

are more extended and profusely illustrated accounts on the algae, mollusks, fish, fish nets and traps, and fisheries. Other groups of marine life receive less full treatment, the criterion for inclusion often being their economic value or relationship to the fishing industry. Each kind of organism is treated under its scientific name, with common names furnished as well as distribution and a general verbal description. Interspersed are many comments on the uses to which the animal is put.

The illustrations are apparently all from original drawings. All are line cuts, and the printer has done well by them. Those of fishing scenes and gear are drawn in good perspective, but they may surprise readers used to halftone illustrations. The lack of halftones is noticed so quickly that one might suppose the book to have been written before the days of photography. The text, however, seems up to date. There is a short bibliography and a good index.

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**Psychology.** William James. (Introduction by Ralph Barton Perry.) Cleveland-New York: World Publ., 1948. Pp. xxi + 478. (Illustrated.) \$1.25.

The reviewer does not know which power of ten to use, but certainly hundreds of living scientists date their interest in psychology from the time they first read James' *Briefer course*. Many will be interested to learn that this renowned text has been reprinted in The Living Library series under the general editorship of Carl Van Doren. No one is better qualified than Ralph Barton Perry to write an introduction to the volume. He refrains from giving us James as "the founder of modern psychology" but is certainly on safe grounds in claiming him as "one of the first to extend the methods and spirit of modern science to the human mind." James' well-known special contributions to psychology, his formulation of the maxims of habit, theory of emotions, and the doctrine of "the stream of consciousness," appeared in his *Principles of psychology*, published in 1890, and were incorporated in chapters in his *Briefer course*, published in 1892. But there was more to James than "special contributions." As later developments have revealed, he succeeded in organizing and expanding the psychology of the past so as to influence strongly subsequent psychology at many points. Prof. Perry briefly traces the reasons why James is considered the originator of "functional psychology," a father of Gestalt psychology, why he markedly influenced abnormal psychology, as well as guidance, educational, and religious psychology. Also, Prof. Perry in his introduction explodes the widely accepted tradition that James was first a psychologist, and later a philosopher.

In James' preface to this text he answers some criticisms of the arrangement of the chapters in his *Principles of psychology*. It seems evident from a footnote, which is a part of the original preface, that he gave much thought to the arrangement of the chapter topics; he was not altogether happy in placing the subject of Sensation

first. Further he says: "I feel now (when it is too late for the change to be made) that the chapters on the Production of Motion, on Instinct, and on Motion ought, for purposes of teaching, to follow immediately upon that on Habit, and that the chapter on Reasoning ought to come in very early, perhaps immediately after that upon the Self. I advise teachers to adopt this modified order, in spite of the fact that with the change of place of 'Reasoning' there ought properly to go a slight amount of re-writing."

It has often been forgotten that all of James' chapters except one were written for the textbook, not first for magazine publication, which was only an afterthought and resorted to "because the completion of the whole work seemed so distant."

The words "Briefer Course" appear only on the jacket. The original 66 diagrams are all reproduced in the present edition. The print is clear and beautifully legible, the paper is good, the volume is neat and of a convenient size, (lighter weight than the old one), and there is a 10-page index. Pleasure mixed with nostalgia arises from turning these familiar pages.

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**Organic reactions.** (Vol. IV.) Roger Adams. (Ed.-in-Chief.) New York: John Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1948. Pp. viii + 428. (Illustrated.) \$6.00.

This is the fourth volume of a series started in 1942 the general purpose of which was clearly set forth in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1942, 64, 3062. The following eight subjects are discussed in an authoritative manner by authors who have had experience with the reactions they are describing: The Diels-Alder Reaction With Maleic Anhydride, by Milton C. Kloetzel (59 pp.); The Diels-Alder Reaction: Ethylenic and Acetylenic Dienophiles, by H. L. Holmes (114 pp.); The Preparation of Amines by Reductive Alkylation, by William S. Emerson (82 pp.); The Acyloins, by S. M. McElvain (13 pp.); The Synthesis of Benzoin, by Walter S. Ide and Johannes S. Buck (36 pp.); The Synthesis of Benzoquinones by Oxidation, by James Cason (57 pp.); The Rosemund Reduction of Acid Chlorides to Aldehydes, by Erich Mosettig and Ralph Mozingo (16 pp.); The Wolff-Kishner Reduction, by David Todd. (45 pp.).

Organic chemists will enthusiastically welcome this latest addition to the series. Certainly the remarkable reception given to the first three volumes will be accorded this one also; for the chapters have been carefully prepared and edited and the publisher has again assembled them in a very handy form and in the most attractive manner possible. Although there may be some who will quibble over possible inconsistencies in the nomenclature of the many individual compounds listed at the end of the various chapters and also may observe the omission of one or two references here and there, it is the opinion of this reviewer that the same high