*First Glances at New Books

Science

AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE—Edited by J. McKeen Cattell and Jaques Cattell—Science Press, 1278 p., \$12. This five star edition of who's who of American science contains more than five times as many biographical sketches as the first edition published in 1906. Referring to this increase to 22,000 biographical entries, the editors say: "This great increase in the number of scientific workers in America represents the enlarged place of scientific research in the modern world and the greater share taken by the United States." Continuing the practice of past editions, those who are judged by their colleagues to have attained a position among our thousand leading scientific men are marked with a star. There are two hundred and fifty men so starred in this edition for the first time Dr. Cattell prints as an appendix in this edition the complete list of the thousand leading men of science in 1903, given in the order of merit for each science, together with other material concerning the distribution of American men of science. This reference book is, of course, indispensable upon any reference shelf that pretends to deal with current American science.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Horticulture

How Plants Get Their Names— L. H. Bailey—Macmillan, 209 p, \$2.25. A pleasantly written popular account of the derivation of the names of horticultural plants, by the Nestor of American horticulture. Two exceedingly useful lists are appended, one of generic, the second of specific names.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Ornithology

My BIRD BOARDERS—Frank Bond—Green Lamp League, Washington, D. C., 104 p., \$1.50. A personal account of a "bird cafeteria" conducted for many years by the author. Some of the customers have been most interesting people.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Entomology

JUNGLE BEES AND WASPS OF BARRO COLORADO ISLAND—Phil Rau—Author, Kirkwood, Mo., 324 p, \$2.75. The inspiration that resulted in the setting aside of Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake as a wild life sanctuary makes us

all debtors, for it has fruited in the rapid increase of our intimate knowledge of all manner of fascinating tropical life. In this book a well-known naturalist pries into the intimate affairs of a number of insects of two familiarenough groups, some of whose ways, however, are clean outside the dreams of our entomological philosophy.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Anthropology

PRIMITIVE ARTS AND CRAFTS—R. U. Sayce—Cambridge Univ. Press, 291 p., \$2. If we are ever to get a right understanding of human culture as a whole, says the author, we cannot afford to neglect any aspect of it. In this book, accordingly, he discusses the anthropological significance of arts and inventions. The student launching into anthropological work, or the general reader who is seriously interested in man's cultural evolution will find this a profitable text.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Mathematics-Philosophy

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICS—Arthur F. Bentley—Principia Press, 315 p., \$3. An endeavor to build up a language for mathematics which will be as consistent as mathematics is consistent with itself. An admirable exercise for the philosophical mathematician, but obviously not for the general reader.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Forestry-Conservation

FOREST BANKRUPTCY IN AMERICA—George P. Ahern — Green Lamp League, Washington, D. C., 319 p., \$2. A state-by-state survey of how we have wasted our forest birthright, with warning of consequences to be expected.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Horticulture

THE ROCK GARDEN—C. P. Halligan—Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., 83 p., free. An unusually well gotten up bulletin, which tells more about what to do and what to avoid in rock gardening than many a more pretentious book.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Psychology

THE ENERGIES OF MEN-William McDougall-Scribner's, 395 p, \$2. In this book the famous author attempted to combine in one moderate-sized volume the most essential material from his "Outline of Psychology" and "Outline of Abnormal Psychology." Of it he says, "I had conceived the composition of this book as largely work with scissors and paste. But I soon found that my views had developed, in respect, as it seemed to me, of clarity and depth of understanding, that it was, therefore, necessary to write a completely new book. The book contains two principal novelties: first, a greatly improved treatment of the instinct-intelligence problems; secondly, the outline of a theory of the learning process."

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

History

DICTIONARY OF UNITED STATES HIS-TORY—J. Franklin Jameson—Historical Publishing Company, 874 p., \$9.50. A new revision of a famous work. From the time that Dr. Jameson's dictionary first appeared, it proved a really handy reference book, the alphabetic method of looking up facts being both direct and speedy. Since the World War, however, the need for a revision has been evident. While the dictionary is the main feature of the volume, several hundred pages are given to a chronology of 5,000 incidents in United States history and to various maps, important historic documents and other information. The new volume was edited under the supervision of Dr. Albert E. McKinley.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1933

Education

THE EDUCATIONAL FRONTIER—Edited by William H. Kilpatrick—Century, 325 p., \$2.50. Although written by seven different educators, the book is not just a collection of separate essays, but rather the result of cooperative effort. It is an analysis of the present educational situation with suggested remedies for existing evils, and it concludes with a chapter on "The Underlying Philosophy of Education."

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