CHILDREN'S CHOICES IN SCIENCE BOOKS—Alice Marietta Williams—*Teachers College, Columbia Univ.,* 163 p., $1.85. Discovering elements in science books that appeal to children. This will interest teachers, librarians and authors. Children appreciate features which grown-ups consider worth while, such as informative and authentic illustrations and direct statements of fact rather than "rhetorical rhapsodies."

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Aeronautics

HOW TO BE AN AVIATOR—Dick Merrill and George Daws—*McBride,* 192 p., $2. A famous airline pilot and his collaborator give you the A B C's of how to be an aviator. From this little book you will get the thrill of flying, but, even more important, you will also get an understanding of the slow and often tedious training and skill which is required, and the endless need for care, and still more care, that makes flying safer with each passing year.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Hygiene—Education

WAYS TO COMMUNITY HEALTH EDUCATION—Ira V. Hiscock, Mary P. Connolly, Marjorie Delavan, Raymond S. Patterson and William H. F. Warthen—*Commonwealth Fund,* 306 p., $3. This book gives health educators the specific information they want and need, whether they are planning a public meeting, a moving picture, a newspaper story or an exhibit. Written by authorities of long experience, it is sound, practical, and comprehensive.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Medicine

DO YOU WANT TO BECOME A DOCTOR?—Morris Fishbein—*Stokes,* 176 p., $1.50. Within this small book is a wealth of specific information about medical schools, their requirements and tuition fees, hospital interneships, training in special branches of medicine, the business side of medicine, including advice on setting up a practice, and the characteristics required in the boy or girl who wants to become a doctor.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Anatomy

ATTAINING WOMANHOOD, A Doctor Talks to Girls About Sex—George W. Corner—*Harper,* 92 p., $1. A book for high school girls that will help them and their parents.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

Embryology

THE RISE OF EMBRYOLOGY—Arthur William Meyer—*Stanford Univ. Press.,* 367 p., $6. Embryologists and students of the history of science alike will welcome this well-digested study of the beginnings of one of the most important of the biological sciences. Although tremendous labor must have gone into the making of this book, the task has been so thoroughly done that the result does not appear labored. That a work so erudite should be so readable is in itself a triumph.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1940