

reducing the fundamental equation to its simplest form $F=ma$. The author points out also that it is possible to vary the procedure by choosing arbitrarily the unit force and adopting a kinetic definition of the unit mass; and he uses the word "slug" to designate the mass to which the pound-force would give an acceleration of 1 ft./sec². His explanation of this matter seems to the writer to be entirely sound, as well as being an aid to the student in acquiring a clear understanding of the fundamental law.

The entire treatment of force and of the laws of motion is notably free from the vagueness which too often characterizes the exposition found in text-books. The words push and pull are freely used, and the fact is explicitly stated at the outset that every force is exerted *by* one body *upon* another body. The law of action and reaction is stated in the following words: "When one particle exerts a force upon another, then the latter exerts one upon the former; and the two forces are equal, colinear and opposite." Most of the difficulty that arises over this law is due to losing sight of some one or more of the facts that are here explicitly stated. If it is kept clearly in mind that an action and its reaction (*a*) always concern two bodies and only two and (*b*) never act upon the same body, there is little difficulty in avoiding the confusion that is often associated with such terms as "inertia-force" and "kinetic reaction."

L. M. HOSKINS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Principles of Electrical Measurements. By ARTHUR WHITMORE SMITH. New York: The McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1914. Pp. xiv + 343.

In a laboratory course, emphasis may be laid by one teacher on manipulation and details of apparatus and, by another, on the principles underlying the methods employed in making the measurements. Professor Smith does the latter and has developed a text that is suitable for classroom as well as laboratory. The book is written for the instruction of those who are beginning their course in electrical engineer-

ing or who desire a more complete understanding than is afforded in most elementary manuals. It shows thoroughness and care in its preparation. In addition to a discussion of subject-matter usual in a laboratory manual of this kind—as ammeter and voltmeter methods; use of the galvanometer, bridge and potentiometer; measurement of current, power, capacity and inductance; magnetic tests of iron and steel—the author includes chapters on electromagnetic induction, on the definition of the Maxwell and on alternating currents, which, while not essential for one only interested in the taking of readings, lead the student to a better understanding of the subject as a whole.

FREDERICK BEDELL

A Manual of Bacteriology for Agricultural and Science Students. By HOWARD S. READ. Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

This little manual of 179 pages contains a collection of experiments, descriptions of methods, formulæ for media and reagents, and other information of practical use in a bacteriological laboratory. It is intended as an outline of a course for students, but it would be quite difficult, indeed, practically impossible, in an ordinary laboratory, for a student to follow this course consecutively, since the experiments described follow each other in an order that, while logical for study, would be almost impractical to carry out in a laboratory class. As a result the student can not follow the course without very careful thought and selection of experiments on the part of the teacher. The book is therefore more valuable for a manual for reference than as a distinct course for students to follow. It contains large numbers of experiments, and if properly used can be made of great use as a foundation of a course in bacteriology. It is more complete, more up-to-date, and contains more of the recent additions to bacteriological methods than the other manuals which have been published in the last few years. It is made more valuable by having in addition to methods strictly bacteriological some which are especially designed for the study of yeasts, and of common molds. While the methods are

in general simply described, in some cases difficult technique is passed over with a few words of description, so meager as to make it almost impossible for the student to follow them without very close supervision on the part of the instructor. For example, it is doubtful whether a student could ever obtain a pure culture of yeasts by the method described without having an instructor at hand to show him every detailed step. The numerous experiments also imply the possession on the part of the instructor of a large amount of material commonly not at hand in a bacteriological laboratory, especially in the way of cultures of various organisms, and no direction is given as to how these may be obtained.

In a little book of this kind not all laboratory methods can be included, and some omission may be well excused. Some of the omissions are a little unfortunate. For example, in describing the detection of nitrites, the method that is commonly used, of inoculating bacteria into nitrate broth is not given at all, the only method given depending upon synthetic media. The common use of nitrate broth, included in the standard methods, should certainly have been among the methods given in this little manual. On the whole, the manual is useful, and can be recommended as an up-to-date reference book of laboratory methods.

H. W. CONN

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

The Elements of Psychology. By DAVID R. MAJOR. Revised Edition. Columbus, R. G. Adams & Co. 1914. Pp. 413.

Much difficulty has been experienced in recent years in preparing a satisfactory text for introductory college courses in psychology. Possibly the difficulty arises from the fact that the customary elementary course in psychology—unlike that in other sciences—aims less to initiate the student into the use of a set of special methods and a body of knowledge obtained by their application, than to interpret and rationalize what everyone is more or less acquainted with from common experience.

Evidently more tact and literary skill are required to treat what is already familiar in a profitable way, than to launch out into what is new to the student. However this may be, there have certainly been a large number of attempts to meet the felt need for an elementary text, and few of the attempts have given much satisfaction. The present book is another experiment in this direction, and appears likely to prove unusually successful. If it makes no great claim to originality of teaching, and has no special axe to grind, and if it lacks somewhat in incisiveness, these are defects which the student can readily overlook in view of its well-sustained effort to meet him on his own ground. Granted that the introductory course is to be kept within its traditional bounds, this text should make a very satisfactory guide.

R. S. WOODWORTH

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity for December contains the following articles: "The Free and Forced Vibrations of a Suspended Magnet" (concluded), H. F. Reid; "Magnetic Declinations and Chart Corrections obtained by the *Carnegie* from Bahia, Brazil, to St. Helena, May 20 to June 22, 1913," L. A. Bauer and W. J. Peters; "On Certain Matters relating to the Theory of Atmospheric Electric Measurements," W. F. G. Swann; "Investigation of Certain Causes Responsible for Uncertainty in the Measurement of Atmospheric Conductivity by the Gerdien Conductivity Apparatus," C. W. Hewlett; "Magnetic Declinations and Chart Corrections obtained by the *Carnegie* from Hammerfest, Norway, to Reykjavik, Iceland, and thence to Brooklyn, New York, July to October, 1914," L. A. Bauer and J. P. Ault; Letters to Editor: "Principal Magnetic Storms recorded at the Cheltenham Magnetic Observatory, July–September, 1914," O. H. Tittmann; "Umbau an dem Schulze'schen D-Variometer des Observatoriums in Tsingtau," B. Meyer-mann.