

•First Glances at New Books

HISTORY—GEOGRAPHY

UNPATHED WATERS, Studies in the Influence of the Voyagers on Elizabethan Literature — Robert Ralston Cawley — *Princeton Univ. Press*, 285 p., \$3.75. Dr. Cawley has spent years studying this subject, and he writes entertainingly as well as authoritatively about it. What Shakespeare knew about geographic news of his time, for instance, is a subject which he discusses. Where Francis Bacon culled material to prove his scientific theories from distant countries and races, is another striking topic in this unusual book.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

BIOLOGY

BIOLOGICAL STAINS, A Handbook on the Nature and Uses of the Dyes Employed in the Biological Laboratory (4th ed.)—H. J. Conn and others—*Biotech Publications*, 308 p., illus., \$3.40. A new edition of a handbook for technicians that has become so thoroughly established that without it a biological laboratory is hardly more complete than it would be without microscopes or a microtome.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

MATHEMATICS

STENCILS FOR SOLVING $x_2 = a \pmod{m}$ —Raphael M. Robinson—*Univ. of Calif. Press*, 12 p., and cards, \$2 per set. These cards are of the type used on the Hollerith tabulating machine, so useful in many branches of statistical and scientific work. However, it is not necessary to have such a machine to use them. Problems involving the above expression can be solved by selecting the proper cards from the pack and noting the holes through which light shines when they are all lined up.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

GENERAL SCIENCE—BIBLIOGRAPHY

ERGEBNISSE DEUTSCHER WISSENSCHAFT, Eine Bibliographische Auswahl aus der Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Literatur der Jahre 1933-1938 — Adolf Jurgens — *Veritas Press*, 782 p., \$10. An extended bibliography of scientific and historical books and serials published in Germany during the first five years of the National Socialist government. As might be expected, a great deal of attention has been given to works expounding various phases of race doctrine. It is gratifying to find many pre-Nazi series

continuing; though scholars will at the same time regret the disappearance of many familiar names, both of researchers and of the journals in which they once published their findings.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

BOTANY

ELEMENTS OF BOTANICAL MICROTECHNIQUE—John E. Sass—*McGraw-Hill*, 222 p., illus., \$2.50. This text appears to hit a very happy mean between the detailed bulkiness of most of the works in its field and the skimpy insufficiency of a mere laboratory manual. It should satisfy the requirements of most university courses in the subject, and its price is no hardship on the student's pocketbook.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

MATHEMATICS

HANDBOOK OF MATHEMATICAL TABLES AND FORMULAS (2d. ed.)—Richard Stevens Burington, comp.—*Handbook Pub.*, 275 p., \$1.25. A useful compilation of the mathematical tables and formulae used in many branches of science and engineering, made even more convenient in this second edition as a result of suggestions from users of the first.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

PHYSICS

FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN PHYSICS — Thomas B. Brown—*Wiley*, 333 p., illus., \$3.25. If your study of physics goes back twenty years or so; and you are confused by mesons and mesotrons; the Raman effect and the Compton effect; the exclusion principle and the uncertainty principle; etc., and you have longed for a book which covers these things without being too technical and mathematical, this is the answer to your prayer.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

MATHEMATICS

THE WEIGHT FIELD OF FORCE OF THE EARTH—William H. Roever—*Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.*, 84 p., \$1.50. The earth's weight field of force differs from the gravitational field in that the former takes into account forces other than gravitation (e. g., the centrifugal force) that act on a body moving with reference to the solid part of the earth. These must be considered in ballistics, for instance, where a projectile deviates to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

CHEMISTRY

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE KINETIC THEORY OF GASES—Sir James Jeans—*Cambridge (Macmillan)*, 311 p., \$3.50. The famous British astronomer appears here in what seems to be a non-astronomical rôle, in this book which covers as much of the kinetic theory as is required by serious students of physics and physical chemistry. However, since the stars are gaseous globes, this theory has important astronomical applications.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

ECONOMICS

YOUR INCOME TAX (1941 Edition)—J. K. Lasser—*Simon and Schuster*, 128 p., \$1.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

SOCIOLOGY

CHELtenham TOWNSHIP, A Sociological Analysis of a Residential Suburb—Arthur Hosking Jones—*Univ. of Penn. Press*, 173 p., \$2. Seeks to answer the questions: "What is the background of this community and how did it come to be what it is?" and "What is the community like and is there a pattern of organization and behavior discernible?"

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

GEOGRAPHY

PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY — (5th ed.) — Ellsworth Huntington — *Wiley*, 594 p., illus., \$3.50. Man's relation to his world is the broad and deep subject of this text, which Prof. Huntington has carried through five editions. About half of the material in this edition is new, he points out, and there are such innovations as discussions of local geography or microgeography, with suggestions to students regarding ways of investigating their own surroundings.

Science News Letter, January 4, 1941

BOTANY—BIOGRAPHY

JOHN AND WILLIAM BARTRAM, Botanists and Explorers, 1699-1777, 1739-1823 — Ernest Earnest—*Univ. of Penn. Press*, 187 p., \$2. The story of two simple but great men of science, who pioneered in the development of botany in this country. This book will be welcomed by botanists who have long known the Bartrams, while to the general public it should serve as a most interesting introduction to the lives of a father and son whose names are sure of a permanent place in the annals of American natural history.

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