a text. The author's haphazard use of photometric units and notation lead him to make statements such as the one on page 91, that "the amount of energy radiated normal to . . . a flat surface" is obtained by dividing by π the total amount of energy radiated by it. What is meant is, of course, that the radiance normal to the surface is $1/\pi$ times the total radiant flux per unit area. This is true only if the surface is a perfect diffuser, a fact not mentioned by Koller. It seems unfortunate that the logical nomenclature adopted by the Optical Society of America and the Illuminating Engineering Society was not followed.

There are a few misprints, the most serious one being in the scale of abscissae of Fig. 8 (*d*) on page 248, which may mislead some users of S-5 phototube cathodes.

The author is at his best when he is in his own field, but this reviewer gets the impression that some sections of the book—for instance, the one on atmospheric ozone—have been written hurriedly. Very little of our information about the distribution of ozone in the atmosphere has been obtained by means of radiosondes and rockets, the only methods mentioned by the author. The book can scarcely be recommended for those completely new to the subject.

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Water. A Study of Its Properties, Its Constitution, Its Circulation on the Earth, and Its Utilization by Man. Cyril S. Fox. New York: Philosophical Library, 1952. 148 pp. Illus. $8.75.

Water, the short but emphatic title of this book, has lately become most important throughout the world. The vast striving everywhere toward greater agricultural and industrial production has stimulated an enormous thirst for water. The most common of fluids has become a strategic material. As the author emphasizes, adequate basic data and soundness of analysis are the key to proper management and development of water resources; therefore, a book that helps to explain the occurrence and distribution of water is to be welcomed.

The first part deals with the properties, occurrence, and circulation of water and includes an account of the water budget of the earth. Although these broad generalizations on the hydrologic cycle are of background interest, an explanation of the physical relations between the various elements of the hydrologic cycle would have been equally helpful and in some ways more practical. For example, the author seems content with the statement that runoff is often taken as one third of the rainfall. This ratio is of course highly variable, and further development of the relationship would have been desirable.

The second part of the book deals with water as a geologic and geochemical agent. Here, again, discussion of the river forms and modern erosion would have been valuable in a book that is geared to the utilization of water—the final part of the book. The author shows the trend toward multiple-purpose developments, drawing most of his examples from the U. S., rightly emphasizing the need for adequate hydrographic data.

This is not a book for the professional worker; the layman might find it informative, although not necessarily an authentic text. There are numerous misstatements of facts, some of which might be charged to poor editing. The word "hydrology," the basic subject of the book, is persistently misspelled. The professional worker in hydrology will be annoyed with unprofessional details and bothered most by the unprofessional units. The author refers to the same physical quantities—even in the same paragraph—in different units, making comprehension of relative values quite troublesome. Volumes are reported in cubic feet, cubic miles, cubic meters, and acre-feet, velocities in inches per second, feet per second and miles per hour. It would have been preferable had the author observed the practice common among hydrologists in English-speaking countries of reporting rates of flow in cubic feet per second, volumes in gallons or acre-feet, and velocities in feet per second. As it is, the publisher might well provide each reader with a slide rule.

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Scientific Book Register

Modern Science and Modern Man. Bampton Lectures in America, No. 5; delivered at Columbia University, 1952. James B. Conant. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1952. 111 pp. $2.25.

Fatigue and Fracture of Metals. A symposium held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 19–22, 1950. William M. Murray, Ed. Cambridge, Mass.: Technology Press of MIT; New York: Wiley, 1952. 313 pp. Illus. $6.00.

Synopsis of Pathology. 3rd ed. W. A. D. Anderson. St. Louis: Mosby, 1952. 788 pp. Illus. $8.00.

Resource Conservation: Economics and Policies. S. V. Ciriacy-Wantrup. Berkeley: Univ. California Press, 1952. 395 pp. $6.50.

Wood Chemistry, Vol. 1. 2nd ed. American Chemical Society Monograph Series. Louis E. Wise and Edwin C. Jahn, Eds. New York: Reinhold, 1952. 688 pp. Illus. $15.00.

Dr. Howe and the Forsyth Infirmary. Rollo Walter Brown. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1952. 188 pp. $3.50.

Textile Chemicals and Auxiliaries. Henry C. Speel, Ed. New York: Reinhold, 1952. 493 pp. Illus. $10.00.

Photoelectric Tubes. 2nd ed. A. Sommer. London: Methuen; New York: Wiley, 1951. 118 pp. Illus. $1.90.

Textbook of Quantitative Inorganic Analysis. 3rd ed. I. M. Kolthoff and E. B. Sandell. New York: Macmillan, 1952. 759 pp. Illus. $6.50.

Science and Method. Repr. Henri Poincaré; trans. by Francis Maitland. New York: Dover, 1952. 288 pp. $2.50; $1.25 paper.

Maleic Anhydride Derivatives: Reactions of the Double Bond. Lawrence H. Flett and William Howlett Gardner. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1952. 269 pp. $6.50.