

arrangement makes of the book a combination text and note book for the instructor. A second advantage, which is of much less significance, lies in the fact that the loose-leaf type of book will open easily and lie flat on the instructor's desk, if a suitable binder is used.

As no commercial binder could be found having capacity for a sufficient number of pages, a home-made one was devised. Three half-round book rings (preferably with a hinge at either end of the flat section and the opening in the middle of the circular section) were soldered along the flat section to one side of a piece of brass (twenty-two gauge) at a distance apart to correspond with the holes in the sheets of the book. The piece of brass was slightly longer than the sheets and slightly wider than the length of the flat section of the rings. A two-piece folding back was made by cutting down ordinary folders of heavy press board designed for holding laboratory reports. In order to hold the folding backs in place a piece of sheet aluminum of the same size as the sheet brass was placed on top of them directly over the piece of brass, and the whole thing fastened together by means of round head, split paper fasteners put through holes made in both the pieces of metal and the press board cover.

Although such unbound copies of books are ordinarily unavailable, it seems probable that publishers would be willing to supply them if there was a demand, and also that suitable loose-leaf binders would be relatively easy to produce. The page proof, having every second page blank for notations, would be

even better than the regular sheets if it was printed on the same grade of paper as the book. Its only disadvantage is the increased thickness.

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#### PEDOLOGY OR CHTHONOLOGY?

IN Dr. P. E. Brown's interesting discourse on "The New Soil Science," which appeared in the December 27, 1929, issue of *SCIENCE*, "pedology" is given as a synonym of soil science. Dr. Brown says: "Soil science or pedology, as it is now coming to be called, is not new."

Do Dr. Brown and other soil scientists who use the term "pedology" as a designation for their specialty know that this word has been employed for thirty-three years as the name of the science of the child, or child-study in its broadest sense? The term, which is also spelled paedology or paidology, was probably introduced by O. Chrisman in 1896.<sup>1</sup>

If soil specialists are in need of a name for their science and wish to conform to the criteria of etymologic excellence, why do not they choose the term *chthonology*? The word *chthonography*, a descriptive treatise upon soils, is now in limited use. If they should fear cacoepey in the use of the proposed neonym, they might give thought to adopting the term *humology*, which would no doubt be acceptable to lexicographers.

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### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

*Icones Farlowianae, Illustrations of the Larger Fungi of Eastern North America.* By WILLIAM GIBSON FARLOW. Farlow Herbarium; 20 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1929. 103 colored pls. \$40.00.

THE mycologists of the old world have, during the last two centuries, supplied students of agarics, in rather numerous *Icones* and other publications, with an abundance of colored figures of these fascinating plants. With the exception of the *Icones* of Boudier, where the scientific training of the mycologist was to a remarkable degree linked with the talent of a real artist in the same man, no illustrations of mushrooms have appeared which remotely approach the beauty and scientific accuracy of the plates in the volume before us. It is, furthermore, the first extensive collection of colored plates of American agarics to be conceived, executed and published in this country.

As explained in the Introduction by Dr. E. A.

Burt, who edited the work and wrote the accompanying descriptions, all the 103 plates included in this volume were completed as well as printed by 1908. The author employed two successive artists. The larger number of paintings included in the published volume were made by Mr. Joseph Bridgman; later, from 1902 to 1911, the author employed the well-known mycological artist, Mr. L. C. C. Krieger. The eminently successful reproduction of the colored drawings by the Boston Heliochrome Printing Company enhances the value of the finished plates in a large measure. For the writing of the text and the final touches in the editing of the work, mycologists have to thank Dr. E. A. Burt, whose loyalty to his departed friend and teacher made of the difficult task a labor of love.

Dr. Farlow, fortunately, wrote the preface himself, an *apologia*, characteristic of the man. "The aim of

<sup>1</sup> See *Am. J. Psychol.*, 12: 268.