control programs, and the development of species eradication are recorded with a fascination expected only in a novel.

The complicated epidemiology of this disease brought into the research team scientists skilled in the nonrelated fields of mammalogy, entomology, ecology, and even ornithology. The new approaches and the techniques developed during the campaign against yellow fever are of the greatest importance in attacks upon other arthropod-borne diseases. Every public health worker, epidemiologist, virologist, medical entomologist, and medical historian should read this authoritative and absorbing contribution. The Rockefeller Foundation is to be congratulated for its sustained effort to solve this puzzle and for the devotion and brilliance of its scientists.

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Sourcebook on Atomic Energy. Samuel Glasstone. New York: Van Nostrand, 1950. 546 pp. $2.90.

This book was prepared as a result of the American Textbook Publishers Institute asking the Atomic Energy Commission for a comprehensive source book on atomic energy for the use of textbook authors and editors. As the chairman of the commission states:

> In his search for material, Dr. Glasstone studied the work in the Commission's various laboratories and the files of reports on scientific work. The manuscript was reviewed by a number of scientists associated with the Atomic Energy program for technical accuracy, and has benefited also by the suggestions offered. It was reviewed by the Atomic Energy Commission office of classification to make certain that the publication in no way jeopardizes national security.

The book presents a large amount of information in a manner that teachers of elementary science in colleges, and even in the upper grades of high schools, will find usable. Starting with the foundations of atomic theory, constituents of the atoms, energy and radiation, and structure of the atom are discussed. The classical phenomena of natural radioactivity, and the measurements of radioactivity are then treated. This is followed by a chapter on nuclear radiation and isotopes. The accelerators of charged particles are treated in some detail. The modern development of artificial radioactivity, nuclear transmutation, the discovery of the neutron, and the problems of nuclear structure and nuclear forces form an introduction to the discussion of nuclear fission and the utilization of nuclear energy, as well as the discovery of new elements and the uses of isotopes.

A chapter on cosmic rays and mesons and a discussion of radiation protection and health physics close the book.

This outline shows that the book is really much more than a source book on atomic energy; it is really one of the most readable texts in modern physics and as such will be a welcome addition to the libraries of physicists, chemists, biologists, and practicing engineers. Every chapter is well illustrated by diagrams and photographs. The book is up to date, and one might only wish that it had been written after November 1950, when the Atomic Energy Commission declassified much additional material. We hope that new editions will soon be necessary. In this case it would be desirable to bring the chapter on nuclear reactors up to date, to give a more detailed outline of the problems in reactor design and reactor technology which are now accessible to a larger audience than before.

In its aim to help teachers and research men the book undoubtedly will be extremely useful. However, for textbook authors, editors, and particularly students, it would be desirable if the large amount of understandable and readable material could be supplemented with a bibliography enabling interested readers to refer to original papers and study details which obviously could not be discussed in a volume this size.

The book can be highly recommended because of its scope and the accuracy with which material has been interpreted.

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Biometric Analysis: An Introduction. Alan E. Treloar. Minneapolis: Burgess Pub., 1951. 251 pp. $4.50.

This is an offset-printed book with letter-size pages, paper covers, and spiral wire binding, presenting a neat if collegiate appearance. The text is easily read and the format attractive. The book follows lines of elementary teaching, with emphasis on logic rather than on mathematics, and on large-sample theory. Practical problems are regarded as better adapted to specific fields of application than to general presentation.

Chapters on numerical description and objectivity, and on variation and probability, set up some of the logic and definitions. A chapter on frequency distribution, with diagrams and tables, begins the more exact treatment. It is followed by chapters on measures of central tendency, of variation, form of variation, and on the normal curve. In these, diagrams, arithmetical and algebraic developments occur, methods of calculation are described, and moments, kurtosis, and skewness are introduced. Discussions of cumulative curves, sampling error, and tests of significance of differences follow. Next, proportions and ratios are studied, introducing binomial and Poisson distributions, and rates in vital statistics are discussed. Use of chi square is then developed; later, tests of independence are described. Correlation and regression are developed, with emphasis on bivariate distribution. The book concludes with several of the common reference tables, as well as one on functions of N ($1/\sqrt{N}$, $N/(N-1)$, etc.), which should prove convenient.

There is little in the nature of derivation or proof; much logic, many diagrams, much rather simple algebra, and less arithmetic than in most such treatments are found. A few exercises are presented. References are few and are treated as incidental.

Small-sample procedure is kept in the background. The author draws some inspiration from J. Arthur Harris, but fails to present his greatest contribution, intraclass correlation, which was a steppingstone to progress. Analysis of variance rates only a few lines. This will seem to many a glaring omission, since this process is an outstanding development of the last quarter century, which has opened many experimental doors. Many recent advances in mathematical statistics are not treated at all.

The book will be of limited interest and help to elementary students. It orients the reader toward the classic work of Karl Pearson. It will not satisfy either the student of mathematical statistics or the applied statistician with deep experimental interest.

F. M. WADLEY

Department of the Navy

Scientific Book Register

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Creep of Metals. L. A. Rotherham. London: Institute of Physics, 1951. 80 pp. 15 s.

Genetics in Ophthalmology. Arnold Sorsby. London: Butterworth; St. Louis: Mosby, 1951. 265 pp. $9.50.

The Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals: With Special Reference to Etiology, Diagnosis, and Biologic Therapy. 2nd ed. William Arthur Hagan and Dorsey William Bruner. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock, 1951. 920 pp. $8.00.

Handbook of Experimental Psychology. S. S. Stevens, Ed. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1951. 1,436 pp. $15.00.

Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrates. Theodore H. Eaton, Jr. New York: Harper, 1951. 340 pp. $4.00.

Problems of Consciousness. Transactions of the First Conference, March 20–21, 1950, New York. Harold A. Abramson, Ed. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1951. 200 pp. $3.00.

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Man and the Animal World. Bernal R. Weimer. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1951. 569 pp. $5.00.

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