First Glances at New Books

General Science

THE NATURAL SCIENCES—Bernhard Bavink, transl. by H. Stafford Hatfield —*Century,* 683 p., $7.50. The world is again seeing men who are bold enough to take all knowledge to be their province. Here is a German who can sum up all present learning without appearing oppressively learned, and who can philosophize about it aferwards without talking like a professor of philosophy. He invokes religion without being nervously apologetic about it, and winds up his book with a fine emotional flourish like a coda of one of the three composers who, he says, can come closer to solving the eternal riddle of good against evil than any philosopher: Bach, Beethoven and Brahms.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Entomology

THE AMERICAN BOYS' BOOK OF BUGS, BUTTERFLIES AND BEETLES —Dan Beard—*Lippincott,* 365 p., $3. The Master of all American Scoutmasters sets forth, lit with flashes of humor and leavened with bits of philosophic idea-leading, a lot of interesting lore about three insect groups which boys are apt to find interesting. The line drawings are his own, too—and Dan Beard can draw!

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Medical Economics

A COMMUNITY MEDICAL SERVICE ORGANIZED UNDER INDUSTRIAL AUSPICES IN ROANOKE RAPIDS, NORTH CAROLINA—I. S. Falk, Don M. Griswold and Hazel I. Spicer—*University of Chicago Press,* 105 p., 90c. One of the last publications of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, before that organization disbanded after making its final report. Surveys of industrial medical schemes such as this led the Committee to report in favor of community medical centers.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Geology

THERMAL SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA—Frank Reeves—*Virginia Geological Survey,* 56 p., maps, 4c. postage. This survey presents studies of springs in the unusual warm springs region of Virginia and West Virginia, 85 of which were found to have an annual mean temperature greater than 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the warmest spring is 105.8 degrees and the flow of the largest about 6,000 gallons per minute at a temperature which varies seasonally from 65 to 74 degrees. A group of three springs discharges more than 1,000 gallons per minute at temperatures greater than 95 degrees.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Forestry

FOREST EDUCATION—H. S. Graves and C. H. Guise—*Yale Univ. Press,* 421 p., $2.50. To everyone who is interested in American forestry (and all Americans should be), this book is at once an education and a challenge. It tells completely of what is being done for the education of the future custodians of our forests, and it outlines a program of what ought to be done that leaves even the best of our present efforts looking rather inadequate. But unless this country is going to make up its mind to a future of cellulose starvation this challenge must be met. The study on which this book is based was initiated by the National Academy of Sciences and carried forward under the Society of American Foresters through a grant made by the Carnegie Corporation.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Speech

CORRECTION OF DEFECTIVE SPEECH —Edwin Burket Twitmyer and Yale Samuel Nathanson—*Blakiston's,* 413 p., $3.50. This book aims not only to help those with speech defects but to "improve the general output of modal speech." The authors give exercises, diagrams and pictures as well as a theoretical discussion of their method, which is the result of years of clinical experience.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Archaeology-Ethnology

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION OF MICHIGAN—W. B. Hinsdale—*Univ. of Michigan Press,* 35 p., 65c. While this monograph deals specifically with Indians of one state, it contains much general information on the factors that limited and directed the distribution of population in aboriginal America.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Chemistry

CHEMICAL UTILIZATION OF WOOD—Henry K. Benson—*National Committee on Wood Utilization,* 150 p., 15c. One of the most important raw materials in modern industrial chemistry is wood. Former waste products of wood are now being transformed by chemical research into a variety of products ranging from smokeless powder to cellophane and from sugar to motor fuel. Dr. Benson, who compiled this material while Chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the National Research Council, has adequately presented the different chemical processes and their products for the information of research and industrial workers.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Geology-Ecology

ALPINE ZONE OF MT. WASHINGTON RANGE — Ernst Antevs—*Merrill and Webber, Auburn, Maine,* 118 p., $2. One of the world's most competent glaciologists sums up in a compact pocket-size little volume all the essential knowledge about one of the most interesting of the world's accessible high-mountain areas.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Paleontology

ON A NEWLY MOUNTED SKELETON OF DIPLODOCUS IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM—C. W. Gilmore —*Smithsonian Institution,* 21 p., 6 pl. This modest booklet describes the skeleton of a beast 70 feet long that required half-a-dozen years of steady work to put where the public can say, "Oh my!" at it.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933

Genetics

PRINCIPLES OF GENETICS—E. W. Sinnott and L. C. Dunn—*McGraw-Hill,* 441 p., $3.50. Genetics is notoriously one of the fastest-developing of all the biological disciplines. Even in the few years since the first edition of this book appeared, so much progress has been made that the authors have found it best to revise so completely that the result is practically a new work.

Science News Letter, January 7, 1933