

First Glances at New Books

EMOTIONS OF NORMAL PEOPLE—William Moulton Marston—*Harcourt, Brace* (\$5.50). A new theory of emotions worked out on a neurological basis, leading to the conclusion that motor-consciousness is affective consciousness. Because the literary names popularly used for emotions, such as fear and anger, are overlapping and often confusing, this psychologist has abandoned them, and uses instead as the four building stones for emotional patterns dominance, compliance, inducement and submission. With these he builds up more complex attitudes and responses in normal and abnormal behavior. The difficult task of presenting an entirely new organization of this particular field of psychology is comprehensively and carefully handled.

Psychology
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

COMMON SENSE IN EDUCATION—Bernard Iddings Bell—*Morrow* (\$2.50). Parents are the readers to whom this well-written book is primarily addressed, but it is recommended for any one who feels hazy as to what modern education is all about. Chapters are devoted to public schools, private schools and to colleges, and there are two chapters on religious education, one dealing with younger children and one with under-graduates. For technical information, which this book wisely touches upon sparingly, the reader is referred to a comprehensive book list.

Education
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

THIS ADVERTISING BUSINESS—Roy S. Durstine—*Scribners* (\$3). It is probable that this will not be listed in *Psychological Abstracts*, but there is material for psychologists, scientific and business, in it. Those who do not understand the making of modern business today should read it.

Business
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

FOOD INFECTIONS AND FOOD INTOXICATIONS—Samuel Reed Damon—*Williams and Wilkins* (\$4). The difference between food infections and food intoxications is brought out, and causes, symptoms, treatment and means of prevention are described. The book will be extremely valuable for reference for food chemist and bacteriologist as well as for physician and nutrition worker.

Medicine
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

THE EPIC OF GILGAMISH—R. Campbell Thompson—*Luzac and Co., London* (10/6). A new, exact translation of one of the world's oldest dramatic poems, made from cuneiform tablets in the British Museum, dating back to 700 B. C. The adventures of the tyrant Gilgamish in Babylonia were first told about 4000 B. C., or perhaps earlier, and their interest still holds. The poem has a theme of the quest for youth and escape from death. There are love affairs and magic potions, and dealings with gods and goddesses, all ending finally with the despair of Gilgamish at his failure to conquer life and death.

Archæology
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

THE TURKISH ORDEAL—Halidé Edib—*Century Co.* (\$4). A stirring account of recent political developments in Turkey is found in this volume. The book is sufficiently interesting and dramatic to appeal to all readers. Those who make a study of social and political conditions will be especially interested in this account by the woman who has been called Turkey's Jane Addams.

Sociology
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY—Ernest G. Martin and Frank W. Weymouth—*Lea and Febiger* (\$8). This textbook of physiology is designed for medical students and students of advanced biology. It is planned to give the students all elementary facts and principles and to stimulate them into becoming familiar with the literature, including original experimental publications, outside their textbook.

Physiology
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

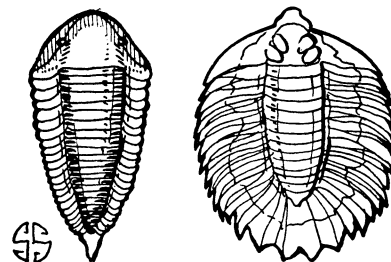
SUNLIGHT THE HEALTH GIVER; HEADACHES; "JUST A COLD?" OR—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. These three pamphlets, which are up to the usual standards of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., are issued by the Welfare Department and will be sent in limited quantities for use in connection with definite health activities.

Hygiene
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

THE BASIS OF MEMORY—W. R. Bousfield—*Norton* (\$1). Challenges Semon's theory that memory is founded on changes in the brain structure, and upholds McDougall's theory of "psychical structure".

Psychology
Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

NATURE RAMBLINGS BY FRANK THONE



Rock-Pecking

Winter walks, giving us less to do in watching flower and bird and scampering small animal, leave us more time to consider things that are none the less interesting because they lie still and do not breathe.

If you will scratch or hammer among the layers of limestone or shale, in all manner of places, you will often uncover things that once breathed, though they now lie very still. Fossil-hunting is one of the most fascinating of sports to follow on a mild winter's day.

And among the most fascinating of fossils to uncover are trilobites. Most rocks that yield them at all yield them in quantity, so that a couple of hours' woodpecker work will fill a pocket. It is very much like hunting under bark of beetles, except that stone is usually more stubborn than bark, while on the other hand the trilobite fossils never try to escape. Though at that they may penalize an unskillful hammer-stroke by turning up broken.

Trilobites were the ancestors, probably, of all our swarming many-legged forms of life of both land and water. They were primitive crustaceans, relatives of lobsters and crayfish, that lived in the seas when the world was so young that no geologist likes to be asked how many millions of years ago it was. Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian—those are dates enough on his calendar, and he feels that they should suffice for yours, too. Anyhow, they are the real dates for fossils; years in six-figured arrays really mean nothing in geology.

Science News-Letter, January 5, 1929

Because the United States has a growing number of cities with populations greater than some entire states, it has been predicted that eventually such metropolises will have to become independent city states if they are to have efficient government.