

FIRST GLANCES AT NEW BOOKS

A HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND ITS RELATIONS WITH PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION—William Cecil Dampier Dampier-Whetham—*Macmillan* (\$6). Man has tried to interpret the world in three ways—through religion as a manifestation of the creator to his creatures, through philosophy as the result of understandable causes, and through science by experiment with brute facts. The combinations and oppositions of these methods during man's mental history from Babylonian astronomy to present-day physics are traced in this readable and scholarly book. It is one of the best popular histories of science. It is a better history of philosophy than some that have appeared lately.

General Science—Philosophy
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY—R. H. Whitbeck and V. C. Finch—*McGraw-Hill* (\$3.50) The second edition of a widely used textbook which shows how people have adjusted themselves to their geographical environment.

Geography—Economics
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

HEALTH AND CONTROL—Jesse Feiring Williams and Theresa Dansdill—*Sanborn* (68c). The third volume of the Wholesome Living series. An attractive book for teaching children how to live healthily.

Hygiene
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

HEALTH AND SERVICE—Jesse Feiring Williams and Theresa Dansdill—*Sanborn* (72c). The fourth book of the Wholesome Living series. The emphasis is more physiological and the book would be suited to older children than those who might be reached with the third volume of the series on "Health and Control."

Hygiene
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

BACKGROUNDS OF BIOLOGY—John Giesen and Thomas L. Malumphy—*Bruce* (\$2.50). This book contains a good deal more discussion of the philosophical implications of various biological doctrines than is to be found in most general texts. Especial attention is given to the subject of evolution, on which the stand of the authors is somewhat conservative, going beyond the skepticism of O'Toole perhaps, but not venturing so far as Wasmann, and certainly not so far as Dordodot.

Biology
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

PSYCHOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY—Harold E. Burt—*Appleton*—(\$3). Prof. Burt's book is the outgrowth of his university course on this subject of enabling the employee to work as efficiently as he is able. The book is planned with the idea that it will be serviceable, not only as a school text, but also as an aid to business men who wish to understand the significance of training methods, policies, arrangement of materials, fatigue, and other factors that affect the worker and his work.

Psychology
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

THE PREVENTION OF HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS OF BOVINE ORIGIN—William G. Savage—*Macmillan* (\$4.25). A comprehensive account of the present situation. Dr. Savage thinks that much of the funds and work now devoted to the treatment of sufferers from this form of tuberculosis could be profitably devoted to prevention. His book contains material that will be valuable to workers in the field of tuberculosis prevention whether their approach is from the side of public health or of the dairy industry.

Medicine
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

DRUG MAP OF THE WORLD—*National Wholesale Druggists' Association*. Intended for window display during national pharmacy week, this large map of the world showing the places from which come the various drugs we use, would be of considerable value and interest in the class room.

Geography—Pharmacy
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE RELATION OF CLOTHING TO HEALTH—Ruth O'Brien, Esther C. Peterson, and Ruby K. Worner—*U. S. Government Printing Office* (25c). This publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture covers the years between 1875 and 1927, with a few references to earlier and later publications. The physiological and psychological aspects of clothing; effects of clothing fabrics, including poisoning from dyes, permeability, moisture absorption, etc.; and clothing as a carrier of disease, are some of the topics to which references are included in this comprehensive bibliography.

Home Economics—Hygiene
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT AND VITAMIN D IN NUTRITION—Katharine Blunt and Ruth Cowan—*University of Chicago Press* (\$2.50). A comprehensive survey of the present knowledge on a subject that is particularly interesting to those who have to do with the rearing of young children. In a foreword Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, says: "In this book Dr. Blunt and Miss Cowan have assayed the literature, have collected it under significant headings, skimmed the truth from the fantastic notions and the exaggerations of those commercially minded, and yielded what seems to me to be a fundamental work for all interested in this field."

Nutrition
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY—A. H. Clark—*Van Nostrand* (\$3.50). In this textbook for students of pharmacy and medicine the emphasis is away from industrial chemistry. Subjects such as dyes and type reactions for the synthesis of various organic compounds are given very brief treatment, while the alkaloids and related substances, dyes as medicaments, arsenicals, and mercurials, are discussed more fully than is usual in a text of this size on organic chemistry.

Chemistry
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

BASKETRY OF THE SAN CARLOS APACHE—Helen H. Roberts—*American Museum of Natural History* (\$1). A detailed exposition of the weaving materials used by these Indians, also their methods of weaving, shaping and ornamenting baskets. One of the Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History.

Anthropology
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930

THE ECOLOGY AND ECONOMICS OF ONEIDA LAKE FISH—C. C. Adams and T. L. Hankinson—*Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station* (\$1.25). Oneida Lake was one of the first of the inland lakes of this country to be called on for regular crops of food fishes. It has continued to yield its crop every year for well over a century, but increasing demands begin to call somewhat imperatively for more systematic management. The present study offers a foundation to build on.

Ecology
Science News-Letter, February 22, 1930