## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Greeting from Sir Ronald Adam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Literature: Bibliographies and Reference Books</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public International Law</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Literature of British Libraries and Librarianship</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Teaching of English to those of Other Tongues</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Development of Recent British Writing on the Cinema</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Books on Kinematography</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Natural History</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure Mathematics</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse and Cattle Breeding in Britain</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Decade of Books on Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL ARTICLES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Book Illustration up to 1914</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Book Illustration since 1914</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The International P.E.N.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The International Federation of Library Associations</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Research and the Printed Book</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRITISH LEARNED SOCIETIES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Society of London</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The British Association for the Advancement of Science</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Society of Medicine</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Zoological Society of London</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Geographical Society</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Society of Antiquaries</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Meteorological Society</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Agricultural Society of England</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Note on the Subject Headings of the Book List</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Book List:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Works</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Sizes of British Books</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy [and Psychology]</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philology</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure Science</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful Arts and Applied Science</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts and Recreation</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History [and Geography]</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiction</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for Young Readers</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses of Publishers Mentioned</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishers' Abbreviations</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations of Interest to Bookmen</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Books and Periodicals</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustration</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-colour by William Blake (<em>colour plate</em>)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings by Randolph Caldecott (<em>colour plate</em>)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head-piece by Thomas Bewick</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Death of King Warwolf. Engraved by Joseph Swain after Frederick Sandys</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Baron's Prayer. Drawing by Aubrey Beardsley</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail-piece by Thomas Bewick</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line drawing by Rex Whistler</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing by Paul Nash (<em>colour plate</em>)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lino-cut by Mildred Farrar (<em>colour plate</em>)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line drawing by Edward Ardizzone</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-portrait, in pencil, by Eric Gill</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line drawing by Mervyn Peake (<em>colour plate</em>)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-engraving by Gwen Raverat</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International P.E.N. Congress in Brussels, 1927</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting of Czechoslovak P.E.N. in London during World War II</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.E.N. Congress in London, 1941</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Famous British Libraries: the Bodleian, and the London Library</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallington Central Library</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling Book-Van</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Stills from <em>Intolerance</em>; <em>The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari</em>; <em>Peter the Great</em>; <em>Citizen Kane</em></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Stills from <em>Henry V</em>; <em>Le Jour se Lève</em></td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Stills from <em>Hamlet</em> (1912); <em>Elephant Boy</em>; <em>Odd Man Out</em></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters and Library of the Royal Society of Medicine</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Early Film Studio and a Modern Film Studio</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film-set Design by Edward Carrick</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Sound Technician at Work</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat-fish adapting itself to Background</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Peacock Worms</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-throated Diver</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group drawing of Ducks by J. C. Harrison</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Badger</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giggleswick Scar</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Fen Wood or 'Carr'</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lords-and-Ladies</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLUSTRATIONS

See page

Honeysuckle 51
Emperor Dragon-fly 51
Damage to Book by Anobiid Beetles 58
Jaws of Anobiid Beetle 58
Insect Damage to Book Cover 59
Book Damaged by Mould Growth 59
‘Pittodrie Upright’: Champion Scottish Shorthorn Bull 66
Ayrshire Cow 67
A Typical Hereford Bull 67
Thoroughbred Hunter Sire 68
Prize Suffolk Punch Filly 68
Exmoor Mare 69
A Champion Percheron Stallion 69
Four Notable Past Presidents of the Royal Society 78
Library of the Royal Society 79
Title Page of the first volume of Philosophical Transactions 79
Four Notable Past Presidents of the British Association for the Advance-
ment of Science 80
Darwin’s House and Study at Downe, Kent 81
Headquarters and Library of the Zoological Society of London 84
Animals at Whipsnade Zoological Park, Bedfordshire 85
Headquarters of the Royal Geographical Society 88
Map Room and Library of the Royal Geographical Society 89
Four Eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London 90
Portrait of Richard II in Westminster Abbey 91
Four Eminent Past Presidents of the Royal Agricultural Society of
England 94
Aerial View of the Royal Agricultural Society’s Show-ground at York,
July 1948 95
GREETING
from SIR RONALD ADAM, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.,
Chairman of the British Council

With this issue the British Council assumes the editorial responsibility for British Book News, and I should like therefore to send a greeting from the Council to the many bookmen in nearly every country in the world who have come, during the past seven years, to rely on British Book News as a friendly source of bibliographical information and assistance. In the Council we feel very strongly that the unhampere exchange of books (and of periodicals) is a vital necessity to the growth of international understanding and the advance of civilization. We believe that every country has, in its literature and arts, something of value to offer to the world. We realize also that, with increasing specialization in all fields of knowledge, authoritative and up-to-date bibliographies are more than ever essential to the specialist. And for many readers books provide their only opportunity of learning something of other nations, and extending their knowledge and enjoyment of the world at large.

Our immediate concern is that information should be available everywhere with regard to British books. But this is not enough. The best that is published in every country should be known and available in all others, and we have noted with great pleasure the work which Unesco is undertaking in this direction, and the appearance of a number of bibliographical guides which are akin to British Book News in their scope and purpose, including, for example, those published in Argentina, France, Spain, Turkey and the United States of America.

The provision of such guides is no easy matter, for they need to be expert, impartial and accurate in the highest degree, and great skill is needed in the selection of the best books in every field of knowledge. British Book News has therefore relied much in the past on the assistance of the learned societies to which acknowledgment has been made monthly at the head of the Book List, and of many individual specialists. We are very glad to say that they will continue to assist in selection and annotation, and that we have now secured also the help of a number of others, including the Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Councils, the British Film Institute and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

During the past two years British Book News has devoted considerable space to digests of books of outstanding importance, and these have been of great service to its readers. The increase in the number of new books published in Britain has, however, intensified pressure on the Book List, which we know to be the most useful feature, and as we cannot yet increase the length of the journal we have decided to discontinue the digests to provide more space for the List.

In conclusion, may I say how much we shall welcome suggestions and criticisms, favourable or adverse. The whole purpose of British Book News is to provide a bibliographical reference work of permanent value, in its monthly issues and its annual volume, and we shall be most grateful for any assistance which readers can give us in meeting their needs.

January, 1948

[Signature]
JOHN HAMPDEN

ENGLISH LITERATURE:
BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE BOOKS

The most comprehensive of all systematic guides to British books is The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, edited by F. W. Bateson (1940, Cambridge University Press (C.U.P.), 4 vols. £8), the latest of the many great works of co-operative scholarship which have issued from the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. It is almost essential to a student, librarian or bookseller who is seriously concerned with any branch of historical study to which British authors have contributed, for its 3,390 handsome quarto pages provide particulars of every British writer, book, pamphlet and periodical of any importance from A.D. 600 to 1900, with a large number of works of criticism, biography, etc., published between 1900 and 1940. The selection of original writers has been limited to natives of what is now the British Commonwealth and Empire, but many works of criticism, etc., by American, French, German and other writers appear. Not only literature, drama and history, but science, religion, philosophy, economics, politics, exploration, and classical, oriental and many other studies are very fully covered. The entries are classified by chronological period, subject and author, and most of the author sections give the principal editions, bibliographies, biographies and criticisms, with title, author, date, very occasionally a contents list, but no annotations. The Index, which constitutes Volume IV, contains over 25,000 entries of authors, subjects, anonymous books (but no other book-titles), newspapers and magazines. To the study of English literature and its whole historical background this great work is the master key.

Of the current supplements, which are obviously necessary, the most useful is The Year’s Work in English Studies (annually, Oxford University Press (O.U.P.), about 10s.6d.), edited for the English Association by a group of scholars who select and comment upon the most important new publications including contemporary literature and the English language. Authors, titles and selected subjects are indexed. The Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature, edited for the Modern Humanities Research Association (annually, C.U.P. 18s.), is more comprehensive, including American as well as British authors and many articles in periodicals as well as books, but it provides less guidance to the reader because the entries are not annotated. References to reviews of the books are given, however. There is an index of
authors but not of titles. A section on literature is included in The Annual Register, 'a review of public events at home and abroad', the 188th issue of which appeared in 1947, edited by H. T. Montague Bell (annually, Longmans, Green, 42s.). British Book News (the only bibliographical journal published in Britain which attempts the critical selection and annotation of books on all subjects) is particularly useful for its records of new creative and critical literature and translations, as well as editions, studies, etc., of older writers and periods, and the bound volumes of British Book News (annually, Longmans, Green, about 10s.6d. each) are more valuable than ever now that they are consolidated and completely indexed for titles, authors and subjects. Most books published in Britain appear in Whitaker’s Cumulative Book List, which is classified by subjects and indexed by titles and authors, but not annotated. It includes a very full list of publishers with their addresses. The annual subscription of 18s.6d. covers the cumulative lists issued quarterly and the final volume for the whole year. Whitaker’s Five-Year Cumulative Book List 1939–1943 comprises 47,484 new books and reissues of this period, arranged in one alphabet of authors and titles, with no subject classification (1946, Whitaker, £5). All Whitaker’s Lists are based on, and continued in, the lists which appear every week in the book-trade journal, The Bookseller, edited by Edmond Segrave (Whitaker, 25s. a year, post free).

The literature of Britain, like that of many other countries, is too intensely alive, however, to be circumscribed by lists and bibliographies, and the reader who wishes to be at all adequately informed of new books and new developments must look also to the articles and reviews in periodicals such as Horizon, The Times Literary Supplement, The New Statesman, The Spectator, Time and Tide, The Listener, Britain To-day, The Observer, The Sunday Times, Scottish Art and Letters, Poetry Scotland, Wales, The Welsh Review, and others which are listed in Willing’s Press Guide (annually, Willings, 12s.6d.) and, with annotations, in The Writers’ and Artists’ Year Book (see below). Periodicals of particular value to the academic student are The Review of English Studies, The Modern Language Review, The Library and The Times Literary Supplement.

A very valuable series is Introductions to English Literature, edited by Bonamy Dobrée. The five volumes of which it consists, sold separately, are: The Beginnings of English Literature, to Skelton, 1509, by W. L. Renwick and Harold Orton; The English Renaissance, 1510–1688, by V. de Sola Pinto; Augustans and Romantics, 1689–1830, by Lascelles Abercrombie and John Butt; The Victorians and After, 1830–1914, by Bonamy Dobrée and Edith Batho; The Present Age, from 1914, by Edwin Muir (1938, Cresset Press, 7s.6d. each volume). These books are skilfully planned for the student with little or no previous knowledge of the subject. Each has a long introduction designed not only to survey the literature of the period but ‘to give the student some idea of the soil out of which the works of literature grow’, to show the
influence of religious and philosophical ideas, economic conditions, etc., and to relate literature to the other arts. (There is, for example, a chapter on 'Literature and Music', by Bruce Pattison, in the Renaissance volume.) Together, these introductions constitute a short literary history of Britain. Each is followed by a 'Students' Guide to Reading', consisting mainly of concise notes on all the more important authors, including details of the best editions, criticisms and biographies. 'A critical survey' of the present century is provided by two American writers in Contemporary British Literature, by J. M. Manly and E. Rickert (3rd edition, 1940, Harrap), which deals with 232 English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish authors, and supplies for each a brief biographical note, a list of the author's works, and a list of 'studies and reviews' of them. A long general introduction, bibliographies and classified indexes add to the value of the book. A useful short guide, for the 'general reader' rather than the student, is An English Library, by F. Seymour Smith (1944, C.U.P. 2s.), a guide to some 1,300 'classics' of English literature, grouped under 'Biography', 'Fiction', 'History', 'Poetry and Poetic Drama', etc., with very brief notes on a good many titles, and full indexes.

Annals of English Literature, by J. C. Ghosh and E. G. Withycombe (2nd edition, 1936, O.U.P. 8s. 6d.), is unique: a list, year by year, from 1475 to 1925, of the most important books published, the births and deaths of writers, and relevant events. The index of writers, giving the principal works of each, is a valuable quick-reference list in itself.

Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature, edited by David Patrick (revised edition, 1925, Chambers, 3 vols., 25,000 pages, Index), is the most comprehensive encyclopaedic reference book, and though some of its critical judgments need revision it is still very useful. It ranges from the first beginnings of our literature to the end of the nineteenth century, most of its articles deal with single authors (including Canadians, Australians, South Africans and Americans) and, besides biography and criticism, it includes many portraits and fairly copious extracts. The Oxford Companion to English Literature, by Sir Paul Harvey (third edition, 1947, O.U.P. 25s.), is a one-volume encyclopaedia of a different type, containing brief articles on authors, actors, statesmen, etc., living and dead, works of literature, characters in novels, plays, etc., historical, legendary and mythological persons and places, allusions occurring often in English literature, some literary terms, newspapers and other periodicals, literary institutions, some foreign books and authors, anniversaries, old customs, etc., with appendices on copyright law (British and American), etc., and a Perpetual Calendar (British) to cover dates from 1066 to 1936. This is, in fact, an invaluable work of reference for both students and general readers.

A Short Biographical Dictionary of English Literature, by John W. Cousins (revised edition, 1942, Dent, Everyman's Library, 4s.), deals with over 1,600


The only printed record of British books of every kind, past and present, which approaches real completeness, is the General Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum Library. (It includes many foreign books also.) Volumes 1–40 (Letters A–CO) have already been published, from 1931 onwards, and further volumes and supplements are in preparation at the rate of about two a year. Some sections of this Catalogue dealing with specific subjects are published separately, including those for the Bible, Robert Browning, Burns, Byron, Chaucer and Coleridge. There are also Accession Lists of new acquisitions, Subject Indexes (issued every five years) of modern books, and other catalogues. Full details can be obtained from The Secretary, The British Museum, Bloomsbury, London.

Finally, An Introduction to Bibliography for Literary Students, by R. B. McKerrow (2nd edition, 1928, O.U.P.), deals with the other aspect of bibliography, the physical make-up and production of books. Dr. McKerrow describes all the processes by which a MS. was turned into a book in England up to about 1800, and particularly during the Shakespearian period, and the methods of comparing editions upon which textual criticism has increasingly relied during the past thirty years or more. The Sources of English Literature, by Arundell Esdaile, formerly Secretary of the British Museum (2nd edition, 1929, C.U.P.), describes at length the very numerous library catalogues, hand lists, bibliographies of special periods, subjects and individual authors which provide the student, as this article has tried to do, with guidance towards a fuller knowledge and enjoyment of English literature.

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JAMES LAVER

BRITISH BOOK ILLUSTRATION

UP TO 1914

There is something of mystery in the fact that while, in medieval times, English illuminated manuscripts could vie in beauty, and in a gay decorative and humorous charm, with any of those produced in Europe, England was sadly behind in all the arts that go to embellish the printed book. The earliest English printing has its felicities and no great time-lag is to be
Water-colour by William Blake: Beatrice addressing Dante from the car, *Purgatorio*, ch. XXIX-XXX.
From the Dante illustrations commissioned by John Linnell in 1824.
The Farmer's Boy

Drawings by Randolph Caldecott illustrating

Sing a Song for Sixpence

From R. Caldecott's First Collection of Pictures and Songs (Routledge, 1881. Subsequently published by Warne)
detected between Gutenberg and Caxton, but the art of illustration, which in Germany could boast a Dürer and a Burgkmair and in Italy could produce a masterpiece like *Il Sogno di Polifilo*, in England can show nothing, or almost nothing.

Copper-plate engraving, that great rival to the woodcut, was not introduced into this country until the middle of the sixteenth century and even then made but slow progress. Again we have nothing to put aside the artists of Germany; the *Kleinneste* have no parallel on this side of the water. It is true that most books published here began to adorn themselves with a decorative title-page, often setting forth the merits of the author or glancing at the contents of the volume in some elaborately symbolical design. William Hole, John Payne, William Marshall, Robert Vaughan, these are the worthy names of the early English line engravers, but it would be idle to suggest that they are names of European significance or even that they are remembered in their own country, except by specialists.

Even the seventeenth century has nothing to show, although pictorial engraved plates had begun to make their appearance in English texts to reinforce and amplify the inevitable title-page. The troubles of the Civil War had no doubt something to do with England's tardiness, just as the Thirty Years' War threw Germany for a while out of any effective competition in the fields of art. The lead in this, as in so much else, was taken by France and indeed it was the Frenchman, Gravelot, who by living and working in London for twenty years, in the first half of the eighteenth century, sowed the seed of future development.

The first great English name is that of Hogarth, pioneer in the field of book illustration and engraving, as in painting itself. His plates for Samuel Butler's satirical poem *Hudibras*, published in 1726, mark the beginning of a new era, although, if he had no rivals, he had also for many years few disciples. The decoration of books, with graceful *culs-de-lampe* and the like, so marked a feature of the second half of the eighteenth century, had nothing specifically English about it, being dominated by the Italian personalities of Cipriani and Bartolozzi.

It was in the realm of caricature that England first took the lead, and caricatures were rarely book illustration in the strict sense, since they were designed and issued as single sheets. But Rowlandson illustrated the various *Tours of Dr. Syntax* and, before the end of the century, the large elaborate plate, usually a mixture of etching and aquatint, began to be inserted in the pages of topographical folios.

Even before this Thomas Stothard had begun his long series of graceful, if somewhat insipid, vignettes and larger plates (notably as illustrations to the works of the English novelists), and the more masculine genius of Flaxman had given the world his outline designs for Homer and Dante.
Then came William Blake, the great artist, poet and mystic, original in his inspiration, original in his technique, original in his whole conception of the art of the book. His line-engravings are merely stronger versions of Schiavonetti, but his handling of wood-engraving, even on a microscopic scale, is something quite new. To line and chiaroscuro he miraculously added (or rather seemed to add) the excitement of colour, and his tiny blocks for Ambrose Philips' *Pastorals* have never been surpassed. It is incredible even yet that such noble conceptions could lie in so small a compass.

An even more striking example of his originality is to be seen in the illustrations to his own *Songs of Innocence*, issued in 1787. Here is no question of separate plates inserted in a text, no question even of a vignette or a *cul-de-lampe*. Blake conceived the printed page as a unity and he invented a method of etching metal in relief, instead of in intaglio, which made it possible to print text and illustrations by a single operation.

This, of course, had already been done with wood-engravings, but the whole art of wood-engraving had, at the end of the eighteenth century, fallen into a minor place in the art of illustration. It was thought fit only for broadsheets or for children's books of the crudest kind.

The advantage of Blake's method was therefore obvious, especially as it enabled colour to be added afterwards by hand more easily even than it could be added to an aquatint; and it is astonishing that his invention had no immediate effect upon his contemporaries and brought him neither fame nor profit.
The Death of King Warwolf. Engraved by Joseph Swain after Frederick Sandys.
From Once a Week (Vol. VI, 1862)

See article on British Book Illustration
The Baron's Prayer. Drawing by Aubrey Beardsley.
From *The Rape of the Lock* by Alexander Pope (Lane, 1896)

See article on British Book Illustration
In wood-engraving, however, he was rapidly followed by another genius, although a genius on a smaller scale. Thomas Bewick was the first to make systematic and effective use of the 'white line', a use which was to be neglected, after his day, for the painstaking reproduction of line drawings, and was not really rediscovered until the revival of original wood-engraving in our own day.

Turner, the famous landscape painter, was not so much a book illustrator (although he was that too) as an inspirer of book illustrators, working for the most part in extremely fine line-engraving. It was these men who filled the illustrated travel books and the innumerable 'albums' and 'keepsakes' of the earliest years of Queen Victoria with so many examples of their skill. Finally, line-engraving of this kind defeated itself by its own technical perfection and was superseded by a revival of engraving on wood. England for the most part failed to share in the great burst of lithography which in France gave us a Daumier and a Gavarni, and when the great era of illustrated magazines commenced in 1841 with the founding of the Illustrated London News the chosen medium of illustration in this country was wood.

Moxon's publication, in 1857, of an edition of Tennyson's Poems, entirely illustrated with wood-engravings, was a revelation of the possibilities of this medium when the draughtsman was of high rank and the engraver a conscientious craftsman anxious to lose as little as possible of the beauty of the original drawing. The artists drew direct upon the wood-block and the wood-block was of a better quality than it had ever been before, for it was composed of small pieces of the hardest boxwood screwed together and presenting their cross-section to the engraver's tool.

'The illustrators of the Sixties' has become a recognized phrase of the art historian. Even the names of the engravers—the Dalziels, Swain, Hooper and Linton—are known to all who are interested in the matter at all. And among the draughtsmen we have Millais, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Holman Hunt and all the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, as well as Whistler, Arthur Boyd Houghton, Frederick Walker, Pinwell, Charles Keene, John Gilbert and Frederick Shields. Between them the draughtsmen and the designers created a new school of English illustration, the triumphs of which range from every variety of illustrated book to the most ephemeral of magazines.

Millais's illustrations to Tennyson and Trollope and his splendid designs for The Parables of Our Lord, Rossetti's strange, evocative visions, Houghton's Arabian Nights, the dramatic vigour of Sandys, the charm of Walker, the homely truth of Pinwell, all these contributed to a real artistic renaissance, a real revival of the art of the book, a specifically English accomplishment, for there is nothing quite like it anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

Reinforced by Tenniel, Burne-Jones, George du Maurier, Leighton, Simeon Solomon and others, these men carried the art of illustration to its
highest pitch within the limits of their chosen medium. Burne-Jones had been 'in the Movement' but he was never quite of it and, under the influence of William Morris, he began an attempt to relate the picture to the printed page in a way that only Blake and some of the earliest Italian illustrators had attempted before him. Morris's great Kelmscott Press edition of the works of Chaucer, illustrated by Burne-Jones, is a monument which, for all its wilful medievalism, yet remains to inspire future generations with the force of an ideal.

Meanwhile other artists were diverging in different directions. Edmund Evans perfected a method of colour printing in outline and flat washes which made possible the work of Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane. All these now have their 'period charm', and Caldecott has something more. The increasing use of photography not only made it possible to reproduce a line-drawing without destroying the original but began to modify, sometimes unfortunately, the whole technique of the illustrator. A drawing by Phil May might conceivably have been reproduced (or translated) by the methods of 'the Sixties', a drawing by Aubrey Beardsley could not. But Beardsley's balance of black and white masses lent itself admirably to reproduction by mechanical means and so his illustrations for Oscar Wilde's *Salome* and Pope's *Rape of the Lock* became possible.

Shannon and Ricketts continued, with a difference, the work of Morris, and were followed by Sturge Moore and Lucien Pissarro. The first two artists founded *The Dial* and the Vale Press in the last years of the nineteenth century; Pissarro founded the Eragny Press. Both produced beautiful books, but, at the same time, were symptomatic of a certain divorce between the artist and the public, a retreat into the ivory tower.

The invention of the three-colour process made it possible for water-colour drawings to be convincingly reproduced. There was an unfortunate side to this, for it encouraged the artist to think in terms of pictures rather than in terms of books. In the early years of the twentieth century the work of Edmund Dulac, Arthur Rackham and W. Russell Flint, charming as it was, did not altogether escape this danger. R. Anning Bell, in spite of his somewhat stiff archaism, had sometimes a stronger instinct for the unity of the printed page.

The possibility of reproducing line-drawings in exact facsimile without the intervention of the engraver obviously opened a new field of possibilities, which was exploited by such artists as Edward J. Sullivan, Hugh Thomson, Byam Shaw, H. M. Brock and Heath Robinson in figure subjects, and Edmund H. New, Sydney R. Jones and F. L. Griggs in architectural and landscape studies. Many of these artists, especially those of the first group, concentrated more and more upon the illustration of children's books as the illustrated novel fell out of favour and the pictorial magazines relied
increasingly upon photography. The First World War marked the close of an era in this as in so many other fields, but Great Britain had no reason to be ashamed of its accomplishment in the period which ended in 1914.

Mr. Laver, who is Keeper of the Departments of Engraving, Illustration and Design, and of Paintings, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, is an authority on art, social history and costume, and a distinguished writer on these and other subjects.


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**PHILIP JAMES**

**BRITISH BOOK ILLUSTRATION**

**SINCE 1914**

Thirty years is but one brief moment in the whole history of English book-illustration if one looks back about a thousand years to the magnificent illuminations of the Northumbrian and Winchester schools. But in this short time, which includes two world wars and an intervening period of economic crises, much was achieved. Notably, the theory that a machine-printed book is necessarily of inferior quality and appearance was once and for all exploded.

During the early years of the century the influence of William Morris and the Arts and Crafts movement lay heavily upon the art of the book. Handmade paper, atavistic types and heavy woodcuts with a flavour of *art nouveau* were regarded as essential ingredients of an illustrated book issued in a limited edition. For ordinary unlimited editions produced on a commercial scale the newly established half-tone block, either in monochrome or colour, reigned supreme. Here all harmony between the illustrations and the printed page was lost because the illustration was now a photographic reproduction
of a painting or drawing (and usually a bad one) printed on a clay-coated paper. The artist had no knowledge of or interest in the style of production and no control over the reproduction of his design as has the autographic artist who works in the time-honoured mediums of woodcutting, engraving and lithography, the three basic methods of illustration representing the three fundamental techniques of printing from a relief, incised or flat surface.

The influence of Morris, however, was now bearing fruit in a general improvement in the design of the book as a whole and the proper interdependence of its parts. The realization that the Kelmscott Press books designed by Morris represented the artistic direction of one man (however many satellites contributed) led to the arrival of a new breed of 'typographers', who were sometimes printers themselves or else held special appointments in publishing houses. They instilled a most admirable spirit of teamwork between author, printer and illustrator, and believed, in the words of Holbrook Jackson, 'that good printing was possible at all times and for all purposes, and they believed that design and craftsmanship were not inconsistent with mechanical production whether the object were a book, a folder or a label'. It was this respect for the book as a whole which gave, and still gives, to English book production that unity, regardless of cost and size, which entitles us to speak of the art of the English book. This is particularly to be noticed in any consideration of illustrated books, for
By courtesy of Adprint

Drawing by Paul Nash

From Urne Buriall by Sir Thomas Browne
(1932, Cassell)
By courtesy of Adprint

Lino-cut by Mildred Farrar

From The Masque of Comus by John Milton
(1937, Nonesuch Press)
the artist is not, as in the French illustrated book, the honoured master to whose style and technique all else must be made to conform in a luxurious quarto printed in a severely limited edition for the wealthy connoisseur. He, and quite often she, works as often as not with pen or graver for reproduction in small pocket octavos produced on a commercial scale for the delectation of the ordinary book-lover.

This is not to say that the new gospel of good, simple taste in everyday printing was not illuminated by an occasional édition de luxe. But this kind of book was no longer based on the ideal of the archaistic Book Beautiful of the nineties from the so-called ‘select’ presses, such as the Kelmscott, the Vale, the Doves, the Ashendene or the Eragny, which derived virtue from the fact that their books were hand-made throughout and that the woodcut, alone of the illustrative processes, could be sanctioned because it alone was of the nature of type, a relief process printed together with, and at the same time as, the letterpress. Rather it was now the pride of the good publishers to teach the machine how to behave and to inspire artists to design for the new processes which often had a photographic basis.

This, then, is the background against which book illustration since 1914 must be viewed. But it would be both impossible and tedious in this short article to make a chronological list of the outstanding illustrated books which have been published since that date; so I prefer to indicate different classes of books to show that excellent specimens of illustration could be found in a variety of techniques and in a wide range of styles and prices from a simple school text-book (E. Fitch Daglish, How to See Flowers. 1933, Dent) or a Penguin (Robert Gibbings, Blue Angels and Whales. 1938, Penguin Books, 1s.) to a collector’s piece at one hundred guineas such as the monumental Old Spain with illustrations by Sir Muirhead Bone (1936, Oxford University Press).

The output immediately after the First World War was then as now slow and, to a far less degree, hedged round with difficulties. But there was not so severe a shortage of supplies or man-power; publishers, therefore, were able and inclined to make new experiments and were not crippled by austerity of style and poverty of materials. First in time and of enduring importance were the activities of the Pelican Press, founded in 1916 and controlled first by Francis Meynell and later by Stanley Morison, and of the Curwen Press, started in 1920 by Harold Curwen, who was soon to be joined by Oliver Simon. Both of these brought gaiety, colour and exuberance into their work. The Curwen Press were soon to introduce Lovat Fraser (The Lute of Love: An Anthology. 1920, Selwyn & Blount), Albert Rutherston (Geoffrey Scott, A Box of Paints. 1923, The Bookman’s Journal), and a little later Paul Nash (Genesis. 1924, Nonesuch Press). Meynell’s experience at the Pelican was chiefly confined to jobbing printing, and it was not till he set
up at the Nonesuch Press that he gave us a wide range of lovely books. He was original in his choice of artists and catholic in his use of different processes. Thus one of his loveliest books is the *Comus* of Milton (1937, Nonesuch Press, 32s.6d.), illustrated by Mildred Farrar, whose exquisite linoleum cuts in colour show that complexity is not all, and that beauty can be created by the simplest of means and from the most humble of materials. For that stylized classic, Burton’s *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1925), he chose most appropriately and unusually a stylized artist, Edward McKnight Kauffer, well known as a commercial designer, but brilliantly successful as an illustrator both here and in another book (Arnold Bennett, *Elsie and the Child*), published by Cassell in 1929. The latter book is illustrated in colour by the stencil process, well known in France but unfamiliar in this country until it was introduced by the Curwen Press. In skilful hands it can be used on top of a photographic ‘key’ either in solid colour or in transparent washes with admirable results. Indeed, it was so used on collotype reproductions of Paul Nash’s drawings (Sir Thomas Browne, *Urne Buriall* and *The Garden of Cyrus*. 1932, Cassell), which rank with the work of the greatest illustrators of any period. This book, for the greater part machine-made, has never been sufficiently recognized for the masterpiece it is. Nor must one forget that Nash’s brother John, also a painter first and an illustrator next, has several fine books to his credit, notably *Poisonous Plants* (1927, Etchells & Macdonald) and Spenser’s *The Shepheard’s Calendar* (1930, Cresset Press). The latter was also illustrated in colour by the stencil process, but here the foundation or drawing is reproduced by line-block, the earliest and simplest of the photographic processes brought to a swift perfection in its days of infancy by Aubrey Beardsley and apt for a facsimile reproduction of pen-and-ink work, the medium of one very characteristic branch of English illustration, caricature, satire and humour. Our modern representatives of that long and distinguished line of humorous or satirical draughtsmen—including Hogarth, Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Leech, Keene and Phil May—are Osbert Lancaster, Edward Ardizzone and Edward Bawden. The first combines real scholarship with his mordant wit in his commentary on English domestic architecture (*Homes Sweet Homes*. 1939, Murray, 6s.). Ardizzone has solid earthy humour, an immense sense of fun and a racy
Self-portrait, in pencil, by Eric Gill

From Autobiography by Eric Gill
(1940, Cape)

See article on British Book Illustration
Line drawing by Mervyn Peake
From *Ride a Cock-Horse*
(1940, Chatto & Windus)
See article on British Book Illustration
style which for all his ancestry proclaim him English to the core (Baggage to the Enemy. 1941, Murray, ss.). Bawden's satire is a little drier and touched with a sprightly Lear-like fantasy (Gardener's Diary for 1937. 1936, Country Life, 2s. 6d.), and he designs with an unrivalled naturalness for machine-printing. Mervyn Peake's caricature—of particularly macabre and ghoulish kind—is delightfully applied to his edition of nursery rhymes (Ride a Cock-Horse. 1940, Chatto & Windus, ss.) where the line-blocks are again tinted by the colour stencil process.

If the line-block is the maid-of-all-work in illustration, the wood-engraving is the householder, the middle-class backbone on which the whole economy of illustrated books depends. And here lies the true British tradition in illustration, virtually unbroken from the time of Bewick. Our modern school of wood-engravers do not favour so complete a range of grey tones as did their Northumbrian ancestor, preferring more black and stronger contrasts, but in spirit, in choice of subjects and in technique they are his descendants. The level of accomplishment is high, and it is difficult to isolate names and titles. Perhaps the nearest to Bewick, in the scale of his intimate little cuts and his choice of homely and simple subjects, is the late Eric Ravilious (The Writings of Gilbert White of Selborne. 1938, Nonesuch Press, 2 vols., 70s.), whose death in the war, together with that of Rex Whistler (Hans Andersen, Fairy Tales and Legends. 1935, Lane, 7s. 6d.), made so serious a loss among our illustrators. Gwen Raverat follows close, now pastoral (Daphnis and Chloe. 1933, Ashendene Press), now domestic in one of the best three-and-sixpence-worths ever printed (The Runaway. 1936, Macmillan, 3s. 6d.). The women excel in this homely craft, mostly in books all within the reach of the average purse. Here are but a few which one remembers: Gertrude Hermes (Richard Jefferies, The Story of My Heart. 1938, Penguin Books, 1s.); Joan Hassall (Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford. 1940, Harrap, 10s. 6d.); Agnès Miller Parker (H. E. Bates, Through the Woods. 1936, Gollancz, 10s. 6d.); Claire Leighton (Country Matters. 1937, Gollancz, 10s. 6d.); Enid Marx (A Book of Nursery Rhymes. 1939, Chatto & Windus, 1s.). This catalogue could be trebled and still good artists would go unmentioned. If these are all books issued on a commercial scale we must not forget that they owe not a little to the inspiration and example of the limited editions from the 'private' presses, where privacy
merely means the willingness to sink a good deal of money uncriticized by shareholders and auditors and print books choice in all their parts and delectable in their whole, even if they are books which will never be read but only fingered respectfully as a picture-book. Blair Hughes Stanton (Samuel Butler, Erewhon. 1932) and Reynolds Stone (Antonio de Guevara, The Praise and Happinesse of the Countrie-Life. 1938) have both worked with distinction for the Gregynog Press, which has shown that craftsmanship will always be able to inform the machine. The Golden Cockerel Press have many fine books of this kind to their credit, notably Eric Gill’s masterpiece The Four Gospels (1931).

Luxury books also have their value in giving scope to artists who work for the more costly forms of reproduction, in colour or in the intaglio processes—etching, aquatint and line-engraving, which involve a separate printing by a skilled craftsman. Line-engraving, once the bread-and-butter of innumerable artists, died with Blake’s illustrations to the Book of Job. It was born again exactly a century later in Stephen Gooden’s Anacreon (1923, Nonesuch Press). In the intervening years it had been used as a means of popularizing famous paintings, and artists, among them Turner and Constable, were not above making drawings for the hack engravers to reproduce. But that was before the days of photography. And now engraving is a costly and a rare means of embellishing a book. David Jones has done it with immense distinction (S. T. Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner. 1929, Cleverdon), and Edward Wadsworth has triumphed over its severe discipline in his admirable treatment of ships and rigging (Sailing Ships and Barges. 1926, Etchells & Macdonald). The aquatint was the stock-in-trade of topographic illustrators of the early nineteenth century; and, chiefly from the Repository of Arts belonging to the famous Mr. Ackermann, came a stream of coloured aquatints drawn by Rowlandson and other less renowned topographers. Today the art is a lost one; but our foremost romantic topographer, John Piper, has made a brave attempt to revive it in his Brighton Aquatints (1939, Duckworth, 21s.). Colour reproductions need not, of course, be expensive—S. R. Badkin’s Trees in Britain (1943, Penguin Books, 15.6d.) at one shilling and sixpence is a shining example—but, unless the artist has schooled himself to work in two or three colours, they must inevitably be so. But where a free hand can be given to the colour printer—preferably in lithography—the results can be splendid. Barnett Freedman’s superb lithographs for Tolstoy’s War and Peace, printed in Britain for the Limited Editions Club of America (1938), set the standard in this medium. But the number of artists who will take the trouble to master the technique of lithography are few. Ravilious did it (J. M. Richards, High Street. 1938, Country Life, 7s.6d.) and Clarke Hutton, too (Noel Streatfeild, Harlequinade. 1943, Chatto & Windus, 6s.). Many of them are content to hand over their designs for reproduction by photo-lithography. While this obviates the use of the abominable
clay-coated paper which has marred so many books since the beginning of the century, the process is not yet sufficiently developed for the best results and hardly does justice to such designs as those by Michael Ayrton (Poems of Death. 1945, Muller, 10s.6d.), or Chiang Yee (The Silent Traveller in Oxford. 1944, Methuen, 16s.).

In these few books one can see the achievements of the period between the wars, the gallant battle against the limitations of actual wartime production, and now a marking-time in the most difficult post-war days in the world's history. When economic sanity is restored and money is made the servant of man and not his master, a most interesting new phase will be seen in the art of the book.

Mr. Philip James is Director of Art of the Arts Council of Great Britain, and was formerly Keeper of the Library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. His works include English Book Illustration, 1800-1900 (1947, Penguin Books, 25.6d.) and contributions on art subjects and music to various periodicals.

HERMON OULD

THE INTERNATIONAL P.E.N.

When the English novelist, Mrs. C. A. Dawson Scott, founded the P.E.N. Club in 1921 she can hardly have foreseen that it would some day attain the significant position in the world of letters and affairs which it holds today. She was then a middle-aged woman, a moderately successful author of books, set for the most part in Cornwall, of which the dramatis personae were peasants and the plots 'strong'. She had been regarded by William Heine- mann, the publisher, as one of his most promising young authors, and it was as great a regret to him as to the author herself when she did not reach the heights which they had expected.

Mrs. Dawson Scott was a woman of strong character and great tenacity, and even before the idea of the P.E.N. Club came to her she had been the successful promoter of other organizations, one of which was the Tomorrow Club, where young writers and readers came together and listened to experienced authors discoursing on their art and craft, as well as on the financial aspect of their vocation. But the P.E.N. Club was a more ambitious idea, for it aimed at being international, its main purpose being to link up writers of all nationalities in a common association of friendliness. This was to be achieved by holding monthly dinners at which distinguished writers from other countries would be received as guests of honour. It was
the international aspect of the idea that attracted the interest of John Galsworthy, then at the height of his fame, and when he was approached by Mrs. Dawson Scott and invited to become the first president of the P.E.N. Club, he consented.

It should be mentioned here, perhaps, that although the association is now more commonly known as The International P.E.N. than as the P.E.N. Club, the full-stops between the initial letters were an after-thought. Originally it was to be called the Pen Club, tout court, and it was only when it was discovered that the initials P E N might be taken to cover most branches of literature—Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists—that the full-stops were added. As Mr. E. M. Forster has recently said: 'the P.E.N. began as a local whimsy; a little joke gave it its name. Like other whimsies, it wished to become international. Unlike them, it has succeeded'. But it is doubtful whether the 'whimsy'—perhaps a somewhat ungenerous description—would ever have spread to the remoter parts of the world, taking in practically every country of importance, if it had not been for the steady persistence of John Galsworthy in his advocacy of the intention behind it. Galsworthy was a man who appreciated and understood the social importance of such apparently frivolous events as public dinners; from time immemorial meals taken in common have been endowed with symbolical as well as gastronomical significance. For him, however, the P.E.N. Club could not remain an international association of diners-out. One of his first important suggestions was that an international congress should be held every year, always in a different city, at which members of the P.E.N. should come together; matters concerning literature would be discussed and entertainment and hospitality would be as generous as conditions permitted. There is no doubt that in these early days the greatest stress was laid on hospitality and friendliness, always viewed from an international standpoint, and it is unlikely that the original committee had even a faint inkling of the numerous tasks and problems which the P.E.N. would have to deal with in the years which lay ahead. To Mrs. Dawson Scott and John Galsworthy the paramount need was that the P.E.N. should offer some corrective to the animosities, the bitterness, and the spirit of revenge which the war of 1914-18 had expressed or provoked, and by providing a vehicle for friendliness and tolerance play a part in preventing a repetition of the tragedy.

During its existence the P.E.N. has expanded in many ways and passed through many vicissitudes, and it would be impossible to summarize the events of twenty-seven years' active life within the limits of this article. The association has never lost its initial impulse, which the experience of the years has strengthened with the expansion of P.E.N. activities. Its avowed aim is to promote and maintain friendship and intellectual co-operation between men of letters in all countries in the interests of literature, freedom of expression,
International P.E.N. Congress in Brussels, 1927

Centre: Georges Duhamel, French novelist and essayist; John Galsworthy, British novelist and playwright; Jules Romains, French novelist, poet and playwright; Mrs. Dawson Scott, founder of the P.E.N.
Meeting of Czechoslovak P.E.N. in London during World War II

*Left to right:* Jan Masaryk, Czech Minister of Foreign Affairs; H. G. Wells, British author; President Beneš; Mme. Beneš; František Langer, Czech novelist and dramatist

P.E.N. Congress in London, 1941

*Left to right:* J. B. Priestley, British novelist and dramatist; M. Maisky, U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Great Britain; Phyllis Bentley, British novelist; John G. Winant, U.S.A. Ambassador to Great Britain
and international goodwill. Galsworthy, International President from the beginning until his death, laid the greatest stress on friendship. 'Human life without friendliness is not worth having', he said at an International Congress in Budapest the year before he died. 'We writers of the P.E.N. want to serve humanity at large... by helping to restore to a bleak and starved world a friendly atmosphere.' Under Galsworthy this aspect had been dominant, in spite of the thunder-clouds in the international heavens and the rumbling which often threatened but never actually disrupted our congresses.

But when Galsworthy died, in 1933, his successor to the office of International President, H. G. Wells, was at once confronted with a new and much more critical situation, for it was in that year that Hitler seized power in Germany. The P.E.N. had always endeavoured to stand aside from politics, and was pledged not to take sides in political issues. But this did not mean that we could remain untouched by politics, or indifferent to the effect which politics had upon the members of our profession. Many congresses had been the scene of 'incidents' relating to alleged ill-treatment of writers in Italy and elsewhere, but with the coming of the Nazi régime in Germany the situation became entirely different. In Germany all institutions were forced to conform to the prevailing ideology—if I may be forgiven the use of this popular but barbarous word—and the P.E.N. Club did not escape. It was not immediately disbanded; an attempt was made to bring it within the prescribed bounds of the Nazi creed. This meant the expulsion of writers from its ranks who were Liberal, Socialist, Communist, or whatever their political colour, Jews. The obtuseness which allowed the Nazis to imagine that an organization, avowedly international and pledged to make no distinction of race, creed, colour or politics among its members, so long as they observed the aims of the club, could accept this interference with its constitution, was typical of Nazi humourlessness.

The congress at which this and similar problems were discussed took place in Yugoslavia in 1933, under the Presidency of H. G. Wells, and was in some sense the inauguration of a new dispensation in the P.E.N. For an international organization that is truly alive to the currents of events in the world must become a sort of microcosm of the world itself. Within the ranks of the P.E.N. there can have been few members to whom the coming of totalitarianism did not presage disaster. The very essence of the P.E.N. was a belief in the individual and the rights of the individual to free expression; and from 1933 onwards the work of the association was doubled by the need to maintain this attitude. From then onwards a stream of refugee writers came from Germany and Austria, and later, when war broke out, from many other European countries, and it became the task of P.E.N. centres in uninvaded countries to succour their colleagues and give them refuge. This work fell heavily upon the English P.E.N., which organized relief funds and in many ways helped to mitigate the harshness of their colleagues' lot.
If the P.E.N. may be said to stand for one thing rather than another it is, then, for an unshakable faith in human individuality. We who belong to it believe that literature can only flourish in a society in which the human being lives freely and is allowed to express himself freely. This was never put more eloquently than by H. G. Wells in 1936. ‘We of the P.E.N.,’ he said, ‘are united upon this fundamental thing; we stand for faith in the freely thinking, freely speaking, freely writing mind. Never before was there so much need to assert that faith boldly and clearly. The present phase in human affairs is one of widespread distress, fear and suffering. But pain and distress, perplexity and pressure, do not spell defeat. Monstrous and pitiful things happen, but the spirit of civilization was never more alive, or thought more active, than at the present time. Faced with the uproar and violence of contemporary affairs, the P.E.N. in its own fashion maintains the concept of an intellectual and aesthetic world republic; it asserts its faith in the ultimate triumph of the free brotherhood of mankind.’

M. Jules Romains succeeded H. G. Wells as the International President, and in 1941 it was decided to invest the affairs of the international organization in a small presidential committee for the period of the war. This consisted of H.G. Wells, Thornton Wilder, Professor Denis Saurat, Professor Hu Shih and the International Secretary. At the congress in Switzerland in June last, the second since the termination of hostilities, Maurice Maeterlinck was elected to the International Presidency.

Before the outbreak of war there were nearly sixty centres of the P.E.N., and most of those which were closed down by the invading armies have since been re-opened. The U.S.S.R. has always declined to form part of our association, in spite of the frequent advances made by the International Committee; but the door remains open to them, as to all countries that accept the terms of our Charter. The question of re-admitting Germany was discussed in Switzerland this year and the principle of doing so accepted by a very large majority; negotiations are now pending.

Centres of the P.E.N. are autonomous; they make their own rules and determine their own activities. These latter take many forms, but it may be said that no meetings are held that do not in some way advance the main purposes of the club. Lectures, discussions, readings of poetry and prose, dinners and luncheons at which distinguished foreign writers are entertained, and so forth, are held under the auspices of the P.E.N. all over the world. A five-day conference of special significance was held in London during the war, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. M. Forster, to celebrate the tercentenary of the publication of John Milton’s magnificent plea for freedom of expression, the Areopagitica. For five days, at a time when flying bombs were very active, some thirty of our most prominent men of letters, scientists, philosophers, religious leaders and others discussed questions of vital importance to the
future of mankind. The contributions to the conference were published in a volume entitled Freedom of Expression. The speeches made at the congress held in London in 1941 were issued in a volume called Writers in Freedom.

It is no necessary part of the P.E.N. to sponsor publications, but many centres have from time to time issued books and booklets. Two large volumes were devoted by the All-India Centre to the papers contributed to the All-India Writers Conference organized by the Indian P.E.N. in Jaipur in 1945. Perhaps the only continuing series of books bearing the imprint of the P.E.N. is that published by Messrs. Allen & Unwin and edited by the present writer, under the general title 'P.E.N. Books', each of which is an essay of some fifty or sixty pages devoted to some aspect of literature, the authors of which include many prominent names in modern letters.

As its history shows, however, the main purpose of the international P.E.N. is not to publish literature but to promote and safeguard the conditions of freedom and mutual confidence in which literature flourishes.

Hermon Ould, a Londoner, has been General Secretary of the International P.E.N. for more than twenty years. He is the author of a number of plays, including a dozen for children, a study of John Galsworthy, a book on The Art of the Play, translations from German and French. His most recent books are The Way of Acceptance, a new version of Laotse's Tao Te Ching, and Shuttle, an autobiography.

A. R. HEWITT

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH WORKS, 1918-1947

In spite of two world wars within a generation belief in the future of law in the regulation of international relations remains firm. The formulation and interpretation of international law receives constant attention from writers of all nations and the literature on the subject is, in consequence, extensive. The contribution by British writers is considerable and this bibliography consists of a selection of the more important works published since the termination of the First World War. Much has been written on the various branches of international law, but it has been necessary to confine this survey, with some important exceptions, to those works devoted to the subject as a whole. The literature mainly or exclusively on the League of Nations has also been excluded.

Of the standard works the most important is the late Professor L. Oppenheim's International Law: a treatise, in two volumes (Vol. 1, Peace, Vol. 2,
Disputes, War and Neutrality), 6th edition by Professor H. Lauterpacht (1944–7, Longmans, Green, £3). This work, originally written by a writer of international standing, and edited, in its later editions, by another of similar status, is regarded as the best of its kind. Other leading textbooks are the late W. E. Hall’s Treatise on International Law, 8th edition by Professor A. Peace Higgins (1924, Oxford University Press, 36s.); International Law by the late Earl of Birkenhead (F. E. Smith), 6th edition by R. Moelwyn Hughes (1927, Dent, 21s.); and the late T. J. Lawrence’s Principles of International Law, 7th edition by Professor P. H. Winfield (1923, reprint 1930, Macmillan, 18s.). Wheaton’s Elements of International Law, although originally by an eminent American jurist, has been through six British editions and during the process it has been systematically rewritten by British authorities on the subject. For this reason it is included in this bibliography. The last complete edition is the 6th, by Professor A. B. Keith (2 vols. 1929, Stevens & Sons), but a 7th edition of the second volume, dealing with War, by the same editor, appeared in 1944 (50s.). These works cover the whole field of international law and are the established authorities. A comprehensive work in the course of publication is that by Georg Schwarzenberger, International Law, Volume 1 of which was published in 1945 (Stevens & Sons, 60s.). It is to be completed in three volumes. This work will be referred to again later in the bibliography.

Of the smaller, or introductory, works on the subject the most recent are J. G. Starkie’s Introduction to International Law (1947, Butterworth, 25s.) and G. Schwarzenberger’s Manual of International Law (1947, Stevens & Sons, 25s.). Starkie’s work is a short, practical and elementary textbook. The purpose of Schwarzenberger’s Manual is to provide a synopsis of the subject in which is considered that part of classic international law which has survived the last world war and the legal significance of the collective efforts made to establish the rule of law between nations. ‘Study outlines’ have been included to assist students in obtaining, by their own efforts, a more detailed acquaintance with the various branches of international law. It is a valuable aid to further research. J. L. Brierly’s The Law of Nations: An Introduction to the International Law of Peace (3rd edition, 1943, Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.) although limited to one aspect of the subject—namely, ‘Peace’—is of value to the novice or layman who has an interest in learning in outline the system of legal relations between states. Finally, T. J. Lawrence’s Handbook of Public International Law, 11th edition by P. H. Winfield (1938, Macmillan, 35s. 6d.), is a brief survey of the subject intended chiefly for those with little time for minute investigation.

Development of International Law by Sir G. G. Butler and S. MacCoby (1928, Longmans, Green, 25s.) is historical and deals with the growth of international law. Believing that changes in international law have been ultimately an expression of changes in the state system of the world, and in the practice of
the nations, the authors adopted an unusual method in their treatment of the subject by dividing history into fixed periods, selecting a central theme at each stage, and treating it in the light of history and law. Another important work on ‘development’ is Lauterpacht’s *Development of International Law by the Permanent Court of International Justice*, to which reference will be made later in this bibliography.

Three collections of lectures and papers deserve special mention. The first, A. P. Higgins’s *Studies in International Law and Relations* (1928, Cambridge University Press, 135s.), is a series of lectures and articles on various aspects of international law, two of which are of particular value, namely, the responsibility of each member of a democratic community in connection with conduct of foreign affairs, and risks to international relations involved in disputes about matters not regulated by rules of international law. The second work is *Chapters on Current International Law and the League of Nations* (1929, Longmans, Green, 25s.) by Sir John Fischer Williams, who has experienced so much international law in actual practice. It consists of reprints of lectures, papers and articles together with three new chapters. The third is *Lectures on International Law* (1933, Sweet & Maxwell, 30s.) by the very distinguished writer Sir Thomas Erskine Holland. Most of his work was published towards the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. Towards the end of his life he designed the publication of a comprehensive work founded on his lectures, but he did not live to see it—he died in 1929. This volume, edited by T. A. Walker and W. L. Walker, contains thirty-three lectures on various aspects of international law, chiefly the rights of states, war and neutrality.

Professor H. Lauterpacht’s *Private Law Sources and Analogies of International Law, with special reference to International Arbitration* (1927, Longmans, Green, 25s.) vindicates the practice of international tribunals of resorting to rules and conceptions of private law when international law is not sufficiently developed to supply a solution. In T. Baty’s *Canons of International Law* (1930, Murray, 21s.) the author specifies four characteristics which rules of international law should possess—simplicity, certainty, objectivity and elasticity, which he evolves into canons and under which he ranges all sections of international law. It is a controversial work which merits careful study. Another work of a general character is Sir John Fischer Williams’s *Aspects of Modern International Law* (1939, Oxford University Press, 5s.), being reflections on the basic problems of the subject, written more for the inquiring layman than the lawyer.

The place of the British Commonwealth and Empire as such in the practice and development of international law is specially dealt with in several works, the most important of which is, perhaps, P. J. N. Baker’s *Present Juridical Status of British Dominions in International Affairs* (1929, Longmans, Green,
in which he deals with the development of the British Dominions as separate entities in international law and the recognition of their international status. Great Britain and the Law of Nations; a selection of documents, by H. A. Smith (1932–35, 2 vols., Staples Press, 20s. each) is a collection of documents illustrating the view of the Government of the United Kingdom upon matters of international law, with explanatory notes. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the subject. Reference has already been made to Schwarzenberger’s International Law, volumes 2 and 3 of which will deal with international law as applied in British State practice and by the courts within the British Commonwealth and Empire. M. F. Lindley’s Acquisition and Government of Backward Territory in International Law (1926, Longmans, Green, 21s.) although a treatise on the law and practice relating to Colonial expansion generally, includes considerable material dealing with the British Empire. Nationality within the British Commonwealth of Nations by E. F. W. G. Van Pittius (1930, Staples Press, 10s.) should also be mentioned, as it indicates the international consequences of legislation relating to British nationality and the problems arising from the inauguration of the mandatory system. The most adequate treatment of the subject of nationality, however, is in J. M. Jones’s British Nationality Law and Practice (1947, Oxford University Press, 30s.) which places it within its proper framework of international law. In compiling this valuable work the author has had direct access to papers and documents in the Home Office and Foreign Office which deal administratively with the problem.

The best collection of documents on international law issued under British auspices are the volumes of British and Foreign State Papers, compiled and edited in the Librarian’s Department of the Foreign Office and issued by His Majesty’s Stationery Office. The collection contains treaties, conventions, notices, orders, decrees, etc., of all countries. It commenced publication in 1841 and the last volume to be issued (Vol. 137, published in 1939) covers the year 1924. Publication will doubtless be resumed in the near future. The more important documents on specific aspects of international law are also to be found in the appropriate textbooks. Reference has already been made to Smith’s Great Britain and the Law of Nations, which contains a valuable collection of documents and papers.

Reporting of international law cases is adequately covered by the Annual Digest and Reports of Public International Law. Each volume actually covers two or three years and consists of selections from decisions of international and national courts and tribunals. The first volume (1919–1922) was published in 1932 (Longmans, Green) and the last (1941–1942) in 1945 (Butterworth, 55s.). A supplementary volume, covering the years 1919–42 and containing a consolidated table of cases and indexes for the whole series, was published in 1947 (Butterworth, 55s.). The earlier volumes were edited by Sir John Fischer Williams and those since 1930 by Professor H. Lauterpacht.
In addition to this series an important collection is that by Pitt Cobbett, *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law* (Sweet and Maxwell), Vol. 1, *Peace* (6th edition, 1946, 375.6d.) and Vol. 2, *War and Neutrality* (5th edition, 1937, 275.6d.), both editions by W. L. Walker. Reference should also again be made to Schwarzenberger's *International Law*, the first volume of which contains a full account of international law as applied by international courts and tribunals and is written in a style familiar to Anglo-Saxon lawyers, i.e. the inductive and not the deductive method. It may not be out of place here to mention several works devoted to the former Permanent Court of International Justice. The best known is that by A. P. Fachiri, *The Permanent Court of International Justice* (2nd edition, 1932, Oxford University Press, 215s.), which deals with its constitution, procedure and work. Professor H. Lauterpacht's *Development of International Law by the Permanent Court of International Justice* (1934, Longmans, Green, 65.6d.) examines the principal tendencies which have distinguished the work of the Court and stresses the importance of the Court in international law. Much valuable material will also be found in *Information on the World Court, 1918–28* (1929, Allen & Unwin, 10s.) by W. J. Wheeler-Bennett and M. Fanshawe.

Although this survey has, of necessity, been confined generally to works dealing with the subject as a whole, it would not be complete without referring briefly to some standard works on certain specific branches of international law. Mandates provide material for two well-established works, namely, J. Stoyanovsky's *The Mandate for Palestine* (Longmans, Green, 1928, 28s.) and Norman Bentwich's *The Mandates System* (1930, Longmans, Green, 15s.). Van Pittius's *Nationality*, to which reference has already been made, also deals with problems arising from the system of mandates. International rivers are dealt with in G. Kaeckenhau's *International Rivers: a Monograph based on Diplomatic Documents* (Grotius Society Publication, No. 1, 1918, Sweet & Maxwell, 15s.) and H. A. Smith's *Economic Uses of International Rivers* (1931, Staples Press, 135.6d.). The subject of treaties has been dealt with comprehensively in *Law of Treaties—British Practice and Opinions* (1938, Oxford University Press, 30s.) by A. D. McNair, an international authority. This book states the practice of the United Kingdom on the conclusion and interpretation of treaties, the scope of their operation and their termination and modification. Naval warfare and sea law have been adequately covered in works by J. A. Hall, *Law of Naval Warfare* (2nd edition, 1921, Chapman & Hall, 30s.) and by A. P. Higgins and C. J. Colombos, *International Law of the Sea* (2nd impression, 1946, Longmans, Green, 42s.). Prize law is the subject of an authoritative work by C. J. Colombos, *Treatise on the Law of Prize* (2nd edition, 1940, Grotius Society, 215s.). Reference should also be made to a standard work on diplomacy, namely, Sir E. Satow's *Guide to Diplomatic Practice*, 3rd edition, by H. Ritchie (1932, Longmans, Green, 36s.).
Of the serial publications and collections of works covering the whole field of international law one of the most valuable is the *British Year Book of International Law*, now issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs by the Oxford University Press, the first volume of which appeared in 1920. The last volume issued is that for the year 1946, published in 1947 (42s.6d.). It contains articles and notes, both historical and topical, and a bibliography of books and articles on international law and kindred subjects which is of particular value.

The Grotius Society’s *Transactions* consist of papers read before the Society on Problems of Peace and War, which are published annually for the Society by Sweet & Maxwell. The first volume appeared in 1916 and the latest issue is that for the year 1944 (Vol. 29, 15s.). Part I of Vol. 30 has also appeared (10s.).

A new series of publications, the *Cambridge Studies in International and Comparative Law*, under the general editorship of Professor H. C. Gutteridge, Professor H. Lauterpacht and Sir A. D. McNair, was launched in 1946 (Cambridge University Press). The first volume was by Professor H. C. Gutteridge, entitled *An Introduction to the Comparative Method of Legal Study and Research* (1946, 12s.6d.). J. Mervyn Jones’s *Full Powers and Ratification: a Study in the Development of Treaty-making Procedure* was the second work in the series (1946, 12s.6d.). The latest volume is Professor H. Lauterpacht’s *Recognition in International Law* (1947, 25s.), which deals with the recognition by States of independence to rebels alleged to have overthrown the government of their own country and the recognition of belligerency to such rebels while the rebellion is still in progress.

Another series of books to which reference should be specifically made is that issued by Longmans, Green, entitled *Contributions to International Law and Diplomacy*, originally issued under the general editorship of Professor L. Oppenheim and later of Sir A. D. McNair. The majority of the works published in the series have already been mentioned in their appropriate sections; they are the *Annual Digest of Public International Cases; Baker’s Juridical Status of the British Dominions; Bentwich’s Mandates; Butler and Maccoby’s Development of International Law; Lauterpacht’s Private Law Sources; Satow’s Diplomatic Practice; Stoyanovsky’s Mandate for Palestine; and Williams’s Current Chapters on International Law*. Three not previously mentioned are: J. W. Garner’s *International Law and the World War* (1920, 42s.), the author of which is an American jurist; L. Oppenheim’s *League of Nations and its Problems* (1919, 6s.), a collection of three lectures; and R. F. Roxburgh’s *International Conventions and Third States* (1917, 7s.6d.), a monograph. Unhappily many of the volumes in this series are now out of print.

During the period under review a new British periodical, devoted exclusively to international law, appeared: the *International Law Quarterly: the British Journal of Public and Private International Law* (Stevens & Sons, 30s.
per annum) which commenced publication in 1947. The honorary joint-editors are Professor H. C. Gutteridge and Dr. C. J. Colombos, and Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst is Chairman of the Editorial Committee. The Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law is, of course, well established—it first appeared in 1896.

In view of the fact that this bibliography is confined to British works, mention has not been made of the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Division of International Law), Washington, although many of them are printed and issued in England by the Oxford University Press. They include reprints of the classics of international law, with commentaries, as well as current works on international law and allied subjects. They are, of course, invaluable to the study of the subject and should not be overlooked.¹

To conclude this survey it is proposed to mention briefly certain works which 'defend' international law and which deal with its future. During and after the 1914–18 World War international law passed through a period of decline, and the Renascence of International Law by Manfred Nathan (Grotius Society publication, 1925, Sweet & Maxwell, 10s.) was written on the problems then to be solved and on the prospects of survival. Professor H. Lauterpacht, in his Function of Law in the International Community (1933, Oxford University Press, 23s.) demonstrates that international law, properly understood and applied, is capable of covering the whole field of international relations. Professor P. H. Winfield's little book, Foundations and Future of International Law (1941, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.), written for the layman, deals with peace, war, neutrality and the future prospects. Considerable scepticism was again felt during the late war as to the efficiency of international law and G. Schwarzenberger's International Law and Totalitarian Lawlessness (1943, Cape, 10s.6d.) was written to refute this attitude, as was Professor J. L. Brierly's Outlook for International Law (1944, Oxford University Press, 6s.). Finally, in G. W. Keeton and G. Schwarzenberger's Making International Law Work (2nd edition, 1946, Stevens & Sons, 12s.6d.), the main task of the authors is to define the place of international law in world security. It provides a social background to the subject and deals with the functions of international law and international morality, the failure of the League experiment and the prospects for international law.

¹Lists can be obtained from the Oxford University Press, Oxford, England, or from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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D. C. HENRIK JONES

THE LITERATURE OF BRITISH LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANSHIP

During the latter part of the nineteenth century the standard British books on libraries were those of that great enthusiast Edward Edwards. Memoirs of Libraries (1859, Trübner, 2 vols.) is the best known, for not only is it a very comprehensive history of libraries but it also describes a great many of the important book classification schemes which had been developed up to 1850 and deals with the controversy which centred round the compilation and printing of the General Catalogue of the British Museum between 1836 and 1847. Libraries and Founders of Libraries (1865, Trübner), by the same author, is an historical survey of ancient and monastic libraries as well as of the most important British and foreign private libraries, including those of famous authors. The background and early history of the British public library movement is described in detail in Edwards’s Free Town Libraries (1869, Trübner), which also covers the first public libraries in America, and, more briefly, in France and Germany.

Early in the present century, the literature of librarianship was enriched by two scholarly books on the older libraries. The Care of Books, by John Willis Clark (2nd edition, 1901, Cambridge University Press), is described as an ‘essay on the development of libraries and their fittings from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century’. This is an important book, in which the descriptions of famous libraries show that in many cases beauty was no less an object than utility. The special point of view of the author in this work is that ‘books are simply things to take care of; even their external features concern me only so far as they modify the methods adopted for management and preservation’. It contains many illustrations and a bibliography. Old English Libraries, by Ernest A. Savage (1911, Methuen), is a well-written account of the making, collection and use of books during the Middle Ages, is well illustrated and contains an excellent bibliography with a list of medieval collections of books in chronological order. A third book, published twenty years later, but which should be read in conjunction with the two just mentioned, is The Chained Library, by Burnett H. Streeter (1931, Macmillan, 25s.). This is a survey of four centuries (the thirteenth to the seventeenth) in the evolution of the English library, and is the result of further research into library development and fittings. The book is very handsomely illustrated.

Brief accounts of the history, administration and public services of sixty-five of the most famous libraries of the world, including the British Museum,

The rapid expansion of the public library movement in the last fifty years, leading to the establishment of libraries serving almost every district in the country, could hardly pass unnoticed, and in recent years a considerable number of books has been published on various aspects of public library work. *A History of the Public Library Movement*, by John Minto (1932, Allen & Unwin, 10s.6d.), is a straightforward survey of progress from the early days of parochial and itinerating libraries to the days between the two world wars. It contains a bibliography and a conspectus of the various Acts of Parliament relating to British public libraries. The important Board of Education *Public Libraries Committee Report on Public Libraries in England and Wales* (1927, reprinted 1935, H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.6d.) was the result of an inquiry into the adequacy of public library provision and the means of extending it. It reports on the position up to 1927, with 139 pages of statistics. More recent still, *The Public Library System of Great Britain*, by Lionel R. McColvin (1942, The Library Association, 5s.), is an outspoken report on the present condition of public libraries (coverage, standards, stock, premises, staff, finance and co-operation) with proposals for post-war reorganization. An earlier work, edited by Lionel R. McColvin, *A Survey of Libraries: Reports on a Survey made by the Library Association during 1936–7* (1938, The Library Association, 23s.), covers the United States of America and a number of European countries as well as Great Britain.

*The Library and the Community*, by L. Stanley Jast (1945, Nelson, 3s.6d.), in the series *Discussion Books*, is a very practical guide for the general reader, illustrated by pictures of modern public libraries. It describes all the facilities offered by the public library of today and shows the part it can play in the life of the community. The relationship which should exist between the library and the public is also discussed in *The Public Library Comes of Age*, by J. H.
Wellard (1940, Grafton, 10s.6d.). This is not a discussion of the library of the future, but an analysis of the institution as a social force and a philosophy of the profession of librarianship.

Library co-operation and inter-library lending is probably developed more in Great Britain than in any other country and Library Co-operation in Great Britain, by Luxmoore Newcombe (1937, Allen & Unwin, 5s.), is an authoritative account of the development of this aspect of library work, describing the National Central Library and the Regional Systems of England and Wales and Union Catalogues which are linked with it to make an organized system of co-operation between all kinds of libraries. Library Co-operation in Europe, by J. H. P. Pafford (1935, The Library Association, 21s.), deals with the same subject in a wider field, and discusses its organization in sixteen countries. Bibliographies are included in both books. Library co-operation is also considered in The National Library Service, by Rayond Irwin (1947, Grafton, 8s.6d.), but the scope of this book is wider. It should be read in conjunction with The Public Library System of Great Britain, by L. R. McColvin, to which reference is made above, and it draws attention to the idea of a national library service, the probable developments in the administration of such a service and the probable effects on the organization of public (municipal and county) libraries, school libraries and special libraries. It also includes an important chapter on the subject of training for librarianship.

Among many books on the administration and organization of libraries, the standard work dealing with the subject in a general comprehensive way is Manual of Library Economy, by J. D. Brown, 5th edition edited by W. C. Berwick Sayers (1937, Grafton, 30s.; new edition in preparation). It is largely concerned with public library methods and is therefore not a manual of all library economy, but the methods may apply to any library. The book is well illustrated and includes plans of libraries and excellent bibliographies. Somewhat similar, but shorter works, narrower in scope, are A Manual of Library Organization, by B. M. Headicar (2nd edition, 1941, Allen & Unwin, 10s.6d.), also provided with illustrations, plans and a bibliography, and Library Administration, by E. J. Carnell (1947, Grafton, 12s.6d.). In special fields, useful guides are A Manual of University and College Library Practice, edited by G. Woledge and B. S. Page (1940, The Library Association, 10s.), School and College Library Practice, by Monica Cant (1936, Allen & Unwin, 5s.), A Manual of Children's Libraries, by W. C. Berwick Sayers (1932, Allen & Unwin, 10s.6d.), County Libraries, by E. J. Carnell (1938, Grafton, 10s.6d.), Music Libraries, by L. R. McColvin and H. Reeves (1937–8, Grafton, 2 vols. 10s.6d. each) and Libraries for Scientific Research in Europe and America, by H. P. Spratt (1936, Grafton, 10s.6d.).

Particular sections of library work which need more detailed study are covered by a number of useful textbooks. On the subject of the selection of
TWO FAMOUS LIBRARIES

(Above) Bodleian Library, Oxford: Duke Humphrey’s Library
(Below) The London Library, St. James’s Square
Wallington (Surrey) Central Library (architect: Robert Atkinson), an attractive example of modern planning

Kent County Library: travelling book-van
books for libraries, Book Selection, by J. H. Wellard (1937, Grafton, 10s.6d.), and Living with Books, by H. E. Haines (1935, Oxford University Press, 20s.), may be mentioned, while The Librarian and His Committee, by E. A. Savage (1942, Grafton, 12s.6d.) and the same author's more recent A Librarian Looks at Readers (1947, The Library Association, 1s5.) contain, inter alia, much information and advice on this topic. The first mentioned of these two books gives the views of a famous British librarian, with a wealth of experience behind him, on the relationship which should exist between the Librarian and the Governing Body of the library.

Guides to the use of libraries and methods of assisting readers are provided by The Use of Reference Material, by John D. Cowley (1937, Grafton, 7s.6d.), and Library Stock and Assistance to Readers, by L. R. and E. R. McColvin (1936, Grafton, 10s.6d.). Both of these are textbooks describing essential library material and outlining the scope of many books, especially of the reference kind. The same topic is dealt with, for the general reader, by L. R. McColvin, in How to Find Out (1947, Cambridge University Press, 6s.) and How to Use Books (1947, Cambridge University Press, 6s.).

The very practical subjects of classification and cataloguing have their own schemes and codes of rules, most of which are adequately described in such standard textbooks as A Manual of Classification for Librarians and Bibliographers, by W. C. Berwick Sayers (2nd edition, revised, 1944, Grafton, 3s5.), An Introduction to Library Classification, by the same author (6th edition, 1943, Grafton, 10s.6d.), A Primer of Book Classification, by W. H. Phillips (revised edition, 1946, Association of Assistant Librarians, 7s.). A Handbook of Classification and Cataloguing for School and College Libraries, by M. S. Taylor (1939, Allen & Unwin, 5s.), and Cataloguing, by H. A. Sharp (3rd edition, revised, 1944, Grafton, 2s5.). More special aspects of classification are considered in Manual of Book Classification and Display for Public Libraries, by E. A. Savage (1947, Allen & Unwin, 12s.6d.) and A Tabulation of Librarianship, by J. D. Stewart (1947, Grafton, 3s5.), which is a scheme of classification for the arrangement of all material relating to library economy.

The most widely used cataloguing codes are set out in Cataloguing Rules, Author and Title Entries (1945, English edition, The Library Association, 6s.) and Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue, by C. A. Cutter (1904, facsimile reprint 1935, The Library Association, 5s.), and mention should also be made of the rules adopted by two of the most famous libraries in Britain: Bodleian Library Cataloguing Rules (1939 revision, Bodleian Library, 1s.) and Rules for Compiling the Catalogues of Printed Books, Maps and Music in the British Museum (revised edition, 1936, British Museum, 2s.6d.).

There are very few books on British library architecture, although the planning of libraries is considered in the books on administration and organization mentioned above. The most recent publication is Modern Public
Libraries: Their Planning and Design, by E. H. Ashburner (1946, Grafton, 25s.), written by an architect with considerable experience of planning such libraries. Legislation affecting libraries is summarized in The Law Relating to Public Libraries in England and Wales, by A. R. Hewitt (1930, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 10s.6d.) and in Library Law, by C. R. Sanderson (1925, Bumpus, 6s.). The latter work contains notes on legislation in Scotland, Ireland and other countries as well as in England and Wales.

The Year's Work in Librarianship (1928–1938; 1939–1947 in preparation, The Library Association, various prices) is an annual, suspended during the late war, which surveys in a systematic manner all current publications and activities in librarianship throughout the world. Annual Reports of the Proceedings of Conferences of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux have been published from 1924 to date (1924–1946, Aslib, various prices), and a great many useful articles on special library methods and matters relating to scientific and technical libraries are included in the Proceedings. The Journal of Documentation (quarterly, Aslib, 25s. per annum) is an important periodical devoted to the recording, organizing and dissemination of specialized knowledge, while The Library Association Record (monthly, The Library Association, 63s. per annum) is the official organ of the national Association, publishing the transactions and recording library developments and activities in all parts of the world.

The most comprehensive bibliography is A Bibliography of Librarianship, compiled by Margaret Burton and Marion E. Vosburgh (1934, The Library Association, 15s.), which takes the form of a classified and annotated guide to library literature of the world, excluding Slavonic and Oriental languages.

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A. S. HORNBY

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH TO THOSE OF OTHER TONGUES

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

English is the mother tongue of nearly two hundred million people and the administrative language of over five hundred million people. Since the end of the Second World War it has become the first foreign language in most countries in Europe, Asia and South America. In British East and West Africa English is now being taught not only in schools but also to adult classes as part of the mass-education movement.
This short bibliography of books on methodology and of textbooks for the teaching and learning of the language is divided into four parts: (1) books for the guidance of the teacher, (2) books on phonetics and intonation, (3) textbooks for the learner, either for class use or private study, (4) grammar books, dictionaries and other reference books.

H. Sweet’s *The Practical Study of Languages* (1899, Dent, 7s.6d.) is still a standard work, although written nearly fifty years ago. Otto Jespersen’s short book, *How to Teach a Foreign Language* (1904, Allen & Unwin, 5s.), is full of sound practical advice. E. C. Kittson’s *Theory and Practice of Modern Language Teaching* (1918, Oxford University Press (O.U.P.), 6s.) expounds the Direct Method. Part I, on Theory, quotes extensively from acknowledged authorities; Part II, on Practice, is based on the author’s own experience. H. E. Palmer is the author of several valuable books on methodology. His *The Scientific Study and Teaching of Languages* (1917, Harrap, 12s.6d.) is a comprehensive treatise with chapters on the nature of language, the principles of linguistic pedagogy, an ideal standard programme, and the functions of the teacher. His *The Principles of Language Study* (Harrap), written four years later, is less technical and aims at clarifying many of the ideas put forward in the earlier volume. His *The Oral Method of Teaching Languages* (1921, Heffer (Cambridge), 5s.) furnishes complete documents and instructions for teaching by the oral method. *This Language-Learning Business*, H. E. Palmer and H. V. Redman (1932, Harrap, 6s.), re-outlines Dr. Palmer’s theories as modified by experience in Japan, where he was linguistic adviser to the Department of Education. Various attitudes towards language learning are presented and commented upon in an instructive and entertaining way. I. Morris’s *The Teaching of English as a Second Language: Principles and Methods* (1945, Macmillan, 3s.) is a useful book for those who teach English to very young pupils. Arguments for and against various methods are fairly presented. There are chapters on vocabulary control, grammar, speech sounds, reading, writing and translation. Charles Duff’s *How to Learn a Language* (1947, Blackwell (Oxford, 45.6d.) is a book of advice for beginners with a useful presentation of the essential foundation material in vocabulary and grammar. E. V. Gatenby’s *English as a Foreign Language* (1944, Longmans, Green, 25.6d.) is a book of practical advice by one who knows the problems that arise in the classroom. It is useful to students in Teachers’ Training Colleges.

Books dealing with particular areas include *The Teaching of English in India*, M. S. H. Thompson and H. G. Wyatt (3rd revised edition, 1937, O.U.P., 4s.), and Dr. M. West’s *Language in Education* (1929, Longmans, Green), also on Indian problems. Dr. L. Faucett’s *The Teaching of English in the Far East* (1927, Harrap) was written after the author had taught in China, Japan and the Philippines.

A volume which should have a place in the libraries of colleges where
language teachers are trained is the *Interim Report on Vocabulary Selection* (1936, Staples Press, 6s.6d.). This is the most authoritative English word-list and has been widely used in the preparation of textbooks for the foreign learner. It was prepared by a committee of experts appointed by a conference held under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation. The main work was done by Faucett, Palmer, West and Thorndike in America (1934). The lists were revised in London by Palmer, Thorndike and West.

Progressive language teachers realize the importance of teaching a good pronunciation and intonation. The most useful books for this purpose are those based on the principles of the International Phonetic Association. The following are all published by Heffer, Cambridge. Professor D. Jones’s *An Outline of English Phonetics* (6th edition, 1947, 15s.) has been the standard work on the subject for many years. A shorter book, with all the essentials for the foreign student, is P. A. D. MacCarthy’s *English Pronunciation* (3rd edition, 1947, 5s.). Ida C. Ward’s *The Phonetics of English* (4th edition, 1945, 6s.) is another useful introduction to the subject. There are phonetic transcriptions illustrating standard British and American pronunciations and some examples of dialect speech. H. E. Palmer’s *Everyday Sentences in Spoken English* (5th edition, revised by F. G. Blandford, 4s.6d.) provide phonetic transcriptions, with intonation marks, of useful material. Two useful Readers are N. C. Scott’s *English Conversations in Simplified Phonetic Transcription* (1942, 2s.) and E. L. Tibbits’ *A Phonetic Reader for Foreign Learners of English* (1947, 3s.). On intonation, *A Handbook of English Intonation*, L. E. Armstrong and I. C. Ward (2nd edition, 1931, 5s.) gives a fuller treatment than is given in Dr. Ward’s *Phonetics of English*. Dr. Palmer has written on intonation in *English Intonation with Systematic Exercises* (2nd edition, 1931) and on both phonetics and intonation in his *A Grammar of Spoken English on a Strictly Phonetic Basis* (2nd edition, 12s.6d.). A useful book for pupils in the beginning stage is Liaison’s *Sound Advice for Students of English* (1944, Longman, Green, 1s.6d.). This provides sound drills in which 1,000 different words are used. They are arranged phonetically without phonetic transcription.

Where English is taught as a foreign language in schools, textbooks are often written and published locally, and are generally provided with notes and glossaries in the language of the learner. There are, however, several series of textbooks published in Great Britain and used widely abroad. The two most popular series probably are *Oxford Progressive English* and *The New Method Series*. *Oxford Progressive English* (O.U.P.) is a growing series of textbooks and reading books designed for those who are learning English. Dr. Lawrence Faucett’s *Oxford English Course* (Book I, in 2 parts, 6d. each; Books 2-4, 1s. each) appeared in 1934. It was based on a carefully selected vocabulary of about twelve hundred words. The Course has since been adapted in vocabulary and subject matter to meet regional needs, and there are now
special editions for India, Malaya, Africa and Malta. Each series is provided with Teacher’s Handbooks. The adaptations are largely the work of F. G. French, who had fourteen years’ experience as a teacher and inspector of Schools in Burma. F. G. French is also the author of First Year English (What and How to Teach) (1934, O.U.P., £s.3d.), A Pictorial English Grammar (1941, O.U.P., 25.6d.), and Self-Help Exercises for Practice in English (1938, O.U.P., Books 1–3, 10d. each). An important feature of Oxford Progressive English is the growing number of supplementary reading-books designed to be used at various stages. There are the Supplementary Readers, Stage ‘A’ and the Oxford Story Readers for Africa (based on a vocabulary of 500 words), the Supplementary Readers, Stage ‘B’ (based on a vocabulary of 1,000 words), the Supplementary Readers, Stage ‘C’, Tales Retold for Easy Reading (First Series) and Plays Retold (First Series) (based on a vocabulary of 1,500 words), and a wide choice of tales and plays in a vocabulary of 2,000 words. Also in simple English, and at various vocabulary levels, are the series Simple Science in Simple English, African Welfare, Living Names (e.g. Six Physicists, Seven Biologists and Six Men of Business), Tropical Africa in World History (four volumes), and An Approach to English Literature for Students Abroad (four books, by H. B. Drake). General Science for Colonial Schools (four Books by F. Daniel, 1940–2, O.U.P., Bk. 1, 25.6d.; Bk. 2, 3s.; Bk. 3, 4s.; Bk. 4, 5s.) provides a four-year course specially written for secondary schools in tropical and sub-tropical areas. These are all part of Oxford Progressive English, based on a general purpose vocabulary of about two thousand words. Extra words outside this list are introduced where necessary (as in science textbooks) with either illustrations or explanations in the known vocabulary.

Dr. Michael West is the General Editor of The New Method Series (Longmans, Green) which has been widely used in India, Malaya, Egypt and the African colonies. The Readers provide a graduated course based on a carefully controlled and steadily expanding vocabulary. There are companion books providing vocabularies and exercises in composition. Dr. H. E. Palmer has written three English Practice Books (1939, Longmans, Green, Bk. 1, 15.2d.; Bk. 2, 15.6d.; Bk. 3, 15.9d.) to go with the Readers, and Dr. West has written a New Method Conversation Course: Learn to Speak by Speaking (1939, Longmans, Green, Part 1, 15.2d.; Parts 2–4, 15.4d. each). Useful handbooks for teachers, with advice on how to use the various books, are available. The New Method Supplementary Readers range from Grade One (500 words) to Grade Seven (2,000 words plus). Dr. West has also simplified a number of plays. Longmans, Green also publish a Simplified English Series (General Editor, G. Kingsley Williams) in a vocabulary of about one thousand five hundred words. In this there are simplified versions of novels of several modern novelists, including H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope and John Buchan. Altogether there are about one hundred and fifty versions of simplified tales and plays now available in Oxford Progressive English and The New Method
Series. I. Morris is the author of An English Course for Foreign Children (four books, 1934–8, Macmillan, Bk. 1, 1s.4d.; Bk. 2, 1s.8d.; Bks. 3–4, 2s. each) designed for elementary schools abroad. This course has been widely used in the Near and Middle East.

Among adult learners, C. E. Eckersley’s Essential English for Foreign Students (four volumes, Longmans, Green, Bks. 1–2, 3s.6d. each; Bk. 3, 4s.; Bk. 4, 5s.) has been widely used during recent years. Other books by the same author (all Longmans, Green) are An Everyday English Course for Foreign Students (1937, 2s.6d.), a rapid introductory course, England and the English (1946, 5s.6d.), an anthology drawn from leading authors from Goldsmith to modern times, Brighter English (1937, 2s.6d.), a book of stories, poems, essays and plays, and A Concise English Grammar for Foreign Students (1933, 2s.6d.). Additional reading material suitable for adult learners who are not yet able to read unsimplified material may be found in the Essential English Library (General Editor, C. E. Eckersley, Longmans, Green, 2s.6d. each volume). There are plays, short stories and novels, and books on various aspects of British Life and Institutions. Glossaries provide help with words and phrases outside the vocabulary presented in the editor’s Essential English.

Walter Ripman’s An English Course for Adult Foreigners (Dent, 2s.) is a one-volume course useful for classes where rapid progress is possible. Hodder & Stoughton publish for the English Universities Press a volume on English in the Teach Yourself Series (3s.). Trübner’s Colloquial Manuals (Kegan Paul) include a volume Colloquial English (4s.6d.) designed for the use of those whose aim is a sound colloquial knowledge of the language. Basic English (Routledge, 2s.6d.), originally designed as an international auxiliary language, is now put forward as a good first approach to ordinary English. Numerous textbooks and volumes are available. Particulars may be obtained from The Orthographical Institute, 45 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Books on grammar for the foreign student of English are numerous. Jespersen’s Essentials of English Grammar (Allen & Unwin, 8s.6d.) is the best one-volume grammar. His Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles (Allen & Unwin, Parts 1–4, 17s.6d. each; Parts 5–6, 26s. each) is for the advanced student only. Dr. H. E. Palmer’s advanced Grammar of Spoken English (2nd edition, 1939, Heffer (Cambridge), 12s.6d.), listed earlier with books on phonetics, is valuable because its emphasis is on the spoken language of today. Two other books by Dr. Palmer are useful to the beginner. They are The New Method Grammar (Longmans, Green, 3s.) and A Grammar of English Words (Longmans, Green, 6s.6d.), a volume full of information on the syntax of one thousand of the most common structural words. W. S. Allen’s Living English Structure (Longmans, Green, 6s.) is a book of exercises dealing with the structures of modern English speech and contains much useful material presented in an original way.
Most students use bilingual dictionaries. Those who prefer dictionaries in English only may find Dr. West’s *New Method Dictionary* (Longmans, Green, 15s. 6d.) useful during the beginning stage. The *Basic English Dictionary* (Evans Bros., 2s. 6d.) is also useful to learners whose vocabulary is still small. E. L. Thorndike’s *The Thorndike Junior Dictionary* was written for American children. It has been revised and edited for British children by P. B. Ballard and H. E. Palmer, and is likely to be useful to foreign learners of English. It was published in 1947 by the University of London Press (15s.). Advanced students will do well to use the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* (O.U.P., 12s. 6d.) or H. C. Wyld’s *A Universal Dictionary of the English Language* (1936, Routledge, 30s.), D. Jones’s *An English Pronouncing Dictionary* (6th edition, 1947, Dent) is the standard book of reference for pronunciation. P. A. D. McCarthy’s *An English Pronouncing Vocabulary* (Heffer Cambridge, 3s. 6d.) is a useful reference book for students who do not yet need the more comprehensive volume.


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ROGER MANVELL

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECENT BRITISH WRITING ON THE CINEMA

The film is the art of the twentieth century. Its very existence depended on a mechanical invention which was only brought to a stage suitable for use in public exhibition at the close of the nineteenth century. Its patentees thought of it only as an oddity of some temporary commercial value, though the driving force of curiosity which had led to its creation by professional and amateur inventors in several countries over a period of more than fifty years must have possessed a more prophetic sense of the importance this great medium of communication would eventually have.
The literature of film criticism has developed more slowly than the medium itself. Most film reviews are of little permanent value. The wide popularity of the cinema has led to the writing of large quantities of ephemeral gossip far below the most elementary standards of creative criticism. The absence of a large body of reliable literature on the film is partly due to the youth of the medium itself and partly to the comparative absence so far of many major works of film art as distinct from works of reasonable artistic merit. Good films are too often called great by courtesy, because their technical merit is high or because they stand out in comparison with the poverty of imagination shown in the routine production, which possesses no more artistic merit than the routine commercial novel. Nevertheless, an increasing number of responsible people are coming to recognize the importance of the film as much for its potentialities as for its individual achievements. These people are the film's first critics in a proper sense of the word. They come as much from the ranks of the film-makers as from among writers who are not film-makers. They are an international body of people; one of the great merits which results from the smallness of their numbers is that they are in touch with one another's writings. British critics derive as much from the thought of their American, French, German and Russian colleagues as the latter derive from them; translations of their chief works are therefore far more frequent in proportion to the total quantity of writing undertaken than is the case with international literary criticism.¹

Britain has for a long while been a centre for the publication of serious journals on the cinema. Among these were Cinema Quarterly (published from Edinburgh 1932–5), World Film News (pre-war), and Sight and Sound (founded by the British Film Institute in 1932 and published quarterly ever since, price 10s.6d. per annum). More recently the documentary movement has had its own journal Documentary News Letter (founded 1940, Film Centre, 6s. per annum), and the present writer has undertaken for Penguin Books the editorship of Penguin Film Review (founded 1946, Penguin Books, 1s.6d.). More recently still the Saturn Press has started its Film Today series (No. 1, Screen and Audience, 5s.), with an editorial board of British film-makers and critics. It can be said that since 1932 there have never been fewer than two specialized journals which could act as a forum for more advanced critical opinion on the film, and prior to that Kenneth MacPherson in Switzerland edited Close-up, which drew a high proportion of its writers from Britain.

Serious books on the cinema are rare before 1930. One might instance Cecil Hepworth's pioneer volume Animated Photography: the A.B.C. of the Cinematograph, published in 1897, as an example of film writing in the pioneer days, but this was really a technical manual. The first volume of serious social

¹ Translations exist in Britain of much French, Russian and German film criticism, and further translations are in preparation.
The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari (German, 1919. Directed by Robert Wiene)

By courtesy of the British Film Institute

Intolerance (American, 1916. Directed by D. W. Griffith)

Peter the Great (Russian, 1939. Directed by Vladimir Petrov; Lenfilm)

Citizen Kane (American, 1941. Directed by Orson Welles; Mercury Productions)

These illustrations are from Film, by Roger Manvell (Penguin Books)
Henry V (British, 1944. Directed by Sir Laurence Olivier: Two Cities)

Le Jour se Lève (French, 1939. Directed by Marcel Carné).

Both illustrations from Film, by Roger Manvell (Penguin Books)
criticism mainly concerned with problems of censorship appeared in 1917 under the title of The Cinema: its Present Position and Future Possibilities. It dealt with the problem of censorship, and its 400 closely packed pages give the report of and chief evidence taken by the Cinema Commission of Inquiry instituted by the National Council of Public Morals. The first British writer of major importance to analyse the film in its relation to the public was probably the novelist D. H. Lawrence, who has a most acute few pages of discussion on the cinema in The Lost Girl (published 1920) arising from his observation of the process of self-identification with the figures on the screen by members of the mining audiences Lawrence knew so well in the English Midlands before 1912.

The foundation in 1925 of the London Film Society enabled critics and film-makers alike to study the more experimental foreign films and so widen their understanding of the new medium, while the foundation of the sponsored documentary film movement in the early thirties enabled several of the most intelligent of the younger film-makers to experiment in factual film production free from the fetters of the box-office and the tastes of a mass public. Many of these documentary film-makers became regular writers on the film, notably Paul Rotha, John Grierson, Basil Wright and Edgar Anstey. Another notable critic was and still is Caroline Lejeune who is perhaps the most famous film critic in Britain; her career goes back twenty years, and her witty columns in the Sunday Observer were the high-light of film criticism during the thirties. Her work can be read in two published volumes (Cinema, 1931, Maclehose (Glasgow), 5s., and Chestnuts in Her Lap, 1947, Phoenix House, 10s. 6d.). A fascinating and amusing collection of pre-war British and American film criticism is to be found in Alistair Cooke’s anthology Garbo and the Night Watchmen (1937, Cape, 7s. 6d.).

John Grierson’s writings are naturally closely associated with the background of the documentary movement and its early struggles to make the cinema an accepted part of the public service in education and information. A selection of his essays written between 1930–45 has recently been edited by his friend H. Forsyth Hardy in a volume called Grierson on Documentary (1947, Collins, 15s.). Grierson is a stylist, eloquent, persuasive and with an unshakable faith in the value of the film in furthering the development of the modern world community. The official history of the important British documentary movement is to be found in The Factual Film (1936, Simpkin Marshall for P.E.P., 12s. 6d.) a report prepared by a group of experts on the place of every branch of the documentary film in the educational life of Britain, and making recommendations concerning the economic reorganization of the British film industry in so far as it affects the public exhibition of documentary films.

One approach to the development of the cinema is historical. In 1930
appeared one of the best-known histories of the silent cinema, Paul Rotha’s *The Film Till Now* (Cape, 15s.); the author was only twenty-two when he wrote this book, which is to be republished in 1948 by the Vision Press in a revised edition. Rotha has published more books than any other British film critic. He published some of his best individual reviews in *Celluloid* (1931, Longmans, Green, 35.6d.) and prepared a magnificent illustrated survey of the film in *Movie Parade* (1936, Studio, 6s.). Finally he wrote *Documentary Film* (1936, new revised edition 1939, Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.), an historical and social survey of the subject. Rotha takes a strong line about the social responsibility of the film, a line his own films have amply illustrated, but he never overlooks the importance of the aesthetic in film technique.

Rotha’s work remains the outstanding contribution to the history of the film in Britain, though it is almost entirely confined to the silent period apart from his book on documentary. More recently other historical books have begun to appear, or are about to be published. The Falcon Press is publishing a series of studies entitled *National Cinemas* under the present writer’s editorship; well-illustrated volumes on the Russian film (*Soviet Cinema*, by Thorold Dickinson and Catherine de la Roche) and the German film (*Fifty Years of German Films*, by H. H. Wollenberg), were published in 1948 as the first books in this series, price 10s.6d. each. The same publishers have already published *Twenty Years of British Film*, by Michael Balcon, Ernest Lindgren, H. Forsyth Hardy and myself (1946, Falcon Press, 10s.6d.), an illustrated monograph of the sound film in Britain. As a result of sponsorship by the British Film Institute, extensive research has been undertaken by Rachael Low into the origins and early history of the British film, and Allen & Unwin are to publish the results of her work in a series of volumes. The first volume, *History of the British Film, 1896–1906*, written jointly by Rachael Low and myself, was published in 1948 by Allen & Unwin. It is hoped these studies will eventually place historical film research in Britain on a level of that undertaken in France by Georges Sadoul and in America by Lewis Jacobs.

Recently an attempt has been made to explain film history to children in Mary Field’s and Maud Miller’s *Boys’ and Girls’ Film Book* (1947, Burke, 10s.6d.) and to adolescents in Andrew Buchanan’s *Going to the Cinema* (1947, Phoenix House, 7s.6d.). Apart from these books, there is an almost complete absence of responsible film literature for British children, few of whom are not by now regular film-goers. It is estimated that between four and five million cinema seats are occupied weekly in Britain by children, and that 65 per cent of British children see films regularly once a week.

The speed at which the film has gained its various technical attributes (the various photographic devices of the motion picture camera and the additions of colour and sound) has in my opinion outpaced the theoretical study of the medium by film-makers and critics alike. The advanced aesthetics of the film


The Headquarters and the Library of the Royal Society of Medicine at No. 1, Wimpole Street, London, W.1

See article on page 82.
have been studied more in Russia, France and Germany than in Britain and America. Nevertheless, Britain is beginning now to produce full-length aesthetic studies of the art of film, studies which hitherto have tended to take the form of articles for the specialized journals. Raymond Spottiswoode's *Grammar of the Film* (1935, Faber & Faber, 10s.6d.) was for a time the principal theoretical work, but Ernest Lindgren's *Art of the Film*, published by Allen & Unwin in 1948, is the clearest exposition of the main principles of the whole art and technique of the cinema to be written in Britain. On the other hand, a number of authoritative specialized books on different aspects of film technique have appeared, notably Kurt London's *Film Music* (1936, Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.), and Edward Carrick's *Designing for Moving Pictures* (1941, Studio, 8s.6d., *How to do it* series). Another book in the printers' hands is a study of the *Experimental Film* (Grey Walls Press) written by a number of international authorities and edited by the present writer. The extraordinary work in cine-biology and photomicrography begun by the late Percy Smith as early as 1908 helped substantially to put Britain in the forefront of the producers of the scientific film. Percy Smith's work is explained in his two books written in collaboration with Mary Field: *Secrets of Nature* (1934, Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.) and *Cine-Biology* (1941, Penguin Books, 1s.6d.). In this group might be included those books in which film-makers describe their experiences in production, such as Michael Powell's absorbing *200,000 Feet on Foula* (1938, Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.), in which he tells of his unit's experiences making 'The Edge of the World' in 1937 on the tiny island of Foula in the Shetland group, and *We Made a Film in Cyprus* (1947, Longmans, Green, 12s.6d.), the beautifully written diary by Laurie Lee and Ralph Keene of their problems in making the film 'Cyprus is an Island'.

The present writer's book *Film*, first published by Penguin Books in 1944 (1s.6d.) and now being translated into French, Czech and Spanish for Latin-America, was an attempt to summarize the main points established so far about the art of the film, and in addition to deal with the social problems which the popularity of the cinema has brought about. Many people who know comparatively little about films or cinemas are apt to condemn both over-easily, and forget entirely the great benefits the invention of the cinema can bring to education. An important early survey was A. C. Cameron's *The Film in National Life* (1932, Allen & Unwin, 1s.). This was a report of an Enquiry conducted by the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films into the service which the cinema could render to education and social progress. Other books dealing with the special problems of the cinema are Richard Ford's *Children in the Cinema* (1939, Allen & Unwin, 7s.6d.) and more recently J. P. Mayer's *Sociology of the Film* (1946, Faber & Faber, 15s.); both these books are concerned with the effect of the film on the child and the adolescent. Many of the books mentioned in this article examine these and similar problems in the course of their chapters. A specialized book not to be
overlooked is *The African and the Cinema* by L. A. Notcutt and G. C. Latham (1937, Edinburgh House Press, 3s.6d.); this deals with the production and exhibition of films for the African native.

This record of the British contribution to film literature does not, of course, offer a complete bibliography of the non-technical works which have appeared in Britain. It attempts rather to present an interim report on the state of film studies. Many writers as well as publishers are showing an increasing and widening interest in the subject. There is little doubt that in the near future more books of lasting value will appear in Britain to take their place alongside those by advanced students of the film in other countries.

Dr. Manvell is Secretary-General of the British Film Academy, film critic for the British Broadcasting Corporation, and executive editor of the Penguin *Film Review*. Books on the film of which he is sole or joint author are mentioned in this article, and he has written on the subject for various journals.

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**R. Howard Cricks**

**Technical Books on Kinematography**

Large numbers of books have been written on various aspects of kinematography, but, from the point of view of the film technician, it is disappointing that the majority of them are written for the layman or the amateur. The number of important books on the more technical aspects of the film is very limited.

*Books for the Layman*

First, to mention a few works directed at the layman. The reader who desires a review of the technical basis of kinematography will be interested in *The Cinema Today*, by D. A. Spencer and H. D. Waley (1946, Oxford University Press, 6s.), which deals in a simple manner with the technicalities of the film. The artistic rather than the technical aspects of film production are covered in Andrew Buchanan's *Film Making from Script to Screen* (1938, Faber & Faber, 5s.). Adrian Brunel, the well-known director, has produced an interesting little book entitled *Filmmcraft* (1935, Newnes, 7s.6d.), and is also the author of *Films—the Way of the Cinema* (1932, Pitman, 5s.). Other titles selected at random from a long list are *The Film Game*, by Low Warren, once a well-known trade personality (1937, Werner Laurie, 10s.6d.), *Footnotes to the Film*, by Charles Davey (1938, Lovat Dickson, 7s.6d.), *The World
is My Cinema, by E. W. and M. M. Robson (1947, Sidneyan Society, 12s. 6d.), and Twenty Years of British Films, by Sir Michael Balcon, Ernest Lindgren, Forsyth Hardy and Roger Manvell (1947, Falcon Press, 10s. 6d.). The latest addition to books of this type is The Miracle of the Movies (1948, Burke, 15s.). Its author, Leslie Wood, has had a lifetime’s experience in the film industry, and has produced a very readable and informative account of the development of the film.

At the advent of the sound film, a number of books appeared dealing more or less technically with the new medium. Two such books which will bear re-reading are The Art of Sound Pictures, by W. B. Pitkin and W. M. Marston (1930, Appleton, 10s. 6d.), and, slightly more technical, Bernard Brown’s Talking Pictures (1933, Pitman, 7s. 6d.).

Lovers of nature should not miss a charming book by the noted natural history photographer, Oliver Pike, entitled Nature and My Cine-Camera (1947, Focal Press, 15s. 6d.).

The would-be worker in films will find a new Focal Press book exceedingly valuable. Working for the Films, edited by Oswell Blakeston (1947, Focal Press, 10s. 6d.), contains articles by nineteen studio technicians, who describe the duties of their departments. The average entrant to the industry has little idea, beyond camera and sound, of the possibilities of the studio, and this book will show him the wide range of occupations covered. Reference may also be made to a brochure published by the Kinematograph Section of the Royal Photographic Society: Women Talking (1947, 3s.), a report of talks given by a number of women technicians, which provides a valuable guide to the studio openings available to women.

Books for the Amateur

The amateur kinematographer is fairly well catered for. Books of a generally introductory nature are The Home Cinema, by J. P. Lawrie (1933, Chapman & Hall, 3s. 6d.), George Sewell’s Amateur Film Making (1938, Blackie, 3s. 6d.), D. C. Ottley’s Making Home Movies (1935, Newnes, 3s. 6d.), and Amateur Cinematography, by Owen Wheeler (1929, Pitman, 6s.). In Amateur Movies (1937, The Studio, 7s. 6d.), Alex Strasser, well-known professional cameraman and director, deals with the pictorial aspects of camera work. Any of these books will be of value alike to the beginner and to the amateur with some experience.

More advanced aspects of amateur filming are covered by Cinephotography for Amateurs, by J. H. Reyner (1939, Chapman & Hall, 10s. 6d.), Practical Set Structure for the Amateur, by D. C. Ottley (1935, Pitman, 5s.), and Trick Effects with the Cine-Camera, by H. A. V. Bullied (1936, Link House Publications, 2s.), the last one of a series of booklets issued by the publishers of Amateur Cine World. Problems of camera exposure are dealt with in
Professional Quality with Amateur Reversal Film, by P. C. Smethurst (1933, Link House Publications, 5s.).

The amateur whose ambitions lead him to attempt to make talking pictures should read Bernard Brown's Amateur Talking Pictures and Recording (1933, Pitman, 7s.6d.), from which it would appear that professional methods of recording are not necessarily the best suited to the amateur.

Two other brochures published by the Royal Photographic Society, Kinematograph Section, may also be mentioned. Film Production is mostly concerned with the organization of film-producing societies, and The Presentation of Films with non-theatrical projection (1947, 25. each).

Professional Film Production

It is when we come to the field of professional film production that the paucity of dependable books is most apparent. The reason is perhaps to be found in the rather limited number of technicians able to benefit from books of an advanced nature.

Among a number of books on screen writing, L' Estrange Fawcett, himself a well-known script writer, covers the field generally in Writing for the Films (1937, Pitman, 3s.6d.). On similar lines is How to Write a Movie, by A. L. Gale (1937, Pitman, 7s.6d.).

The aesthetic aspects of film production are dealt with by V. I. Pudovkin, the eminent Russian producer, in Film Technique (1933, Newnes, 3s.6d.). There is, so far as the writer is aware, only one book written for the screen actor: Film Acting, by the same author (1937, Newnes, 7s.6d.).

A book which on its publication aroused considerable comment is Plan for Film Studio, by H. Junge (1945, Focal Press, 7s.6d.). It sets out a proposal for a self-contained film city wherein all the essentials of film making would be centralized.

The standard book on set construction is Edward Carrick's Designing for Moving Pictures (1941, The Studio, 8s.6d.). Carrick is both artist and technician, and he deals not only with the artistry of set design, but with the needs of various types of process shot.

Camera Work

Again, so far as the writer is aware, there is no book published for the motion-picture cameraman, with the solitary exception of a collective work published in America by the Society of Motion Picture Engineers. The Technique of Motion Picture Production (1944, Inter science Publishers (New York), $3.50) consists of a series of papers by technicians setting out the many aspects of film production. In default of a book for the motion picture cameraman, a work addressed to the still cameraman may be recommended, since many of the problems of lighting are fundamentally similar. Lighting for Photography, by W. Nurnberg (1940, Focal Press, 12s.6d.), covers the field of
Early film studio

Modern film studio

By courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

By courtesy of Radio Pictures, Hollywood

Both illustrations from *The Cinema To-day*, by D. A. Spencer and H. D. Wayle
(Oxford University Press)
Sketch of the interior of an old-fashioned London pawnshop drawn by Edward Carrick for the British film *Jump for Glory*. From *Designing for Moving Pictures*, by Edward Carrick (The Studio).

The sound technician manipulates dials and switches to combine speech and background music from separate films on to one negative as Paul Muni, in the American film *Juarez*, is projected on the screen. From *The Miracle of the Movies*, by Leslie Wood (Burke Publishing Co.).
photographic lighting in admirable fashion. One particular aspect of the cameraman's work, that of exposure, is dealt with by P. C. Smethurst in *Light on Exposure Problems* (1938, Acweeco, 2s.6d.). Smethurst is the originator of the 'artificial highlight' method of light measurement.

The cameraman of today is inevitably interested in colour. The classical work on the subject is *Colour Cinematography*, by Adrian Klein (A. Cornwell-Clyne) (1936, Chapman & Hall, 25s.). This has been out of print for some time, but it is understood that a new edition is now in preparation. Turning to the more scientific aspects of colour, Dr. W. D. Wright, the leading authority on the fundamental problems of colour, deals with an important aspect in *The Measurement of Colour* (1944, Hilger, 30s.), in which he outlines the international system of colour co-ordinates. An aspect which should not be overlooked by the colour worker is the variations in human vision. The subject is scientifically explored in *Defective Colour Vision in Industry*, prepared by the Physical Society Colour Group (1946, Taylor & Francis, 3s.6d.). Another valuable publication by the same body is *Report on Colour Terminology* (1948, Taylor & Francis, 7s.).

**Sound Recording and Kinema Projection**

There is a number of books on the more fundamental aspects of sound: *Elements of Engineering Acoustics*, by L. E. C. Hughes (1933, Benn, 8s.6d.), *Applied Acoustics*, by H. F. Olsen and F. Massa (1939, Constable, 25s.), and *Acoustics for Architects*, by E. R. Richardson (1946, Edward Arnold, 5s.). But for the only authoritative book on the purely technical aspects of sound-on-film recording we have again to turn to a book originally published in America: *Motion Picture Sound Engineering* (1938, Chapman & Hall, 35s.), prepared by a number of recording engineers and intended primarily for the worker with scientific training, although appendices discuss the more elementary principles in an instructive manner. But sound recording is not only a science; it is an art. Two of our leading recordists have dealt with this aspect: W. F. Elliott in *Sound-recording for Films* (1937, Pitman, 10s.6d.), and Ken Cameron in *Sound and the Documentary Film* (1947, Pitman, 15s.).

There are two textbooks devoted to the work of the kinema projectionist: the writer's book, *The Complete Projectionist* (1937, Odhams Press, 7s.6d.), and F. E. Coombs's *Projectionist's Handbook* (1933, Watkins-Pitchford, 18s.6d.). Both provide the projectionist with an outline of the technical knowledge required for this job, and survey the various types of equipment.

An introduction to the sound film is given in G. F. Jones's *Sound-Film Reproduction* (1931, Blackie, 3s.6d.). A valuable book, written by technicians of the four leading sound-equipment firms, describing in considerable detail their respective equipment, is *Sound Film Projection*, by F. W. Campbell, T. A. Law, L. P. Morris and A. T. Sinclair (1945, Newnes, 18s.). Of the
components of sound equipment, the most important is perhaps the photo-electric cell. A. Sommer, a leading research worker, has written a useful little book in *Photoelectric Cells* (1946, Methuen, 5s.).

**Scientific and Educational Films**

Although scientific and educational films have made immense strides in the past decade, most of the available information concerning such films is to be found in pamphlets and articles rather than in full-sized books. The Scientific Film Society publishes a list of scientific films (1946, Aslib, 5s.), while a catalogue of medical films is issued by the Royal Society of Medicine (1948, Aslib, 7s.6d.). A Pelican book of interest in this connection, *Cine-Biology*, by J. V. Durden, Mary Field and Percy Smith (1941, Penguin Books, 1s.6d.). Problems of the educational film and the supply of equipment are dealt with in two pamphlets of the Ministry of Education, in addition to which the Committee on Visual Aids has issued a number of brochures and lists of films.

**Reference Books**

Facts and statistics, plus invaluable addresses, and much other information concerning the British film industry, are to be found in a number of reference books. Most comprehensive, as well as the oldest established, is the *Kinematograph Year Book* (published annually, Odhams Press, 20s.). Three comparative newcomers are more specialized in their aims. *The Yearbook of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians* (1948, Association of Cine-Technicians, 2s.6d.), is published by the trade union of the studio workers, and gives information as diverse as wage scales and weather forecasts. *British Film Year Book* (1947, British Yearbooks, 21s.), illustrates some outstanding productions, while *Informational Film Year Book* (1947, Albyn Press (Edinburgh), 10s.6d.), tends rather towards the documentary aspect.

**Standards Specifications**

Much fundamental technical information is to be found in the specifications issued by the British Standards Institution, of which about thirty relate to various aspects of kinematography. In the British Standards Specification 677: 1942, for instance, are to be found the mechanical dimensions of 35 mm., 16 mm. and 8 mm. film and numerous components. Screen brightness for 35 mm. film projection is specified in B.S.S. 1404 as lying between 8 and 16 foot-lamberts. The complete list of British Standards Institution specifications is to be found in the *British Standards Institution Year-Book* (1946, 2s.). Thanks to the co-operation of the Institute with overseas bodies, these standards are, to a considerable extent, of international application.

One forthcoming publication of interest to librarians is the extension of the Universal Decimal Classification to provide a more detailed classification.
of kinematograph subjects; the existing classification, set out in B.S.S. 1000, is insufficiently detailed to be of much use in indexing the many subjects pertaining to kinematography.

Periodicals
The paucity of books on the more technical aspects of kinematography enhances the importance of technical periodicals. The only British periodical devoted solely to the technical aspects of the subject is British Kinematography (British Kinematograph Society, 36s. per annum), the monthly organ of the British Kinematograph Society, edited by the writer; during the ten years of its publication developments in practically every sphere have been recorded. Important developments on the scientific aspects of photography and occasionally kinematography are to be found in Section B of the Photographic Journal, the organ of the Royal Photographic Society (Section A—Pictorial and General Photography (monthly), 28s. per annum; Section B—Scientific and Technical Photography (bi-monthly), 14s. per annum; Sections A and B together, 35s. per annum). While the Kinematograph Weekly (Odhams Press, 50s. per annum, including supplements), retails chiefly the day-to-day news of the trade, its supplements deal specifically with various technical fields: the British Studio Section with production; the Ideal Kinema (sold separately at 14s. per annum) with the field of projection; the Sub-standard Film (sold separately at 7s.6d. per annum) with the non-theatrical aspects.

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P. B. COLLINS

BRITISH NATURAL HISTORY

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

The popular literature on British Natural History is so extensive that such a bibliography as that which follows can contain only a very small proportion of even the first-class books on the subject, or rather, on the series of subjects of which this study is composed. It is, moreover, one whose classics date from a period when man had more leisure in which to look at things around him and, at the same time, a no less eager and inquiring mind than his modern successors; they, indeed, are only now beginning to find their way out of a state in which they have been, as it were, blinded by their own scientific knowledge.
It is therefore not surprising to find that a number of these older books are still published, not only for their intrinsic charm as literature, but also because in them can best be found the very essence of that approach to their subject which is characteristic of naturalists in any age and any country. Few British books have gone through so many editions as Gilbert White’s *Natural History of Selbourne* (about 150 up to 1947), and of few others can it be so certain that its future is as assured as its past. But besides White, and especially during the middle years of the last century, there have been other men and women, quietly observing and recording, of equal merit and often of greater scientific knowledge, whose work is to be found in no one volume. For records of the great body of British naturalists, in fact, the reader must refer to the ‘Transactions’ and ‘Proceedings’ of the Field Clubs and Natural History Societies, and to such periodicals as *The Field* (Field Press, weekly, 15.6d.) and *Country Life* (Newnes, weekly, 15.6d.).

With increasing knowledge and, at the same time, the more rigid curtailment of leisure, the published work of naturalists has tended to become a series of monographs, often brilliant, frequently containing new and startling discoveries in Natural History, but demanding of their readers a correspondingly more specialized knowledge than the older works. The days when a group of even half a dozen workers could compile a complete ‘Natural History of the British Isles’ are gone, and it is for this reason that special emphasis has been laid below on the excellent series of books ranging from pocket handbooks, with simple line or colour illustrations, to such lavish works as *The New Naturalist* series, which now meet the requirements of all classes of reader.

Gilbert White’s *Natural History of Selbourne* was first published in 1788; recent editions include that illustrated with photographs by Richard Kearton, the first of the great British Nature photographers (1924, Arrowsmith, 25s.), and that published by the Cresset Press (1947, 8s.6d.), but White’s is by no means the first name in the literature of the subject. An excellent review of the earliest work is contained in Canon Raven’s *The English Naturalists from Neckham to Ray* (1947, Cambridge University Press, 30s.), and this history is brought up to date in their various subjects by the authors of the six parts of *Nature in Britain*, an omnibus volume in the *Britain in Pictures* series containing sections on Trees, Flowers, Birds, Insects, Wild Life and Marine Life (1946, Collins, 21s.). Included among modern general works, although their scope ranges far outside the British Isles, are *The Science of Life* by H. G. Wells, Julian Huxley and G. P. Wells (revised edition 1937, Cassell, 10s.6d.), and *The Standard Natural History* (1931, Warne, 25s.). The evolutionary background is fully discussed in Julian Huxley’s *Evolution: the Modern Synthesis* (1942, Allen & Unwin, 25s.). Interesting, too, in that it provides the philosophical background, is *Evolution and Ethics*, 1893–1943 (1948, Pilot Press, 12s.6d.) in which the Romanes Lectures of Thomas Henry Huxley in
Colour adaptation of flat-fish to speckled background. From *The Seas*, by F. S. Russell and C. M. Yonge (Warne)

A group of Peacock Worms. From *They Live in the Sea*, by Douglas P. Wilson (Collins)

Black-throated Diver, showing the broken ‘necklace’ and delicate black striping. From *Haunts of British Divers*, by Niall Rankin (Collins)
Adult Males and Females of

1893, and Julian Huxley fifty years later, are combined in a single volume. The modern approach to the subject, bringing it into line with other biological sciences, is found in Animal Ecology by Charles Elton (1935, Sidgwick & Jackson, 12s.6d.), and in A. G. Tansley's Introduction to Plant Ecology (1947, Allen & Unwin, 8s.6d.). At the other extreme are recent editions of W. H. Hudson's The Book of a Naturalist (1939, Hodder & Stoughton, 2s.) and Richard Jefferies' The Life of the Fields and Field and Hedgerow (1947 and 1948, Lutterworth Press, 10s.6d. each). These are typical of the work of those British naturalists who, in direct descent from White, observed and recorded the life of the fields around them in prose which gives them a permanent place in English literature. This tradition of the writer-naturalists has remained strong; modern examples include E. L. Grant Watson in Wonders of Natural History (1947, Pleiades Book, 8s.6d.) and H. E. Bates, whose Through the Woods and Down the River (1936 and 1937, Gollancz, 5s. each) are typical of many.

The general Natural History of particular areas has always received attention, either treated by an individual, as in Richard Perry's A Naturalist on Lindisfarne (1946, Lindsay Drummond, 15s.) and Fraser Darling's The Natural History of the Highlands and Islands (1947, Collins, 16s.), or by a group, as in Hampstead Heath: Its Geology and Natural History by members of the Hampstead Scientific Society (1913, Allen & Unwin) and the excellent little Survey of Asham Bog by pupils of Bootham School, York (1946, Bannisdale Press, 12s.6d.). In Life of the Wayside and Woodland (5th edition, 1945, Warne, 12s.6d.) T. A. Coward covers the whole range of wild life, zoological as well as botanical, month by month throughout the year. Two other books of the same type, and among the first in which the author's photographs form an essential part of his material, are A. L. Thomson's Nature by Day and Nature by Night (1934-5, Nicholson & Watson, 12s.6d.). To complete the general picture, the background is provided by L. Dudley Stamp in Britain's Structure and Scenery (1946, Collins, 16s.) and by A. G. Tansley, whose The British Islands and their Vegetation (1939, Cambridge University Press, 45s.) is much more than a classic study of plant ecology.

A straightforward account of the few remaining species of wild animals in Britain is Animal Life of the British Isles by Edward Step (5th edition, 1945, Warne, 12s.6d.), while a remarkably complete and convenient smaller book is A Beast Book for the Pocket by Edmund Sandars (1937, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.). The literature on British Birds, on the other hand, is enormous. Including such classics as Thomas Bewick's British Birds, first published in 1797, it ranges from The Handbook of British Birds, a profusely illustrated standard work of great erudition, edited by H. F. Witherby, F. C. R. Jourdain, N. F. Ticehurst and B. W. Tucker (5th impression, 1948, Witherby, 5 vols., 140s.; single vols., 30s.) to such monographs as those of
David Lack on The Life of the Robin (1943, Witherby, 7s.6d.) and A. F. C. Hillstead on The Blackbird (1945, Faber & Faber, 8s.6d.). Something more than descriptive biography is provided in A Waterhen’s Worlds by Eliot Howard (1940, Cambridge University Press, 10s.6d.), while among more recent monographs Niall Rankin’s Haunts of British Divers (1947, Collins, 12s.6d.) is typical of books in which the photographs, outstanding for technical as well as artistic merit, reinforce a text based on first-hand observation over a long period of years. The photographs, too, are the outstanding feature of John Barlee’s Birds on the Wing (1947, Collins, 12s.6d.). Within the bounds of British ornithology there is in fact a considerable tradition of books by photographers, typical of which are the volumes by Eric Hosking and Cyril Newberry culminating in Birds of the Night (1946, Collins, 12s.6d.). The first results are summarized in Masterpieces of Bird Photography (edited by Eric Hosking and Harold Lowes, 1947, Collins, 12s.6d.), and a valuable practical volume is Bird Photography by G. K. Yeates, the author of a number of excellent illustrated books on birds (1946, Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.). The general reader is well catered for by a wide range of well-illustrated books of which T. A. Coward’s The Birds of the British Isles and their Eggs (new edition, 1945, Warne, 3 vols., 45s.) is the most complete, while the first of a new series is Bird Recognition: Seabirds and Waders by James Fisher (1948, Penguin Books, 2s.6d.). Fisher, too, is the author of Watching Birds (1945, Penguin Books, 2s.), and another important aspect is dealt with in Bird Migration by A. Landsborough Thompson (1945, Witherby, 6s.).

Photography has only recently been extensively applied to the study of insects, but two new books show that the medium has now been completely mastered, not only for black-and-white but also for illustrations in colour. These are Butterflies by E. B. Ford and Insect Natural History by A. D. Imms (1945 and 1947, Collins, 16s. each). The latter gives in masterly fashion a broader picture of its subject than has ever before been attempted in such a volume. Excellent, too, on a smaller scale is An Insect Book for the Pocket by Edmund Sandars (1946, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.). Very complete are Richard South’s The Butterflies of the British Isles (13th edition, 1945, Warne, 12s.6d.) and The Moths of the British Isles (new edition, 1946, Warne, 2 vols., 30s.) with the supplementary The Caterpillars of the Butterflies of the British Isles by W. J. Stokoe and G. H. T. Stovin (2nd edition, 1945, Warne, 10s.6d.); to this fine set are being added a further volume on moths and two on their larvae. Bringing the survey of British wild life nearer completion are Bees, Wasps, Ants and Allied Insects of the British Isles (2nd edition, 1946, Warne, 15s.) by Edward Step; Dragonflies of the British Isles by Cynthia Longfield (new edition, 1948, Warne, 12s.6d.) and Spiders and Allied Orders of the British Isles by Theodore Savory (2nd edition, 1944, Warne, 12s.6d.); a volume on British Diptera is in course of preparation. In his Practical Handbook of British Beetles (1932, Witherby, 63s.) Norman H. Joy gives a
The Badger: one of the few remaining wild animals in Britain. A water-colour drawing from *A Beast Book for the Pocket*, by Edmund Sandars (Oxford University Press).

Gigglewick Scar: one of the finest examples of a carboniferous limestone fault scarp in Britain. From *Britain's Structure and Scenery*, by L. Dudley Stamp (Collins).

*Photo: A. Horner & Sons*

Trees and advanced 'scrub' of a characteristic British fen wood, or 'carr'. From *The British Islands and their Vegetation*, by A. G. Tansley (Cambridge University Press).
detailed and well illustrated account of the British species, following, however, a somewhat unusual system of classification, while as an example of a more specialized book dealing with one type of locality Neil Chrystal's *Insects of the British Woodlands* (third edition, 1948, Warne, 15s.) is important.

Aquatic Natural History attracted many of the greatest Victorians from Darwin onwards, but mostly from a very simple and 'popular' point of view. The modern note is struck by D. P. Wilson in *The Life of Shore and Shallow-Sea* (1933, Nicholson & Watson, 12s.6d.) and his great knowledge and photographic skill find further expression in *They Live in the Sea* (1947, Collins, 12s.6d.). A small but fascinating study is *Seashore Life and Pattern* by T. A. Stephenson (1944, Penguin Books, 25s.ad.), while the review of the subject is completed with *The Fishes of the British Isles* by J. Travis Jenkins (4th edition, 1946, Warne, 15s.), *The Seas* by F. S. Russell and C. M. Yonge (4th edition, 1947, Warne, 18s.) and *Shell Life* by Edward Step (2nd edition, 1945, Warne, 12s.6d.).

Trees in Britain have not attracted the same galaxy of talent as other branches of Natural History. Typical of modern illustrated works on the subject is *British Woodland Trees* by H. L. Edlin (1945, Batsford, 12s.6d.), while the same author's *Forestry and Woodland Life* (1948, Batsford, 15s.) contains a brief general account of the Natural History of British woodlands. The expert botanist, however, has H. Gilbert-Carter's excellent *British Trees and Shrubs* (1936, Oxford University Press, 15s.) and this may well be used in conjunction with F. K. Makins' *The Identification of Trees and Shrubs* (3rd edition, 1948, Dent, 31s.). Less complete, but well illustrated and convenient in size, are *Wayside and Woodland Trees* by Edward Step (new edition, 1946, Warne, 12s.6d.), and *A Dictionary of British Wayside Trees* by A. W. Holbrook (1938, Country Life, 8s.6d.). An interesting and controversial book is *Trees and Toadstools* by M. C. Rayner (1945, Faber & Faber, 6s.) in which the problems of micromyza are discussed.

New techniques in illustration have not yet been very successfully applied to wild flowers. Among older books that remain deservedly popular is *Flowers of the Fields* by C. A. Johns (new edition, 1942, Routledge, 10s.6d.), while the *Student's Flora of the British Islands* by Sir J. D. Hooker (new edition, 1937, Macmillan, 10s.6d.) has long been a standard work. Users of this book, which was first published in the last century, will find their study of it aided by *Illustrations to the British Flora* by W. H. Fitch and W. G. Smith (1939, Reeve, 17s.6d.) and *Further Illustrations of British Plants* by R. W. Butcher and F. E. Strudwick (1944, Reeve, 17s.6d.) which also serve as complements to the shortened version of Bentham and Hooker's work, *Handbook of the British Flora* (1947, Reeve, 17s.6d.). A general background to the whole study of the flora of Britain is being provided in *British Plant Life* by W. B. Turrill (1948, Collins, 16s.); and at the other extreme, among innumerable volumes which deal with the better known species, is *Common
Wild Flowers (1945, Penguin Books, 2s.) by John Hutchinson, a remarkably compact and well illustrated book intended as the first of four volumes by the same author. A charming, beautifully illustrated and extremely interesting study is John Gilmour’s Flowers of the Chalk (1947, Penguin Books, 2s.6d.); in the same format are Flowers of the Woods by Sir E. J. Salisbury (1947), Flowers of Marsh and Stream by Iolo A. Williams (1946) and, by John Ramsbottom, Edible Fungi (1943) and Poisonous Fungi (1945). The whole flora, too, is covered in The Shorter British Flora by C. T. Prime and R. J. Deacock (1948, Methuen, 12s.6d.). The indefatigable Edward Step is the author of Wayside and Woodland Ferns² (6th edition, 1947, Warne, 12s.6d.), and a final group on which there is little modern literature is covered by The Observer’s Book of British Grasses, Sedges and Rushes³ by W. J. Stokoe (3rd edition, 1946, Warne, 14s.6d.).

The following series of books, various titles in which have been mentioned in the text, cover practically every aspect of British Natural History. New subjects are being added to most of them; all the books are very fully illustrated in colour and each series, with the exception of (2), provides within its own scope a reliable guide to identification.

(1) The New Naturalist (Collins). Up to 60 volumes are planned for this series; the usual price is 16s. per volume, but larger surveys are priced at 21s., and smaller monographs at 12s.6d.

(2) Britain in Pictures (Collins). This well-known series includes in its numerous volumes a number on Natural History subjects. Each consists of a long essay, illustrated with reproductions of old as well as modern plates from the literature on the subject.

(3) The Wayside and Woodland Series (Warne). The earliest volumes of this series date from about 1908 and have gone through many editions. The series is very complete and the volumes are of convenient pocket size. Single-volume simplified versions of the three volumes of Wayside and Woodland Blossoms, the three volumes of The Birds of the British Isles and their Eggs, and the two volumes of The Moths of the British Isles, together with The Butterflies of the British Isles are available in the series of Wayside Pocket Guides under the titles of Wild Flowers of the Wayside and Woodland, Birds of the Wayside and Woodland and Butterflies and Moths of the Wayside and Woodland (10s. each).

(4) Oxford Books for the Pocket (Oxford University Press). These are excellently illustrated, convenient and accurate pocket books for the field naturalist.

(5) The Observer’s Pocket Series (Warne). Based on the material of The Wayside and Woodland Series, these contain information on the more common species in every group and are considerably less expensive than the great majority of books on Natural History. They are ideal for the field naturalist who is not a specialist in any one group.

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H. M. CASHMORE

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Knowledge, education, culture, and even civilization, as we know them, mean books. With the accumulation of knowledge books become very numerous, and libraries of books had to be organized so that knowledge too varied to be memorized could be readily found. Professional librarians followed as a matter of course. Then the multiplication of libraries and librarians made it imperative to make arrangements by which librarians and those interested in libraries could meet, safeguard their interests and the well-being of libraries, exchange views and standardize practices. Societies were founded and most of the countries of the world have such associations on a national basis. But the time came when the problems concerning libraries and their management took on an international character and international associations became desirable.

The first general conference of librarians was held in New York in 1853. It was attended by about eighty American librarians. In 1876, resulting from the great Centennial Exhibition, another conference was held in Philadelphia, attended by 102 Americans and one British representative. Mr. E. B. Nicholson, then librarian of the London Institution, in an article in The Academy, suggested the desirability of such a meeting in London; a letter to The Times brought much support for the idea; the chief metropolitan librarians met on 9 April 1877; and as a result the first Conference of Librarians of Europe was arranged for October 1877. Besides the United Kingdom, attendants came from the United States, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Victoria, Germany and Greece. In 1893 the annual meeting of the Library Association in Aberdeen invited the American Library Association to join in another international conference, and the Second Conference held in 1897 was a great success; the attendance was 641, and 313 libraries and fourteen Governments were represented. In connection with the Brussels Exhibition of 1910, various conferences were held, including an International Congress of Archivists and Librarians. Although the meeting in Paris in 1923 was, strictly speaking, a conference of French librarians, many librarians from other countries gave it an international character. The next conferences were held in Prague, Atlantic City and Philadelphia (1926) and Edinburgh (1927) and at these meetings preparatory work was done and the Library Association Jubilee Conference in Edinburgh in 1927 established for the first time a definite international organization (an 'International Library and Bibliographical Committee') which became the International Federation of
Library Associations. After meeting in Rome in 1928 this Committee
arranged for its ‘Primo Congresso Mondiale delle Biblioteche e di Bibli-
ografia’, which met in Rome, Florence and Venice in 1929. From 1930 IFLA
(as it is called in English-speaking countries) held annual conferences in
Stockholm, Cheltenham, Berne, Chicago, Avignon, Madrid, Barcelona,
Warsaw, Paris, The Hague and Amsterdam. The war, of course, prevented
meetings, but in 1947 the series was resumed in Oslo; and future Conferences
are to meet in London (1948), Prague (1949) and America (1950).

There can be no doubt of the value of such conferences, but much of the
work of IFLA is done by committees by means of correspondence. These
‘sous-commissions’ at present deal with fourteen different aspects of library
work, such as professional education, public libraries, production and prices
of books and periodicals, international loans of books, centres of document-
ation, exchange of librarians, hospital libraries, statistics of libraries and book
production, parliamentary libraries, classification, cataloguing rules, and
exchange of university publications. At each conference reports are presented
by the ‘sous-commissions’ on their work and by the delegates on the
developments of the previous year in their respective countries; and valuable
contributions and suggestions are received from such organizations as the
International Federation for Documentation and UNESCO. At intervals
the meetings take on a more comprehensive character and are called Con-
gresses; the last was in Spain in 1935 and the next one is to take place in the
United States in 1950.

The working expenses of the Fédération Internationale des Associations
de Bibliothécaires are defrayed by subscriptions from the various national
associations.

The international character of IFLA is reflected in its officers. There have
been four Presidents of the Federation: Dr. I. Collijn (Sweden), Dr. W. W.
Bishop (United States), Monsieur M. Godet (Switzerland), and now Mr. W.
Munthe (Norway). The present Vice-Presidents are Messrs. Milton Lord
(Boston), H. M. Cashmore (Birmingham), A. Hahn (Paris), and A. Birken-
majer (Poznan). The Secrétaire Général is Dr. T. P. Sevensma, librarian of
Leyden University, and the Secrétaire Adjoint Dr. A. C. Breycha-Vauthier,

Most of the publications of the Federation (including the Proceedings or
Actes) are on sale by Mr. M. Nijhoff, the publisher, at The Hague; others
such as the Répertoire des Associations membres, can be obtained from Dr.
Sevensma.

The valuable services of the Secretary were recognized in 1939 by the
establishment of a ‘Prix Sevensma’, awarded for a prize essay, which the
Oslo Conference decided should this year deal with the simplification and
unification of cataloguing rules. The competition is open to librarians under
forty years of age, and the amount of the prize will be 1,000 Swiss francs. The award will be decided by a jury consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents and Dr. Collijn.

During the late war the 'bureau' of the Federation did much valuable work in helping damaged libraries, intervening on behalf of librarians condemned by enemies of their countries, and providing periodicals to replace copies lost as the result of war conditions.

As the result of a resolution passed at the Oslo Conference, a Summer School on Public Library practice is to be held in London and various parts of England from 2 September to 28 September this year. It is under the auspices of the British Council, UNESCO and IFLA. There will be about fifty students (chiefly from the Continent), selected by the national cooperating bodies, and they will generally be public librarians (that is from 'bibliothèques populaires') in senior posts (not chiefs) and under the age of forty.

Last year, in an agreement between UNESCO and the Federation, UNESCO recognized IFLA as an international organization grouping associations of professional librarians and as the principal means of contact with these associations through which their opinions can be consulted on all relevant matters of UNESCO programmes with regard to library and related subjects. UNESCO may, whenever desirable, invite IFLA to undertake specific tasks on its behalf.

Mr. H. M. Cashmore is a Vice-President of IFLA, a Past President of the Library Association, and Emeritus Librarian of the City of Birmingham.

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G. L. RIDDELL

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND THE PRINTED BOOK

THE WORK OF THE BRITISH PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

Scientific research now has among its objectives several which are directly related to the printed book. These are to enable the book to fulfil its function of conveying the message of the author to the reader more easily and unobtrusively; to improve the appearance of the book as a whole; and to enable it to withstand all the handling it is likely to receive, to retain over
long periods of use its original good appearance, and to resist the effects of variations in climatic conditions and attack by moulds and insects.

The printers, the binders and the publishers of books are all concerned with these problems, solutions to which are being sought by the British Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association. Formed in 1931, this Research Association is supported financially by the printing and packaging industries, by binders and by the Publishers’ Association; to their contributions a grant from the Government is added each year.

In its programme of research the Association (PATRA, as it is known to the trades for which it works), includes many items of purely technical interest to the printer and binder. These technical items of research will result in improvements in book production, but it is proposed to describe in this article only those pieces of research work which directly concern the ultimate user of the book.

**Warping of Book Covers**

Book covers frequently warp, especially in hot climates, or if the books are stored under warm conditions. The cover of a book usually consists of ‘cardboard’ covered on the outer side with paper, cloth or leather, and on the inner side with paper (end-papers). The nature of the board, the cloth and the paper all have their effect on warping, as do the atmospheric conditions at the time of binding and the conditions of storage. The adhesives which are used to attach the cloth and the paper to the board contain water; the materials in the book cover are thus dampened when the cover is made and the book is bound, and being damp they stretch. In their subsequent drying they contract, while the board itself tends to buckle when damp and to warp when dry. The expansion and contraction of board, cloth and paper differ, and the humidity of the atmosphere as it reaches either the outer or the inner side of a book cover also differs. All these varying factors have been taken into account by PATRA and recommendations were made some years ago to minimize the warping of book covers. In the present research programme a further study is to be made, under controlled conditions, of the effect of the board, the end-paper, the bookcloth and the adhesive on warping.

Related to this is another piece of research work which has as its practical objective the improvement of adhesives used in binding books. By developing adhesives of a low moisture content, it is probable that warping of bookcovers would be entirely eliminated. Another related research item aims at developing adhesives of ‘permanent’ flexibility without excessive susceptibility to moisture, and with a rate of drying which suits the particular needs of the modern bookbinder.
Wearing Qualities of Books

By tradition, and in fact, the printer regards a book as the most permanent, and the most important of his many printed products. Scientific research aims at giving the book a greater permanence, or at least devising means of ensuring that all books withstand the usage to which they are likely to be subjected. Another item on PATRA’s research programme, therefore, is to determine the best way to bind a book, at an economic price, so that it does not fall to pieces in use.

The first stage in this work is a statistically planned examination of books in use, noting where they become damaged and the kind of treatment that causes this damage. The ‘breakdown’ data resulting from this study will be correlated with the physical properties of the boards, cloth, paper, adhesives, threads, etc., which are used in binding books, and with the methods of bookbinding.

Accelerated wearing tests are being devised for bound books and for the materials used in their construction; these will be in the nature of the ‘tests to destruction’ which are familiar nowadays in many industries. Obviously, these tests of bookbindings and bookbinding materials must reproduce practical conditions. Books bound in various ways with various materials of known physical properties will then be tested for their durability in use. With an indication of the best type of durable binding thus secured, batches of books will be bound according to the selected specifications, sent out for use, and later examined to see if the laboratory tests are borne out in practice.

Bookbinding Leathers

Similar methods of study, research and testing were used to evolve methods of obviating chemical decay in vegetable tanned bookbinding leather. Fifteen and twelve years ago respectively, two interim reports were published through the Research Association describing the work of a Bookbinding Leather Committee, which had been set up in 1932 to examine and recommend methods of achieving that end. Work had been undertaken by the British Leather Manufacturers’ Research Association and the Printing Industry Research Association, as PATRA was then called. The Leather Research Association showed that the rotting of leather was due to its oxidation in the presence of sulphuric acid absorbed from the atmosphere. Methods were devised of testing bookbinding leathers by treatment with hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid, which reproduced in intensified form the effect on the leather of the atmosphere. From these tests a treatment was evolved, incorporating a ‘buffer’ salt, to increase the resistance of the leather to the acid.

In 1936 books bound with treated and untreated leathers were put into the British Museum Library. Ten years later, Dr. Plenderleith, of the British
Museum Laboratory, reported on the results (in a book, *The Preservation of Leather Bookbindings*). The treated leathers had successfully withstood their ten years’ test in use. 'No leather', he declared in his report, 'can be relied upon to be durable unless it is so protected. No modern leather should be considered fit for binding which is not stamped by the manufacturers as “Guaranteed to Resist P.I.R.A. Test”.'

**Fading of Book Covers**

These researches do not end the work that is directed towards improving the binding of the book. Another problem which is to be investigated by the Research Association is the fading of book covers by sunlight; this has particular importance in relation to the many British books which are displayed in the bookshops of countries with sunny climates. PATRA is setting up fading equipment which will enable cloths, inks, leathers, papers to be tested for their resistance to fading on exposure to variations of conditions of light. From the results of these tests it will be possible to determine materials, and specifications for materials, which when used for bookbinding or book jackets will retain their original colours, on display and in use.

**Printing Research**

It may appear from these brief outlines of a few of the items of research which the Association is undertaking that attention is largely being directed to problems connected with bookbinding. In fact, research touches every factor which goes to make up what is within the covers of the book. The process of printing a book today is, it must be remembered, only a mechanized version of the methods used by Gutenberg, by Fust and Schoeffer, by William Caxton. Mechanization has created problems as it has increased speed of production—problems with which the early printers were troubled little, if at all. Knowledge underlying the printer’s processes and materials, and of what happens on his printing machine when ink, paper, type and blocks are brought into contact under heavy pressure, is small. Knowledge has not kept pace with mechanical and technical developments; the Research Association is studying the fundamentals of printing so that the printer may be provided with that knowledge.

Hence the inclusion in the Association’s programme of printing research, of such items as examination of the working qualities of printing inks; measurement of the colour, the opacity and the gloss of the many kinds of paper used in books; study and experiment, with a view to improving the materials and the processes which are used in illustrating books, and investigation of much else that goes into the production of the many kinds of printed matter which are commonplace the world over today.
Insect damage to a book cover

Book damaged by mould growth
Mould and Insect Attack on Books

In a different category from all this is the research which the Association is undertaking into ways of preventing damage to books by insects and mould growth. A research programme is being undertaken to determine the correct insecticides and mould inhibitors to use in bookbinding materials so that, provided reasonable storage facilities are available for the books, little or no damage will be done to them by these two kinds of attackers.

Overseas there are a number of insects which have a preference for paper and cellulosic material as food, and the problem is a considerable one. Moulds, or micro-fungi, while members of the plant kingdom, must obtain their food ready-made and often break down organic matter for that purpose. In the form in which they start their life they are readily airborne so that materials of the kind used in books, particularly if they are stored in a warm and humid atmosphere, readily become infected with these micro-organisms.

While careful attention to storage conditions can go some way towards lessening the risk of books being attacked and badly damaged by insects or moulds, it is probable that complete protection will only be achieved as the outcome of PATRA's search for insecticides and mould inhibitors which can be incorporated in book-production materials.

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In addition to these scientific research tasks, the Association provides for the book-printer and the bookbinder, a technical library, a monthly publication of abstracts of technical articles, patents and the like from many sources, and an advisory service to render assistance in overcoming the practical difficulties which arise daily in the printing and binding workshop or to help in producing books that will do the specific job for which they are designed.

Dr. George L. Riddell has been Director of Research of the (British) Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association since 1931, after serving an apprenticeship in the printing industry and reading chemistry in London University. This Association is one of the thirty-odd which operate under the aegis of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Its laboratories were completely destroyed in the London blitz of 1941, but new laboratories being erected at Leatherhead, Surrey, will shortly be available for occupation.
T. A. A. BROADBENT

PURE MATHEMATICS

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

This article lists some recent English treatises on pure mathematics, from university textbooks to books for the postgraduate student and the research worker.


So-called 'modern' algebra is an abstract study of a set of indefinables in a field in which certain laws of combination are postulated. A. A. Albert, *Modern Higher Algebra* (1938, C.U.P., 18s.) is a comprehensive treatise, but perhaps the most lucid and readable account of the fundamentals is given in the opening chapters of W. V. D. Hodge and D. Pedoe, *Methods of Algebraic Geometry, I* (1947, C.U.P., 30s.). Specialized developments are expounded by D. E. Littlewood, *The Theory of Group Characters and Matrix Representation of Groups* (1940, O.U.P., 20s.). Grassmann's 'Ausdehnungslehre', an abstract algebra with a wide range of geometrical application, has been rendered more readily accessible to present-day students by H. G. Forder, *The Calculus of Extension* (1941, C.U.P., 31s.6d.).

The infinitesimal calculus requires a firm grasp of the concept of a limit; though hardly a conventional 'textbook on calculus', the evergreen *A Course of Pure Mathematics* (8th edition, 1942, C.U.P., 12s.6d.), by G. H. Hardy, is still unsurpassed as an education in clear thinking in this domain. For supplementary detail, and for extensions to double limit problems,


The best introductions to differential equations are the concise E. L. Ince, *Integration of Ordinary Differential Equations* (1939, Oliver & Boyd, 5s.) and the very clear and readable H. T. H. Piaggio, *Elementary Treatise on Differential Equations* (11th edition, 1942, Bell, 125.6d.), which deals with both ordinary and partial equations. E. L. Ince’s larger work, *Ordinary Differential Equations* (1927, Longmans, Green, 35s.) covers a wide field and embraces most of the developments up to the date of publication; E. G. C. Poole, *Linear Differential
Equations: An Introduction (1936, O.U.P., 28s.) is a lucid and laconic exposition of some aspects of this important special class of equation. There is no modern English treatise on the theory of partial differential equations, but H. Bateman, Partial Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics (1932, C.U.P., 42s.) contains a great deal of stimulating pure mathematics.

For the transition from general theory to special functions, Sir Edmund Whittaker and G. N. Watson, A Course in Modern Analysis (4th edition, 1940, C.U.P., 42s.) is the best and most comprehensive guide, the first section dealing with general processes, the second with special functions. From this passage can be made to the encyclopaedic classical treatises of G. N. Watson's A Treatise on the Theory of Bessel Functions (2nd edition, 1944, C.U.P., 60s.), and of E. W. Hobson, The Theory of Spherical and Ellipsoidal Harmonics (1931, C.U.P., 42s.); for those whose chief interest is not simply mathematical, less complete accounts are to be obtained in F. Bowman, Introduction to Bessel Functions (1938, Longmans, Green, 14s.), A. Gray, G. B. Mathews and T. M. MacRobert, A Treatise on Bessel Functions (2nd edition, 1922, Macmillan, 36s.), and T. M. MacRobert, Spherical Harmonics (1927, Methuen, 22s.6d.). Although specifically intended for engineers, N. W. McLachlan, Theory and Application of Mathieu Functions (1947, O.U.P., 42s.) should be noted, as the only substantive treatise on its topic. By significant symbolism, E. H. Neville, Jacobian Elliptic Functions (1943, O.U.P., 25s.) exhibits system and symmetry in a subject previously seeming an amorphous welter of formulae.

Fourier series are closely connected with real variable problems; for the subject up to 1927, Hobson's Real Variable... (see above) is the fullest account, but more recent work has taken a somewhat different trend, sketched in G. H. Hardy and W. W. Rogosinski, Fourier Series (1944, C.U.P., 8s.6d.). H. S. Carslaw, Introduction to the Theory of Fourier's Series and Integrals (3rd edition, 1930, Macmillan, 20s.) does not deal with the Lebesgue theory and looks chiefly to applications. For the related topic, N. Wiener, The Fourier Integral (1933, C.U.P., 15s.) is stimulating but difficult; E. C. Titchmarsh, Introduction to the Theory of Fourier Integrals (1937, O.U.P., 21s.) provides a luminous and well-balanced exposition. A. S. Besicovitch, Almost Periodic Functions (1932, C.U.P., 12s.6d.) restricts itself to fundamental results in a theory which was practically complete on its first appearance in Harald Bohr's papers of 1924-5.

Wiener and others, for a rigorous treatment of such series. Another fundamental analytical process is the enclosing of an unknown between the jaws of a double inequality, and here the only complete study in any language is the lucid and authoritative Inequalities (1934, C.U.P., 205.) by G. H. Hardy, J. E. Littlewood and G. Pólya.

That part of the theory of numbers which does not require the delicate weapons of function-theory is dealt with in a most stimulating book, G. H. Hardy and E. M. Wright, Introduction to the Theory of Numbers (2nd edition, 1945, O.U.P., 255.). In Ramanujan: Twelve Lectures on Subjects Suggested by his Life and Work (1940, C.U.P., 275.6d.), G. H. Hardy discusses topics in number-theory connected with the work of his famous collaborator, the Indian prodigy Srinivasan Ramanujan.

L. M. Milne-Thomson, The Calculus of Finite Differences (1933, Macmillan, 305.) deals in detail with a subject which has connections with algebra, analysis and computation; a more recent and much slighter book, T. Fort, Finite Differences and Difference Equations in the Real Domain (1948, O.U.P., 258.) includes some of the author’s researches on the linear recurrence relation. Both books study computational processes, for which a comprehensive treatment is given by Sir Edmund Whittaker and G. Robinson, The Calculus of Observations (4th edition, 1940, Blackie, 275.6d.), while D. Brunt, The Combination of Observations (2nd edition, 1932, C.U.P., 155.) is particularly concerned with the method of least squares. Tables are a necessary adjunct to computation, and fortunately a full, detailed guide to mathematical tables, their nature, reliability and accessibility, exists in A. Fletcher, J. C. P. Miller and L. Rosenhead, An Index of Mathematical Tables (1946, Scientific Computing Service, 755.). Graphic methods of calculation are generally most efficient when straight-line scales are employed, and H. J. Alcock and J. R. Jones, The Nomogram (3rd edition, 1941, Pitman, 105.6d.) is a systematic account of this method. The subjects of statistics and probability have a literature large enough to require an article to themselves; there are many good books in English, by Coolidge, Fisher, Jeffreys, Kendall, Keynes, Levy and Roth, Plummer, Weatherburn, Yule and Kendall, to which an excellent brief introduction is A. C. Aitken’s Statistical Mathematics (2nd edition, 1942, Oliver & Boyd, 55.).

In spite of the restriction of this list to pure mathematics, H. and B. S. Jeffreys, Methods of Mathematical Physics (1946, C.U.P., 635.) should be mentioned, for this scholarly volume deals with methods of pure mathematics which are of most use in the theoretical physics of today, and in treatment it never departs from the authors’ view that logical strictness is at least as necessary in theoretical physics as in pure mathematics. Several chapters deal with operational methods first made prominent by Heaviside; these are now more fashionably employed in a form derived from Laplace, and have


The high peak of English mathematico-logical studies was the appearance of A. N. Whitehead and B. A. W. Russell, Principia Mathematica (3 vols., 2nd edition, 1925–7, C.U.P., 120s.); no important full works have since appeared in this country, but Russell’s early Principles of Mathematics (2nd edition, 1937, Allen & Unwin, 21s.) has been reissued, some valuable essays remain as the legacy of F. P. Ramsey, whose premature death was a great blow to English logical studies, in The Foundations of Mathematics (1931, Kegan Paul, 17s.6d.), and M. Black, The Nature of Mathematics (1933, Kegan Paul, 12s.6d.) is accurate and yet simple enough not to deter the general reader, E. H. Neville, Prolegomena to Analytical Geometry (1922, C.U.P., 30s.) is a logical analysis of basic problems, with an effective use of Russell’s technique.

This list would be sadly incomplete if it failed to mention G. H. Hardy, A Mathematician’s Apology (1940, C.U.P., 3s.6d.), a lucid and brilliant vindication of his art by the leading English mathematician of our time.

Acquaintance with the most recent developments must be sought through a study of the scientific periodicals. In this country, papers on mathematics and physics are to be found in the Proceedings of the Royal Society (Series A) (C.U.P., 30s. per volume) and in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society (C.U.P., 60s. per volume); of periodicals whose content is wholly mathematical, the chief are the Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society.
(Hodgson, 50s. per volume), the same Society’s Journal (Hodgson, 35s. per volume), and the Quarterly Journal of Mathematics (O.U.P., 27s.6d. per volume), and in these three the majority of the papers published deal with pure mathematics. The Mathematical Gazette (Bell, 20s. per volume) is concerned mainly with the teaching of mathematics.

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J. P. MAULE
HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING
IN BRITAIN
A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books concerned with Horse or Cattle breeding can be divided into three main categories: (a) those which deal particularly with either cattle or horses, though they are not always confined solely to breeding; (b) those of a technical nature which deal with the breeding, genetics and physiology of farm livestock: they are indispensable to the student who wishes to understand the basic principles of breeding and reproduction; and (c) books of a general character, which cover husbandry and the many different breeds of livestock, including both horses and cattle, found in Great Britain.

In the three groups there are some forty books; though the majority are of recent publication, a few older books have been included as being of particular interest, often from the historical angle. There are, of course, many books on thoroughbred horse breeding, particularly in relation to racing performance, but it would be impossible to deal with all these, and therefore only those books on horses which are of general interest have been included.

Many books nowadays are comparatively expensive, but there is a number of inexpensive, concise yet simple books, written specially for the younger generation and for those unfamiliar with the subject, which are of particular value. Such books have been marked with an asterisk.

It is convenient to consider first the general books, and among these the outstanding textbook on livestock is Robert Wallace’s Farm Livestock of Great Britain (5th edition 1923, Oliver & Boyd, 30s.). This standard textbook covers every breed of livestock in Britain, including the lesser-known breeds which are no longer of economic importance or no longer exist, such as the Orkney, Shetland, Gloucestershire and Park breeds of cattle. The book gives an account of the origin and history of the development of cattle and horses,
‘Pittodrie Upright’: a champion Scottish Shorthorn bull sold for 14,500 guineas in 1946. From The Scotch Shorthorn, by T. B. Marson (The Scottish Shorthorn Breeders’ Association)
A fine example of an Ayrshire cow, one of the outstanding dairy breeds of the world

A typical Hereford sire, a breed predominant in all great beef-producing countries

Both illustrations from British Pedigree Cattle (National Cattle Breeders' Association)
and is both profusely illustrated and a mine of information. Though much of the data given is somewhat out of date, it is a book which is extremely useful and interesting.

Smaller and more up-to-date books on breeds generally are: *British Breeds of Livestock* (1938, H.M. Stationery Office, 45.6d.) and *The Farmyard*, by F. Fraser Darling (1942, Oxford University Press, 28.6d.), which give short accounts of each of the present-day breeds of horses and cattle as well as of other livestock. The latter book is intended for Young Farmers' Clubs and the like.

A booklet which should encourage the general reader to explore a fascinating subject more intensively is F. H. A. Marshall and John Hammond's most readable outline of the development and progress of scientific livestock breeding, *The Science of Animal Breeding in Britain: a Short History* (1946, published for the British Council by Longmans, Green, 15.6d.).

The most recent and practical textbook on animal husbandry which is particularly devoted to horse management, but covers breeding, feeding and management of cattle and other stock, is *Practical Animal Husbandry*, by W. C. Miller and E. D. S. Robertson (5th edition 1947, Oliver & Boyd, 24s.). This also is the type of book which gives a lot of valuable information in a manner suited to the student and breeder. It has the merit of having been recently brought up to date.

There is a small group of technical books—group (b)—dealing with animal breeding, reproduction and genetics, nearly all of which are new or have recently been revised. Among these the following are the most useful: *Farm Animals, Their Breeding, Growth and Inheritance*, by John Hammond (1940, Edward Arnold, 14s.). This deals separately with fertility and growth and with genetics in relation to the practical problems of breeding livestock. Each chapter contains a list of references to the subject.

*The Physiology of Farm Animals*, by F. H. A. Marshall and E. T. Halnan (1945, Cambridge University Press, 18s.), and *Fertility and Animal Breeding*, by F. H. A. Marshall and John Hammond (6th edition 1940, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d.), deal with the special aspect of reproduction and fertility, the former being a textbook on this subject and the latter a short but comprehensive booklet covering the same ground. An earlier, but much more detailed, account of the reproductive process in cattle is given by Hammond in *Reproduction in the Cow* (1927, Cambridge University Press, 21s.).

Two books on animal breeding which are mainly concerned with genetics and the improvement of livestock in general are: *Animal Breeding*, by A. L. Hagedoorn (2nd edition 1944, Crosby Lockwood, 15s.), and *Livestock Improvement in Relation to Heredity and Environment*, by J. E. Nichols (2nd edition 1947, Oliver & Boyd, 10s.6d.). The former is intended to be a book on genetics for the breeder himself and is a more general book than the latter. Professor Nichols' book is probably the best of its kind, dealing, as it does,
with the theory and practice of inheritance in farm livestock, the methods of improvement applicable to different conditions, and the influence of environment on livestock improvement.

In this group also must be included three books dealing with artificial insemination. Of these, that by Hammond, Edwards, Rowson and Walton, *The Artificial Insemination of Cattle* (1947, Heffer (Cambridge), 3s.6d.) gives the most recent and up-to-date account of the organization and development of artificial insemination as well as a description of the technique of the collection of semen, methods of insemination of the cows and the management of the bulls at an A. I. centre. A more technical and detailed account of this subject is that by James Anderson, whose book, *The Semen of Animals and its Use for Artificial Insemination* (1946, Imperial Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics (Edinburgh), 7s.6d.), deals not only with methods and technique of artificial insemination of cattle, horses and other animals, but also with the quality, production, methods of storage and examination of semen. There is also a very complete bibliography. The third book, which is by Dr. A. Walton and is entitled *Notes on the Technique of Artificial Insemination* (1945, Holborn Surgical Instrument Co., 1s.), gives information on the equipment required as well as the methods employed in their use in A. I. work.

Having dealt with the books covering the general and scientific side of animal breeding, we come finally to the group concerned exclusively with either horses or cattle.

There is a comparatively small number of recent books on horses and horse breeding. Some older books, however, are mentioned inasmuch as they are classic books on the history and breeding of horses. Of the former, *The Book of the Horse*, edited by Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald (1946, Nicholson & Watson, 42s.), is an outstanding book of general interest as it contains articles by a number of authors on a wide variety of topics of which the following are some: *The World’s Horse*, covering the origin of the horse, the development of the great horse of Europe and the thoroughbred for racing; the evolution of horses and the breeds found in many different countries; and the part played by horses in agriculture, war, trade and sport. The various British breeds are described, and there are articles on such aspects as ‘The horse in literature’, ‘The circus horse’, ‘Buying a horse’, ‘Steeplechasing’, and ‘The future of the horse’. This book of nearly 800 pages brings together in one volume an informative and complete history of the horse.

In contrast to this is *Lady Wentworth’s British Horses and Ponies* (1944, Collins, 5s.), a little book in the ‘Britain in Pictures’ series which gives a concise and fascinating account of the evolution and development of horses in Britain for every purpose. In particular, her section on the breeding and development of the thoroughbred is particularly good. The coloured illustrations are a feature of the book.
Thoroughbred Hunter sire

Prize Suffolk Punch filly

Both illustrations from Farm Live Stock of Great Britain (fifth edition), by Robert Wallace (Oliver & Boyd)
Exmoor mare. From *The Book of the Pony*, edited by R. S. Summerhays (National Horse Association of Great Britain, now The British Horse Society)

A champion Percheron stallion. From *British Horses and Ponies*, by Lady Wentworth (Collins)
Another excellent little book is Sir Merrick Burrell's *Light Horses, their Breeding and Management* (1946, National Horse Association of Great Britain, 2s.6d.), which is a practical handbook intended for the owners of mares who might wish to breed from them and yet feel too inexperienced to try. This is a book for novices and for anyone wishing to learn about horse breeding. The National Horse Association of Great Britain (now The British Horse Society) has also published another useful book, *The Book of the Pony*, edited by R. S. Summerhayes (1946, National Horse Association, 6s.), which contains chapters on each of the eleven breeds of pony bred in the British Isles. Another very simple book for those who are unacquainted with horses is *Farm Horses* (1947, National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, 15.6d.), a companion to *Cows and Milk* mentioned below.

Two recent books which deal particularly with the breeding of thoroughbreds for racing and the best methods of mating to secure winners are *Breeding to Win*, by M. Miller (1943, Knapp, Drewett, 25s.), and *The Matting of Thoroughbred Horses: Some Conclusions and Deductions*, by H. E. Keylock (1942, British Bloodstock Agency, 25s.6d.). The former is the more general and, in fact, the more interesting of the two, for the latter is not based on a study of genetics but on the results of different systems of mating, which are set out in tabular form.

Finally, mention is made of three classic books on horse breeding, all of which, though probably out of print, are of interest to anyone who can find a copy. They are: William Day's *The Horse, How to Breed and Rear Him* (1888, Bentley), K. Lydekker's *The Horse and its Relatives* (1912, Allen & Unwin), and Ridgeway's *Origin and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse* (1905, Cambridge University Press). Each of these contributes views on the origin and breeding of horses which, though not always subscribed to by modern writers, are nevertheless of importance and interest and give an historical background to the present trends and theories in horse breeding.

In the last few years there has been a considerable increase in the number of books dealing with cattle, both from the general aspect of dairying and beef production, and from the more particular viewpoint of the theory and practice of breeding. This is all the more welcome since there were few good books on cattle, or on animal husbandry, available up to ten years ago. There are about a dozen useful books concerned with dairy and beef cattle included in this list.

An early book on the origin and evolution of cattle is James Wilson's *The Evolution of British Cattle* (1909, Vinton), and a more general book edited by G. F. Finlay, *Cattle Breeding: Proceedings of the Scottish Cattle Breeding Conference* (1925, Oliver & Boyd, 12s.6d.), which contains a series of papers on the genetic aspects of cattle breeding and a review of investigations current in different countries at that time. Finlay has also written a book on inheritance
and genetics in cattle entitled Recent Developments in Cattle Breeding (1924, Oliver & Boyd, 5s.).

Coming to more recent books, F. H. Garner has written two: The Cattle of Britain (1944, Longmans, Green, 18s.) and British Dairying (1946, Longmans, Green, 21s.), the first of which gives an excellent picture of the history and diversity of breeds in Britain and the principles of cattle management, and the second gives the history, methods of milk production and management of dairy cattle in this country. Both books are full of interesting facts and advice both for the student and for all connected with cattle breeding and dairying, and are particularly well illustrated. In collaboration with E. T. Halnan, F. H. Garner has also written a book entitled, The Principles and Practice of Feeding Farm Animals (1940, Longmans, Green, 15s.), which, although it is not concerned with breeding, completes a trio on British livestock by this author.

Dairying and the dairy cow are also the subjects of three books intended mainly for farmers, both young and old, and for farm students: Dairy Farming: Theory and Practice, by V. C. Fishwick (1947, Crosby Lockwood, 15s.), which, besides giving an account of the methods of breeding and management of dairy cows, gives a description of twenty different dairy farms by the farmers themselves: Dairy Cows and Their Management,* by B. M. Cookson (1944, Faber & Faber, 5s.), a short and simple book written by a herdsman and based on his own experience, and Cows and Milk,* a pamphlet written for the National Federation of Young Farmers’ Clubs (1942, 18d.), which is an ideal book for youthful persons who are interested in cows. For a short account of each of the twenty breeds of British cattle, the National Cattle Breeders’ Association has produced a booklet, British Pedigree Cattle (1947, 5s.), which gives details of the characteristics and performance of each breed.

Two books of a more critical nature which are commended to persons interested in the science and art of breeding are: The Milch Cow in England, by E. R. Cochrane (1946, Faber & Faber, 16s.), and Breeding Profitable Dairy Cattle, by E. P. Prentice (1935, Rich & Cowan, 8s.6d.). Miss Cochrane’s book is described as a ‘plea for constructive breeding’ and is a very able contemporary review of the scientific and practical aspects of dairy cattle breeding in England. Besides discussing the requirements, both from the genetic and environment point of view, of cattle husbandry, the author does not hesitate to criticize the limitations and trends in present-day breeding policies; she has carefully marshalled her facts and has quoted a host of references and annotations which enhance the value of the book. The latter book, by an American writer, is written from an American angle, but it traces the development of dairy cattle through four distinct periods, ending with the present-day methods of herd improvement and, in particular, it describes the Mount Hope method of assessing the breeding value of a bull.
In contrast to these books is the record of a series of broadcasts by W. S. Mansfield and others, given during the war and published under the original broadcast title of *Cattle at the Cross-roads* (1944, Littlebury (Worcester), 5s.), which discuss the different points of view of the various broadcasters concerning dairy versus dual-purpose breeds of cattle.

Beef production has received far less attention than dairying and, apart from books such as Wallace’s *Farm Livestock of Great Britain* and Garner’s *The Cattle of Britain* already mentioned, there is only one general book on beef cattle husbandry which, in its day, was well known to agricultural students. This is *Cattle and the Future of Beef Production in England*, by K. J. J. McKenzie (1919, Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d.), which, however, is probably out of print and is somewhat out of date though it has its place in this review.

In *The Scotch Shorthorn*, T. B. Marson (1946, Scottish Shorthorn Breeders’ Association (Edinburgh), 20s.) gives an account of each of the ninety-seven beef-type Shorthorn herds in Scotland, England and Wales, visited by the author during 1945–6. The book traces the history of the older-established herds, several of which were founded one hundred years ago, but does not attempt to give a history of the breed as a whole. It does, however, give a picture of the beef Shorthorn breed at the end of the war, when the record price of 14,500 guineas was paid for a yearling bull at Perth.

For those who wish to keep abreast of this subject the following journals are recommended: *Journal of Agricultural Science* (Cambridge University Press. Quarterly; 30s. per annum); *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* (R.A.S.E. Yearly; price varies); *Agriculture*, Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (H.M. Stationery Office. Monthly; 6d.); *Animal Breeding Abstracts* (Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics (Edinburgh). Quarterly; 35s. per annum); *Reports of the British Society of Animal Production* (B.S.A.P. (Edinburgh), 2s. to 5s. each). The first three contain articles on livestock, dairying and so on, and the remaining two are devoted to livestock.

Mr. J. P. Maule is Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics at Edinburgh and Secretary-Treasurer of the British Society of Animal Production.
S. AUSTEN STIGANT

A DECADE OF BOOKS
ON ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

This record of books published roughly during the last ten years is confined to those dealing with the power side of electrical engineering. It excludes such associated subjects as radio and radar, electronics, communications, engineering physics and mathematics, and the like, all of which have their own very special literature. The present contribution embraces: (1) general theory; (2) generation (including generators and motors), transformation and rectification; (3) control and protection; (4) transmission and distribution; (5) measurement; (6) miscellaneous matters; and (7) the Institutions.

(1) General Theory

In alternating current theory the sine wave is a basic concept and electrical power machines are designed to produce as pure a sine wave of voltage as possible. In operating practice a variety of causes produce wave form distortion and the book Theory of Alternating Current Wave Forms by P. Kemp (1934, Chapman & Hall, 175.6d.), deals comprehensively with non-sinusoidal waves in a general manner without reference to specific machines. On the general fundamental theory of alternating currents may be cited Alternating Current Electrical Engineering by P. Kemp (7th edition, 1947, Macmillan, 25s.), and Theory and Practice of Alternating Currents by A. T. Dover (3rd edition, 1947, Pitman, 25s.). Electric Circuits and Wave Filters by A. T. Starr (2nd edition reprinted 1948, Pitman, 25s.), is included here for it contains valuable information on harmonic and transient studies. Symmetrical Component Analysis of Unsymmetrical Polyphase Systems by R. Neumann (1939, Pitman, 21s.), is a notable work on the subject of symmetrical components.

(2) Generation, Transformation and Rectification

In the two volumes by T. H. Carr on Electric Power Stations (Vol. 1, 3rd edition, 1948, 36s.; Vol. 2, 2nd edition, 1941, 32s. (new edition in the press); both Chapman & Hall), Vol. 1 covers the mechanical plant and equipment and Vol. 2 principally the electrical. An excellent piece of work is contained in the book Performance and Design of Alternating Current Machines by Professor M. G. Say (2nd edition, 1948, Pitman, 25s.), which deals with transformers, induction motors and synchronous machines and convertors. Instrument Transformers (1936, Pitman, 35s.) by Professor B. Hague, is unrivalled in its own sphere and is suited to the needs of all engineers who

(3) **Control and Protection**

This section embraces switchgear, regulators, discriminative protective systems, overload and earth-leakage protective devices, and surge protection. First, there is *Outdoor High Voltage Switchgear* (1937, Pitman, 42s.) by R. W. Todd and W. H. Thompson, a book which deals not only with switchgear and circuit breaker principles, design and operation, but also with such associated matters as surge protection and relay protective systems. This was followed a little later by *The Switchgear Handbook* (Vol. 1, 1939, 18s. (new edition in preparation); Vol. 2, revised edition, 1948, 30s., both Pitman), edited by W. A. Coates and H. Pearce, a work written chiefly for the user and covering the principal forms of switches and circuit breakers, over-voltage protection, voltage regulation, and the applications of these to the control of A.C. and D.C. power supplies. R. T. Lythall's work, *The J. and P. Switchgear Book* (4th edition, 1947, Johnson & Phillips, 25s.), is a sound practical handbook on switchgear and circuit breaker construction, selection and application, and in addition it includes much practical guidance on the calculation of fault currents and on relay protective systems. *Electrical Contacts* (1947, Macmillan, 16s.) by G. Windred, presents much useful data on current-carrying contacts for switchgear, circuit breakers, relays, joints and the like. The study is both theoretical and experimental, and the viewpoint is that of the applied research worker. M. Kaufmann's important book, *The Protective Gear Handbook* (1945, Pitman, 30s.), is a critical survey of modern relay protective systems, including expert guidance on their operation, maintenance and testing. In the broad and general field of power control the book *Electric Power System Control* (2nd edition, 1946, Chapman & Hall, 25s.) by H. P. Young, deals with generator control, voltage regulators, power control by reactors, circuit breakers, and control provisions in networks and interconnectors. A landmark in British technical literature was the appearance of the work *Surge Phenomena* (1941, British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, 50s.) by H. M. Lacey and others. This unique book is a record of the seven years' research carried out by this
Research Association for the Central Electricity Board during the years 1933–40, on a wide variety of matters associated with natural and artificial lightning and with other kinds of electrical transients or surges which are encountered in power supply systems and plant.

(4) TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

Power transmission by overhead lines and by underground cables is the essential subject of *The Principles of Electric Power Transmission by Alternating Currents* (4th edition, 1939, Chapman & Hall, 24s.) by H. Waddicor, which is one of the leading English texts on the subject. *Power System Interconnection* (1940, Pitman, 25s.) by H. Rissik, is a combined mathematical and graphical study of the behaviour of the system interconnector and pays considerable attention to the aspects of steady-state and of transient stability. A specialist work is the book *Dielectric Phenomena in High Voltage Cables* (1936, Chapman & Hall, 17s.6d.) by D. M. Robinson, which deals principally with failures of paper-insulated power cables, describing the various kinds encountered and the phenomena accompanying them. T. H. Carr’s book, *Sub-station Practice* (1947, Chapman & Hall, 32s.), deals with sub-station design, equipment and operation, and in scope it ranges from the simple pole-mounted sub-stations to the elaborate static sub-stations of the British Grid, rotary sub-stations, basement sub-stations, kiosks and others. The book is written principally for sub-station designers and operators.

(5) MEASUREMENT

(6) Miscellaneous

Books which do not fall naturally into any of the foregoing categories are given in this section. *Faults and Failures in Electrical Plant* (1939, Pitman, 35s.) by R. Spieser, describes phenomena arising during testing, assembling, putting into service, maintenance and repair of plant and embraces rotating machines, transformers, auxiliary apparatus, and materials. R. C. H. Richardson's book, *The Commissioning of Electrical Plant and Associated Problems* (2nd edition, 1944, Chapman & Hall, 25s.), deals very practically with the subject in respect of alternators and A.C. motors, transformers, D.C. generators and motors, and convertors and rectifiers. *The Calculation and Design of Electrical Apparatus* (3rd edition, 1941, Chapman & Hall, 10s. 6d.) by W. Wilson relates to the calculation of various classes of electrical phenomena associated with static apparatus and is a most useful handbook. *Electrical Engineering Economics* (1936, Chapman & Hall, 21s.) by D. J. Bolton presents the case for co-ordinating economy of manufacture of plant with that of performance and explains the principles of the monetary values of the performance of electrical plant and the application of these to deriving maximum economy of operation. Another book by the same author is *Costs and Tariffs in Electricity Supply* (1938, Chapman & Hall, 12s. 6d.), which deals with the various cost aspects of the production and distribution of electricity to the consumer and with the different forms of tariff under which electricity is sold for industrial and domestic consumption. Professor H. Cotton's book on *Electric Discharge Lamps* (1946, Chapman & Hall, 36s.) is concerned with the underlying theory and physics of electric discharge lamps and with their several practical forms of control. On legal matters two excellent books are *Will’s Law Relating to Electricity Supply* (6th edition, 1932, Butterworth, 51s. 6d.), by E. Macassey, and *Electricity Law and Practice* (1935, Pitman, 30s.) by R. H. Studholme. Finally may be cited in this record the book *Records and Research in Engineering and Industrial Science* (2nd edition, 1947, Chapman & Hall, 21s.) by J. E. Holmstrom, which provides a guide to the production, extraction, integration, storekeeping, circulation and translation of technical knowledge. The book provides an excellent account of the sources and recordings of available information on technological subjects.

(7) The Institutions

No serious student of British literature on electrical engineering should neglect to consult the large volume of publications which have been issued respectively by the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, The British Standards Institution, and the Institution of Electrical Engineers, for these form an authoritative record of the major research, standardization and professional activities which have been carried on in
Great Britain to date and which are constantly being expanded. Brief references to the publications of these bodies are as follows.

The numerous published reports on the work carried out by the first-named have been listed in the Annotated List of Published Reports, Ref. E.R.A./0204 (October, 1947, E.R.A., 10s.). The Association’s Twenty-Seventh Annual Report, Ref. E.R.A./T386 (1948, E.R.A., free), summarizes the work which has been done from October 1946 to September 1947, the new reports which have been issued and lists of memberships of Sections, Committees, Sub-Committees and Panels.

The publications of the British Standards Institution are, primarily, the numerous British Standard Specifications (mostly 1s. and 2s.), special Handbooks of certain British Standards (7s. to 12s.6d.), S.T.A. Specifications (6d. each) issued for the Ministry of Supply, Standards for Radio Components for Service Equipment (3d. and 6d. each), BS/BOT Specifications (6d. to 2s. each), issued at the request of the Board of Trade, British Standards for Aircraft Materials and Components (mostly 1s. each), and Codes of Practice (6d. to 3s.6d.), which describe the best British practice in various connections. These documents are an invaluable collection of expert technical scientific advice and practice. The current issue of the British Standards Yearbook (3s.6d.; 1947 Addendum, 1s.) lists all these publications individually and provides information on the memberships of Councils and Standards Committees.

The Institution of Electrical Engineers issues The Journal of the I.E.E. regularly in three parts, Part I, General (monthly, 6s.), Part II, Power Engineering (alternate months, 7s.6d.), and Part III, Radio and Communication Engineering (alternate months, 7s.6d.). These Journals form an up-to-date record of modern electrical theory and practice of power engineering, installations, measurements, radio, and power transmission. In addition the Institution also publishes Science Abstracts; Section A, Physics and Section B, Electrical Engineering (monthly, 3s.6d. each), and for Student members, The Students' Quarterly Journal (3s.). Special publications are Regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Buildings (11th edition, revised, 1946, 2s.6d.), Regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Ships (3rd edition, 1939 with supplement, 1947, 4s.), Education and Training for Engineers (1st report, 1943, no charge), Education and Training for Engineers (2nd report, 1944, no charge), and The Practical Training of Professional Electrical Engineers (1947, 1s.).

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LEARNED SOCIETIES: Their aims, library facilities and publications.

H. W. ROBINSON

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

The origins of the Royal Society date back to the Civil War. The first meetings were held at Gresham College in the City of London in 1645 when the Professors at the College gathered together with a few of their friends to study the 'new experimental philosophy'. This was one of the earliest practical fruits of the experimental method of research expounded by Francis Bacon in his writings. They met weekly for three or four years, after which some of the company removed to Oxford to continue their studies and researches. The results of their deliberations were communicated to a society formed by them in that town, which eventually became the Oxford Philosophical Society. Those who remained in London continued to meet, but in view of the circumstances in those times the meetings became irregular and for long periods no meetings were held at all.

After the calm brought about by the Restoration those at Oxford returned to London and rejoined those who had remained in the City, when regular meetings were resumed. The first meeting of the new Society was held on 28 November 1660 when rules and regulations were agreed upon and a subscription was fixed. From that date until the present time meetings have been held regularly whenever possible. Although not the oldest by date of foundation, the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge has enjoyed a longer continuous existence than any other learned body in the world. King Charles II agreed to become the Patron of the Society and he granted its first Charter in 1662.

In the words of its Charter the Royal Society exists for 'improving natural knowledge'. It achieved these objects in the early days by its correspondence with distinguished men abroad, by setting up committees to consider and report on scientific problems and by encouraging experimentation by its Fellows. Throughout its existence, the Society has taken a leading part in fostering voyages of discovery and exploration. In later years and up to the present time its aims are accomplished by encouraging and assisting all scientific research and by the publication of the results of outstanding discoveries and experiments.

The Royal Society has always been independent of State control but this independence has not prevented the Society from establishing the most intimate relations with the State. Throughout its long history kings, statesmen and government departments have regularly sought its advice on scientific matters; and it has never hesitated to memorialize the Government
when it has been convinced that the national interest called for official action in the field of science. In addition to the assistance which is freely given to the Government and all departments of it, the Society administers various Grants-in-Aid for scientific investigations and publications, under regulations approved by H.M. Treasury.

Whilst no qualification is defined on the standard of scholarship necessary to become a candidate for the Fellowship of the Royal Society, it is practically only possible for those who have advanced natural knowledge by fundamental research to be elected. Candidates are proposed by means of a certificate which is drawn up and signed by a proposer and at least five other Fellows of the Society. Blank certificate forms are supplied only to Fellows. The number of those elected each year is twenty-five.

The Council may also recommend for the Fellowship persons who, in their opinion, have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of science, or are such that their election would be of signal benefit to the Society, but such elections are limited to an average of one each year. Any one of His Majesty’s subjects who is a Prince (or Princess) of the Blood Royal may be proposed and elected a Fellow.

Distinguished men of science of other countries may be elected Foreign Members and these are selected from those recommended by Fellows of the Society, ‘of the greatest eminence for their scientific discoveries and attainments’. Not more than four such persons can be elected in any one year.

The Society’s library contains upwards of 150,000 volumes, more than 100,000 manuscripts and 200,000 original letters. Its collections of books include many incunabula but is most complete in its publications of the various national and provincial societies and academies of the world. Its archives are an invaluable source for the history of science. Any serious student can consult a book in the library, but it is necessary for any who desire to use the library and borrow books to produce a letter of recommendation signed by a Fellow. Manuscripts may be consulted, copied or photographed by permission of the Officers or Council.

A micro-film reader is available in the library and it is hoped shortly to obtain a copying machine. There is no objection to duly authorized persons arranging for photographs, micro-films or photostats to be taken of books and manuscripts material in the library.

The Society publishes the Philosophical Transactions in two series (various prices): ‘A’ containing the papers of a physical nature and ‘B’ those of biological interest. Each paper is published separately. Two similar series of the Proceedings (9s. per issue; 30s. per volume of four issues) are published in numbers comprising between six and eight papers in each number. In normal times they appear monthly. The Philosophical Transactions first appeared in 1665 and has been published regularly since that date. From time to time the
Sir Christopher Wren, 1632–1723 (architect). By Sir Godfrey Kneller

Sir Isaac Newton, 1642–1727 (natural philosopher and mathematician). By Charles Jervas

Baron William Thomson Kelvin, 1824–1907 (mathematician and physicist). By Sir William Orchardson

Baron Rutherford of Nelson, 1871–1937 (physicist). By Oswald Birley

FOUR NOTABLE PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
THE ROYAL SOCIETY

(Above) The Library. (Below) Title page of the first volume of the Philosophical Transactions
Society has published separate monographs, results of expeditions, reports of congresses and celebrations. Its other regular publications include the *Year Book* (5s.), which is issued in the early part of each year; *Notes and Records* (7s.6d.), published in two numbers each year; and *Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society* (10s.), which is issued in one volume yearly. *The Record of the Royal Society of London* (21s.), the fourth edition of which was published in 1940, contains an historical account of the Society and, in addition to much other information, chronological and alphabetical lists of all the Fellows and Foreign Members since its inception. A recent book, by Sir Henry Lyons, on *The Royal Society 1660–1940*, published by the Cambridge University Press in 1944 (25s.), contains a history of the Society’s administration under its Charters.

The prices quoted are subject to alteration.

Mr. H. W. Robinson is the Librarian of the Royal Society of London.

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**D. N. LOWE**

**THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE**

In his *New Atlantis*, Francis Bacon envisaged an institution, called ‘Solomon’s House’, from which were sent forth students of science as ‘merchants of light’ to make ‘circuits or visits of divers principal cities of the kingdom’. Since its foundation in 1831 the British Association has been realizing this dream. Unlike the Royal Society and other specialist bodies, the British Association includes among its members people who have no scientific qualifications, and its principal activities take place outside London. Its great annual meetings in one or other of the large towns in Great Britain, and occasionally overseas, provide unique opportunities for intercourse between men of science and others, and focus public attention on matters of scientific interest and importance.

The period of the Association’s foundation was one of adjustment due to the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars and the changes associated with the industrial revolution. In the first half of the nineteenth century over twenty of the learned societies of London were founded and began to flourish. There were, however, in 1831, scientists of distinction and influence who realized that science was not something to be pursued in isolation and that it was the concern of others besides themselves, including those who were willing and ready to learn something of its meaning and its method, others who were
interested in the practical applications of scientific knowledge, and others, including officers of the State who were either ignorant, indifferent, or both. Among such far-seeing men of science was Sir David Brewster, physicist, encyclopaedist and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, who took the initiative in persuading like-minded contemporaries to found a new Association for the Advancement of Science. The Association was formally established at York on 26 September 1831, with the following objects:

'To give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry, to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science in different parts of the British Empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain more general attention for the objects of Science and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress.'

The Association was founded on the model of a German body, the Deutscher Naturforscher Versammlung, and has in turn provided the model for similar Associations in other countries. Those which have survived are in Australia and New Zealand, France, Canada, India, South Africa and the United States of America.

The objects of the Association are achieved by means of meetings, conferences, lectures, collaboration with other scientific organizations, research and publication.

The main activity is the organization of annual meetings, which are now attended by up to three thousand people, including visitors from overseas. These have been held since 1831 without a break except for two years during the First World War and the whole of the Second. For many years these annual meetings provided occasion for public announcements and demonstrations of scientific discoveries. At the meeting in 1894, for example, Sir Oliver Lodge gave the first public demonstration of wireless telegraphy. More recently, the changed tempo of science has required prompt announcements of advances in knowledge through other media, and the meetings of the Association are now concerned largely with discussion of topics concerning more than one branch of science, progress reports on developments during the year, and popular sessions for the instruction of the layman.

The programme of an annual meeting is organized by thirteen sections representing various branches of science. The address of the President of the Association (and the list of those who have held this annual office is one of great names in the history of science) is regarded as an annual event of the first importance. The large amount of space which is given by the press and by periodicals to reports of these annual meetings is one measure of the place held by the Association in public esteem.

Apart from the formal sessions of the annual meeting the Association arranges public lectures in neighbouring towns, and public activity at other
By courtesy of The British Association for the Advancement of Science

Sir David Brewster, 1781–1868 (physicist)

Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825–95 (biologist)

Lord Lister, 1827–1912 (surgeon)

Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Jan Christiaan Smuts, 1870– (statesman). Centenary President, 1931

FOUR NOTABLE PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
Darwin's house and study at Downe, Kent
times of the year includes the delivery of memorial lectures and the arrange-
ment of conferences dealing with social implications of science. During the
late war a number of important conferences was held in London under
bombardment, when refugee and other foreign scientists joined British
colleagues in discussing such subjects as Science and World Order.
During the whole of its existence the Association has spent all its surplus
income in support of research. In the first hundred years nearly £100,000
was spent on some 680 projects. By present-day standards this sum does not
appear great, but it includes a large number of small grants for incidental
expenses of voluntary workers, whose investigations, thus inspired, have led
to important additions to fundamental knowledge. The Association has also
used its influence to obtain for other research financial support which was
beyond its own means. As to ‘the removal of disadvantages’ to the progress
of science which have been brought to its notice, the Association has never
hesitated to make representations to the proper authorities, and there is a
long list of ‘causes’ in which effective advocacy and timely pressure have
produced satisfactory results.

From its office in Burlington House, in London, the Association publishes
a quarterly journal, The Advancement of Science (6s. per copy; yearly sub-
scription, 21s.). Occasional publications include: reprints of material from
this journal (issued at various prices from 1s. upwards); The March of Science,
a quinquennial review (3s.6d.); and volumes of Mathematical Tables
(printed by the Cambridge University Press and published at various prices
from 7s.6d. upwards). The British Association—A Retrospect (3s.6d.) is the
official history of the Association’s first hundred years. All these publications
are available to the public.

In 1928 the Association accepted the custody of Down House, in Kent
(sixteen miles from London), where Charles Darwin lived and worked for
forty years, and where most of his great works were written. The house is
maintained as a national memorial, and in it are preserved the major part
of his library (including first and other editions of The Origin of Species) and
other objects associated with his life and work.

The British Association has survived the Second World War with unim-
paired vigour and is quietly planning to expand its scope so as to deal ever
more effectively with the problems that arise from the phenomenal increase
in scientific activity.

Mr. D. N. Lowe, O.B.E., is Secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of
Science, and the author of a number of articles in various scientific periodicals.
At the turn of the eighteenth century, a group of young medical men in London, finding the meetings of existing societies duller than they could tolerate, formed the habit of gathering in the Freemasons Tavern in the City to air their views on medical problems in more stimulating circumstances.

As the popularity and value of these meetings grew, it was thought desirable to constitute a new Society to ensure their continuance and, by laying down suitable laws, to avoid those formalities and dead controls which hampered some of the more august institutions of London at that time. Thus the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London was born in the year 1803.

At the inaugural meeting the purpose of the new Society was defined as 'the cultivation and promotion of Physic and Surgery and of the Branches of Science connected with them'. Politics and other disturbers of the peace were thus excluded and continued liveliness was assured by the provision that the Officers should be elected annually and that the President could be re-elected once only.

The Society then proceeded to acquire premises, hold regular meetings, publish transactions and collect a Library for the use of its Members. So great was its success that the Society was granted a Royal Charter by H.M. King William IV in 1834. This document recited the purposes of the Society and was given 'for imparting greater stability and effect to the designs of the said Society; it also stated that those who are now Members of the said Society or who shall at any time hereafter become Members thereof according to such Byelaws as shall hereafter be framed or enacted shall by virtue of these presents be called Fellows of the said Society. Of which Society we do hereby declare ourselves and successors if they think fit the Patron'.

It should be realized that the giving of a Royal Charter does not constitute the recipient body a Department of State, nor does it provide for financial support. It is purely a recognition by the head of the State that the institution concerned is deserving of encouragement. Thus the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London was given a cachet, prestige, rights and duties.

The Society continued its successful work until the celebration of its Centenary in 1905. At this date it included Fellows, not only from London, but also from the provinces and overseas. In 1907 a dozen smaller medical societies in London, of later foundation, responded to an invitation to fuse with the Society to constitute, under a second Royal Charter (from H.M. King Edward VII), the Royal Society of Medicine.
This reconstitution enabled the Society to extend its work, but for many years it was gravely hampered by debt as a larger building was necessary and the First World War severely limited its functioning. However, it was not very long before definite progress was made despite these handicaps.

The Society now holds at least 200 meetings in the year organized by the twenty-four Sections which, for the most part, are the originating societies fulfilling their purposes on a more secure foundation and with greater effectiveness. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* (Longmans, Green, 126s. per annum), enjoying a world-wide circulation, are published monthly as a result of the meetings, and the Society’s library of over 150,000 volumes renders service to Fellows of every nationality throughout the world.

Medical men of all nationalities and workers in fields ancillary to medicine can apply for Fellowship, having satisfied the authorities of the Society as to their medical or other qualification, and, on election, can obtain very considerable services in return for a modest annual subscription (£5. 5s. od. London, £4. 4s. od. Provinces, £3. 3s. od. Overseas).

The privileges of Fellowship include the following:

Fellows in Great Britain may use the library for reference, and borrow books for home reading.

Books are sent (carriage paid) on request to Fellows in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

References on medical subjects are supplied on specific request to any Fellow of the Society; translations in abstract from European languages are similarly supplied.

Photostat or microfilm copies of articles in journals are sent at the discretion of the Librarian. These copies must be returned to the library. These services are rendered gratis to Fellows.

The Society has a Visitors’ Reading Room in which visitors, holding a medical or scientific qualification or engaged in work ancillary to medicine, may consult books or periodicals.

During the Second World War, the Royal Society of Medicine continued to function, having orientated all its services to the war effort. Special facilities were provided for Fellows who had joined the Forces, and medical members of the fighting services of the Allies were given a cordial welcome, special meetings being arranged for their benefit. Many of these meetings took the form of conferences in war medicine and were held in secret. The majority of the papers presented at these meetings have now been published (*Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine 1942–45*, Staples Press, 50s.).

Throughout the war, the Society maintained its information service to Fellows and in this connection began to develop its microfilm service in order to defeat the time factor in providing information needed and to avoid risk of loss of important medical documents owing to enemy activity.
Arising from this service and owing to the persisting world shortage of paper, the Society evolved a scheme for rehabilitating medical libraries all over the world which had suffered owing to the ravages of war. This scheme has been handsomely endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York for a period of four years. At the time of writing, 122 medical libraries in important centres have been associated in the scheme and microfilm copies of hundreds of journals, otherwise unobtainable, have, with the co-operation of the publishers, been dispatched to them. A standard pattern of microfilm reader is loaned by the Society under the scheme to every associated library. These range from Reykjavik to Cairo and from Manila to Singapore and Hong Kong; many other libraries are being associated and the work of filling their lacunae is now progressing apace.

Thus the Royal Society of Medicine today may be said to be fulfilling in ever-increasing measure the function inherent in the original scheme laid down by the group of young enthusiasts for medical science who founded it nearly a century and a half ago.

Mr. Geoffrey R. Edwards has been General Secretary since 1925 of the Royal Society of Medicine.

G. BURDER STRATTON

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

The founding of the Zoological Society may be attributed to the activities in exploration of the early nineteenth century, which were the means of revealing many forms of animal life hitherto unknown, and it became manifest to many that there was a definite need for extending human knowledge in regard to the animal kingdom.

How this increase of knowledge might best be obtained presented difficulties, for the existing learned societies were unable to deal adequately with matters of zoological interest; the Royal Society being fully occupied at that time with the great developments of physical science and therefore able to give only secondary attention to natural history, while the newly founded Linnean Society was devoting its activities more to botany than to zoology. This inspired the idea of a society, the purpose of which should be the furtherance of zoological science, and from this idea evolved the ‘Zoological Society’, which was established in the year 1826.

The year 1829 was of importance in the history of the Society, for in that year it acquired legal status with the granting of its Charter by which it was
The Headquarters and the Library of the Zoological Society of London at Regent's Park, London, N.W.8
Two zoological rarities

Okapi

Giant Panda

American Bison in their paddock

ANIMALS AT WHIPSNADE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, BEDFORDSHIRE
designated 'The Zoological Society of London', its objects being 'the advancement of Zoology and Animal Physiology' and 'the introduction of new and curious subjects of the Animal Kingdom'.

With the refinement of its aims the Society proceeded with the measures necessary for their fulfilment. In addition to building up the collection of animals at Regent's Park, it formed and maintained a Museum which ultimately obtained dimensions larger than the zoological collection in the British Museum at Bloomsbury. When, however, it was decided to transfer the natural history sections of the British Museum to South Kensington, it was felt there was no need to maintain a second zoological museum in London and accordingly a large number of the Society's specimens, including the types described in the Society's publications, were presented to the Natural History Museum and in 1855 the Society's museum was closed.

The Society then proceeded to devote its resources to the development of the Gardens in Regent's Park and, in recent years, to the acquisition and development of the commodious park at Whipsnade, in Bedfordshire, where the animals are exhibited in surroundings conforming more with their natural habitats than is possible in London. It would be impossible to recite here in detail all that the Society has achieved in the introduction of new animals, and it will perhaps suffice to mention that over five thousand different species of vertebrated animals, and numerous species of invertebrates, representative of almost every class in the animal kingdom, have been in the Society's collections. That every endeavour is made to further this object, even in face of increasing difficulties, is exemplified by the acquisition in recent years of such zoological rarities as the bongo, okapi and giant panda.

The Society has also promoted zoology by assisting research in anatomy and taxonomy, by founding research fellowships, by forming and maintaining a comprehensive zoological library, and by the publication of a large number of papers read at meetings of the Society. These scientific meetings have been a regular feature of the Society's activities since their institution in 1829, and almost every distinguished British zoologist and many eminent foreign zoologists have addressed them.

The Society has two journals for the publishing of scientific papers; the Proceedings, and the Transactions. The Proceedings, published quarterly (Zoological Society, 20s. per part), have appeared regularly since 1830, and the 117 volumes issued contain some of the most valuable contributions to zoological science. The Transactions, reserved for important monographs, are issued irregularly by the Society at various prices, and of this series twenty-five volumes have been published. Others of the Society's publications are the Zoological Record (Zoological Society, 80s. per annual vol.), and Zoo Life (Gale & Polden, 11s. per annum). The Record, a bibliography issued annually, gives a reference to every article and book of zoological importance that has
been published in the preceding year, and with the method of tabulating the entries under the class, author, subject and systematic index, it forms an easy and indispensable means of reference. *Zoo Life*, first published in 1946 and edited by the Society’s Scientific Director, is designed to provide, in non-technical language, illustrated articles on animal life, pertaining more particularly to the specimens exhibited in the Society’s collections. In addition to its journals, three ‘Nomenclators’ of generic names in zoology have been issued under the Society’s imprint, the *Index Zoologicus* in 1920 (20s.), *Index Zoologicus* No. II in 1912 (15s.) and the *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (4 vols. £10. 10s.) in 1939. The latter work, in four volumes, edited by Dr. Sheffield A. Neave, provides a complete list of all genera and subgenera in zoology from the tenth edition of Linnaeus in 1758 to the end of 1935. A supplementary volume to cover the literature of the years 1936-45 is in preparation.

The formation of a library was begun in 1836 with a presentation of 218 volumes, and from this modest beginning the library has expanded into a general zoological library of 80,000 volumes of books and periodicals with a high scientific and monetary value, containing most of the important zoological monographs, many rarities of zoological bibliography, and the journals of many of the academies and institutions interested in zoology throughout the world.

The library also contains some collections of paintings and photographs of special interest including a number of original paintings by Joseph Wolf, the famous animal painter; 2,000 water-colour drawings by Major H. Jones; a unique assemblage of 17,000 coloured plates and illustrations of birds gathered together from books on ornithology; illustrated manuscript volumes on Indian zoology; and many photographs, including a single collection of 5,000 of animals in the Society’s Gardens. A selection of these photographs forms the basis of a recent book by Dr. G. M. Vevers, the Superintendent of the Society’s Gardens, entitled *Popular Animals of the World* (1947, Littlebury (Worcester), 15s.).

The function of the library is to provide means of reference for the 7,000 members of the Society. In common with the practice of special libraries, however, the concession of using the library is granted to persons desiring to consult particular works not accessible in the general libraries. The usual services are provided, but since there is as yet little demand for microfilm or photostat copies the Society does not operate a mechanical reproduction service of its own, but relies on the existing agencies in fulfilling requests for copies of books or papers.

The Society is honoured in having H.M. The King as Patron, and its membership is composed of professional zoologists and persons interested in natural history. The ordinary Fellowship is obtained on the recommendation of three Fellows of the Society, while, limited in number and reserved for
persons with particular qualifications, recommendations for ‘Imperial’, ‘Honorary’, ‘Foreign’, ‘Corresponding’ and ‘Professional Zoologist’ Fellowships have first to receive the approval of the Council of the Society before being submitted to a General Meeting for election by ballot.

Two historical accounts of the Zoological Society have been published: the first in 1901 by H. Scherren entitled The Zoological Society of London, a Sketch of its Foundation and Development; the other, Centenary History of the Zoological Society of London (10s.), published by the Society on the occasion of its Centenary in 1929, was compiled by Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, then Secretary of the Society. With the appearance of this volume, the Centenary edition of the List of the Vertebrated Animals exhibited in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, 1828–1927, was issued in three volumes (Zoological Society, 10s. per vol.).

Mr. G. Burder Stratton is the Librarian of the Zoological Society of London.

G. R. CRONE

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The period between 1760 and 1870, approximately, was one of the outstanding epochs in the history of exploration, and one in which British explorers took a leading part. From the three voyages of Captain Cook to the African journeys of David Livingstone, great strides were made in the knowledge of the world, particularly of Africa, Australia, the Pacific, and the Polar regions. Throughout, political, scientific and philanthropic motives played their part, but, especially after 1815, the search for commercial markets was the main driving force behind these activities. On the whole, this work was carried out without direct government support, with the notable exception of the Admiralty’s promotion of maritime discovery. It was a natural development that the need should be felt for an organization which would co-ordinate the work of individual explorers, act as a repository for information and reports, and provide advice and instruction for intending travellers. As early as 1788, the Association for the Exploration of the Interior Parts of Africa had been established to perform these services for African travellers; it is notable for its support of Mungo Park, but it languished during the Napoleonic wars. The revival of interest in exploration after their close led to the establishment in London of a dining club, known as the Raleigh Club, in 1827. The members of this club, in co-operation with others interested in the development of the revitalized science of geography, founded the Geographical Society of London in 1830. The
following year the remnants of the African Association were absorbed. A Royal Charter was granted in 1859, but the Society, having enjoyed royal patronage from its foundation, had assumed its present title some years earlier.

The aims of the Society were clearly stated at the outset, and with some modifications have continued to govern its activities. It proposed to publish cheaply and at intervals 'such new, interesting and useful facts and discoveries as the Society may have in its possession' or may acquire; 'to accumulate gradually a library of the best books on geography, a complete collection of maps and charts from the earliest period', and other documents 'as may convey the best information to persons intending to visit foreign countries'; to secure specimens of instruments; to prepare brief instructions and suggestions for travellers, and ultimately to render pecuniary assistance for a particular object of research; and finally to maintain relations with similar societies abroad.

The present policy of the Society is not to organize and conduct expeditions itself, but to encourage and assist those whose plans have been approved. Such expeditions may receive financial grants, largely as a token of the Society's approval, and the loan of survey instruments. On their return from the field, they receive assistance in preparing their results for publication—often in the Geographical Journal, and particularly in the compilation of their maps. Where the value of the work justifies it, the leader reads a paper at a meeting of the Society, and outstanding achievements are recognized by the award annually of the two Royal Medals. Other lectures deal with more specialized branches of the science of interest to academic geographers, and with the geographical background to problems of national life or international affairs. By these means, the general body of Fellows, upon whose support the work of the Society largely depends, are kept in touch with the Society's activities and the progress of geographical thought.

When requested, the Society has tendered expert advice to government departments, and has submitted evidence to Royal Commissions. From the close of the last century, the Society has done much to secure the recognition of geography as an independent subject in British Universities and schools, and to raise the standard of geographical instruction. It was, for example, a prime mover in the foundation of the first Schools of Geography at Oxford and Cambridge. It has also striven to improve the technique of map drawing and reproduction in this country.

In accordance with the Society's aims, the diffusion of geographical knowledge, membership is not confined to those with experience of travel or with academic qualifications, but is open to all interested in geography and travel, and prepared to support its activities. Women have been eligible for membership since 1913, and the Fellowship is drawn from many countries besides Britain.
The Map Room and the Library of the Royal Geographical Society, London
The Society’s Library now contains upwards of 80,000 volumes, and the periodical publications of geographical societies throughout the world form an important section. It is maintained in the first place for the use of Fellows, who may borrow books from it, but visitors are admitted on a Fellow’s introduction, and properly accredited students of geography can obtain access by arrangement. The Map Collection, containing 250,000 maps in sheets and several hundred atlases, is open to the general public, though maps cannot be lent. The Society has no microfilm or photostat service, but in special cases arrangements can be made for copying by a London firm.

The first object of the Society, as mentioned above, was the publication of geographical information, and since 1830 a periodical has been published regularly, under various titles. The present publication, *The Geographical Journal* (Single numbers 2s. each; double numbers 4s.; quarterly numbers 6s.; or 26s. per annum post free. (Free to Fellows.) ), began in 1893, and is now in its 11th volume. Normally a monthly, it is appearing quarterly at present. Most back numbers can still be obtained at 2s., 4s. and 6s. (to Fellows 1s.6d., 3s. and 4s.6d.). Among other publications are the well-known *Hints to Travellers*, which has grown from a pamphlet to a two-volume work and is now in its eleventh edition (Vol. I, *Survey and Field Astronomy*, by E. A. Reeves, etc., 1935, price 16s. (to Fellows 12s.), plus postage. Vol. II, *Organization and Equipment, Scientific Observation, Health, Sickness and Injuy*, edited by A. R. Hinks, 1938, price 14s. (to Fellows 10s.6d.), plus postage; facsimile reproductions of unique or rare engraved and manuscript maps; and a number of maps, the latest being the Map of Europe and the Near East compiled for the British Council, published also in an Arabic edition. The former somewhat specialized *Technical Series* is being replaced by a *Research Series* of wider scope, which will publish the results of original geographical research, and the first two monographs should appear in 1948.

Finally, mention should be made of Dr. H. R. Mill’s *The Record of the Royal Geographical Society, 1830–1930* (Royal Geographical Society, 10s. (to Fellows 7s.6d.)), a history of the Society published in the centenary year, upon which much of this account is based. All the Society’s publications in print may be purchased from the Office of the Society (Kensington Gore, S.W.7.) or from the agents, Messrs. John Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, from whom a list may be obtained on application.

Mr. G. R. Crane is Librarian and Map Curator of the Royal Geographical Society and has contributed several articles to the *Geographical Journal*. In 1937 he translated and edited *The Voyages of Cadamosto* for the Hakluyt Society, and he also contributed to their centenary volume, *Richard Hakluyt and His Successors* (1946).
The Society of Antiquaries was founded in 1707. Its present organization took shape some ten years later, the minutes of its meetings being continuous from 1717 until the present day. It was by no means the first Society of the kind, for in 1572 there was formed an influential body of famous antiquaries, who subsequently petitioned Queen Elizabeth to grant them a charter of incorporation as a College of Antiquaries, with wide educational powers, This attempt to found a modern university, for such it was, proved unsuccessful, and the distrust of James I led ultimately to the cessation of their activities. Again in 1638 a small group of antiquaries worked together on the records of their own counties. How long their Society continued its activities is unknown, but it is unlikely that there was continuity between this seventeenth-century group and the Society of 1707.

The earliest meetings of the Society were held in some tavern in Fleet Street or the Strand, but in 1781, in company with the Royal Society, apartments were granted to it in Somerset House. Later, in 1875, when Burlington House had become a centre for the learned societies, the Society followed the example of its elder sister in migrating to its present home.

In 1751 a Royal Charter was granted by King George II, 'for the encouragement, Advancement and furtherance of the Study and Knowledge of the Antiquities and History of this and other countries'. The King became 'founder and patron', a privilege re-enacted by all succeeding monarchs. The Charter provides that the Society be governed by a Council of twenty-one, elected annually at the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day. Membership consists of Fellows only, and is limited to one thousand (in 1947 there were 864 Fellows). Each candidate must be sponsored by at least five Fellows who know him or his work. Election is by ballot, a four-fifths majority of those voting being required for election. In addition distinguished foreign scholars, to a number not exceeding one hundred, may be elected Honorary Fellows of the Society. In 1933 a Gold Medal was instituted for distinguished services to archaeology. This, the sole distinction in the gift of the Society, has been awarded on ten occasions, among the holders being the late Sir Aurel Stein, the Abbé Breuil, and Dr. Haakon Shetelig.

The work of the Society, its Library, and its publications are maintained entirely by the contributions of the Fellows, the only recognition it receives from the State as a national institution being the privilege, long accorded to it, of occupying apartments in a public building.

Of the Society's publications the most important is Archaeologia or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. The first volume of this was issued
By courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries

William Stukeley (1687–1765)
First Secretary of the Society

Humphrey Wanley (1672–1726)
Founder and original Fellow

By courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries

By courtesy of the Royal Society

George Vertue (1684–1756)
Fellow and Engraver to the Society

Martin Folkes (1690–1754)
President of the Society, 1750–4

FOUR EMINENT FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON
RICHARDVS II—Rex Anglie

in 1770, and Volume 92 (Quaritch, 73s. 6d.) was published in 1947. The Proceeding, containing records of meetings and of papers read thereat, first appeared in 1843, and ceased publication with Volume 33 in 1920 (back numbers obtainable from Quaritch at various prices) when its place was taken by the Antiquaries Journal (Oxford University Press, 30s. per annum), a quarterly publication which has attained wide circulation among learned societies abroad, with many of whom the Society enjoys arrangements for mutual exchange of publications. In addition to these regular periodicals the Society has, since 1912, issued a series of occasional Research Reports (Quaritch, various prices) devoted to excavations sponsored or supported by the Society. Fourteen volumes have appeared, and two more are in the press at the time of writing.

The Society's Library in Burlington House contains some 100,000 volumes dealing with historical, topographical, antiquarian and archaeological subjects, and is the premier library of its kind in the British Isles. It aims at completeness in its series of the transactions of local British antiquarian and archaeological societies, and of the national societies that are concerned with special branches of archaeological research, and it possesses a very extensive series of foreign periodicals on similar subjects. In its long life the Society has also accumulated a large number of topographical prints and drawings, and possesses notable collections of, for example, seals, brass rubbings, broadsides and Royal proclamations. In addition it owns a collection of original manuscripts too numerous to specify, but including such treasures as the Lindesey Psalter and the Winton Domeday. The Library catalogue has not been reprinted since 1899, but its place is now taken by a subject index of some half a million cards. Only Fellows have the privilege of borrowing books, but the serious student is permitted to use the Library, on the introduction of a Fellow, and foreign scholars visiting London are always welcome.  

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society, at which papers on antiquarian and archaeological subjects are read, are held every Thursday during the session from October to May (formerly at 8.30 p.m., but since the war at 5 p.m.), the Anniversary Meeting being held annually on 23 April, when the President delivers the Anniversary Address, and officers are elected.

The Society controls several special funds, administered by standing committees. The Research Fund, founded in 1889, is devoted to field archaeology sponsored or assisted by the Society, the results of which may be published in the Research Reports already mentioned. The Morris Fund, derived from the estate of the late William Morris, is devoted to the preservation of ancient buildings, grants being made for the repair of churches of architectural importance. The Croft Lyons Fund is concerned solely with

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1 Except for a month in the summer and at public holidays, the library is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. (Saturdays to 1 p.m.).
Heraldry, and the Committee is at present engaged on the task of preparing a Dictionary of British Arms.

The Society has always taken a lead in archaeological affairs. Recently, for example, it was instrumental in the establishment of the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council, which is charged with the excavation of the devastated areas of the City of London, and it initiated the Council for British Archaeology, the most widely representative body of archaeological opinion ever formed in Britain. Its apartments are made available to other learned societies, among whom may be mentioned the Royal Archaeological Institute, the Royal Numismatic Society, the British Schools at Athens and Rome, the Hellenic and the Roman Societies and the Prehistoric Society.

Full particulars of the Society's publications may be obtained from the Society at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Mr. Philip Corder, for many years a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, is now Assistant Secretary of the Society and Editor of its publications. Formerly Curator of the Verulamium Museum, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, he has contributed many papers on his Roman excavations to archaeological journals.

W. M. WITCHELL

THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

The early decades of the nineteenth century were notable for the formation in Britain of associations of investigators in various branches of knowledge with the object of affording opportunities for the exchange of ideas by arranging meetings and by the publication and discussion of the results of researches, and with the aim, generally, of the advancement of the branch of knowledge with which the associated members were specially identified.

The desire for an association of persons interested in the study of the interplay of physical forces operating on the atmosphere and the resulting phenomena conveniently grouped under the comprehensive term 'weather' was manifested as early as 1823 by the formation of the 'Meteorological Society of London'. Among the original members were Luke Howard, F.R.S., whose cloud nomenclature is still in general use, and a number of well-known scientists of the time such as Dr. Birkbeck (who was President), Professor Daniell, Colonel Colby (Director of the Land Survey of Great Britain), and Henry de la Beche (Director of the Geological Survey), but after a few years their interest waned and the society became dormant.

In 1836 the possibility that a fresh society would be formed stirred the Meteorological Society of London into renewed activity. New members
were attracted among whom were men of the standing of Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, Sir James Ross, the explorer, and John Ruskin, the essayist and art critic. This revival of interest was only temporary and the society became dormant for the second time after about seven years, not without accomplishing some quite good work in the interval.

The third attempt to constitute a meteorological society in Britain produced, from the beginning, a vigorous body which has steadily grown in importance and is recognized today as among the foremost bodies of the globe devoted to the study and advancement of the science of meteorology. This Society was formed at a meeting of ten founding members who assembled for the purpose on 3 April 1850, at the country home of Dr. J. Lee, F.R.S., near Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire. Dr. Lee and several of his friends had been prominent members of the Meteorological Society of London.

The new body called itself the British Meteorological Society. It was fortunate in having for its secretary during the first twenty years and more, a man of the character and professional eminence of James Glaisher, F.R.S., head of the Meteorological Department of Greenwich Observatory. His energy and devotion were responsible in great degree for the immediate success of the Society.

Stages in its progress occurred when the Society received a Royal Charter in 1866, taking the title of 'The Meteorological Society'—its members becoming 'Fellows'—and in 1883, when permission to add the word 'Royal' to the title was granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who thus raised it to the status of a Society under Royal Patronage. An important measure of unification was achieved in 1921 by amalgamation with the Scottish Meteorological Society.

The Society derives additional strength from its friendly relations with the Meteorological Office (a branch of the British Government's Air Ministry). With very few exceptions, the professional staff of the Meteorological Office are Fellows of the Society, taking a full share in its activities.

At the present time the Society possesses dignified quarters in Kensington, London, at 49 Cromwell Road, where there is an excellent Meeting Room for the reading and discussion of papers, a comprehensive library with a reading room for the use of members and guests, and other amenities associated with a flourishing learned Society.

The Society's meteorological library contains nearly 35,000 bound volumes, pamphlets and manuscripts, a collection believed to be without equal of its kind. It includes the only known copies of certain early works and several volumes printed before A.D. 1500. Manuscripts include the writings of Albertus Magnus, illuminated on vellum, dating back to before A.D. 1280. The library is ordinarily available only to members, but the courtesy of use would be accorded to non-members from overseas introduced as guests.
The members number about 1,700. Under the Charter, full Fellowship is confined to subjects of the reigning British monarch, but there is provision in the by-laws for Foreign Membership; and Associate Membership is available to dwellers overseas, who, though citizens of the British Commonwealth, do not desire full Fellowship but wish to keep in touch with the progress of the science. One ‘Overseas Branch’ is already in existence—the Canadian—and the formation of others is envisaged in the near future.

Papers accepted by the Council are published in the Society’s Quarterly Journal (40s. per annum). The Society also issues at intervals of about six months a bibliography of meteorological literature (5s. per volume). Occasional volumes of collected papers, such as the series Problems of Modern Meteorology (5s. per volume), appear as opportunity occurs. A recent addition to the Society’s publications is a monthly illustrated magazine entitled Weather (18s. per annum). This is planned on semi-popular lines and contains articles of a less technical character than those printed in the Quarterly Journal, yet of general and current meteorological interest. Other features of the magazine are letters from readers on meteorological subjects, summaries of proceedings at the Society’s meetings, a condensed account of the previous month’s weather in the British Isles, a monthly record of observations made at the Society’s own meteorological station in Camden Square, London, and current notes and announcements. All publications may be purchased by non-members at published prices.

The Society has not at present, under its own operation, a microfilm or photostat service, though in one or two special cases microfilms of certain of its publications have been sanctioned.

Now very near its centenary, the Royal Meteorological Society is looking forward to a second century of active pursuit of the principal aim recorded in its Charter: the Advancement of Meteorological Science.

Mr. W. M. Witchell has been Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich for twenty-five years. He was successively Honorary Secretary and Vice-President of the Royal Meteorological Society and is now its Treasurer.

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ALEC HOBSON

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF ENGLAND

The Royal Agricultural Society of England is the most famous agricultural body in the world. Farmers and stock-breeders from every continent journey to Britain to see its annual show, for nowhere else is such a display of pedigree

FOUR EMINENT PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND
An aerial view of the Royal Agricultural Society's show-ground at York, 6–9 July, 1948
bloodstock to be found. Here also are miles of farm implements, arranged in avenues, and exhibitions and demonstrations of the most important things that science has to teach the farmer.

For over a hundred years, the 'Royal' has been able to evoke the unfailing service of public-spirited men of all classes who come together to serve not themselves but the land. A new kind of implement was wanted in farming? Very well. The Royal offered a prize of some £500 for its invention. Pleuropneumonia was taking increasing toll of cattle? The 'Royal' spared no money to have it investigated by the best veterinary scientists of the day, and so it was eradicated.

The British nation, early in 1947, seemed not fully aware of the seriousness of the food situation. The 'Royal', being outside politics, called together a conference of all sections of the agricultural industry who reached complete agreement in a single morning. They warned both the Government and the British people of what faced them; they made constructive proposals for meeting this danger. They said, in effect 'Here is a united industry. We could make a greater contribution to the nation. This is what we could do and how we could do it. Ask us. We are at your service.' It is such incidents in an unbroken line since 1839, that have made the 'Royal' a unique body in the social history of England.

Its story began in the Freemason's Tavern in Great Queen Street, London, on 11 December 1837. Earl Spencer said: 'If a society were established for agricultural purposes exclusively, it would be productive of the most essential benefits to the British farmer.' Others welcomed the idea. So the 'Royal' was born.

A committee decided to hold their first 'country meeting' at Oxford, on 17 July 1839. This was the first Royal Show. Besides entries of breeding stock, there was a trial of implements in an adjoining field and papers were read in the afternoon.

The 'Royal' has faithfully adhered to its motto 'Practice with Science' and has sought to encourage the bona fide agriculturist rather than the dilettante stock-fancier or the academic theorist. It still has its implement trials, but before any implement is accepted for the Society's Silver Medal, it has to be certified by experts that it fulfils a practical purpose in a practical way.

The Society furthers these objects by retaining expert scientists in various branches of husbandry. Any member may present a problem for their consideration, free of charge. He obtains a personal reply, giving him individual guidance which may, or may not, coincide with 'official policy'. It is an independent source of expert information. The Society does not 'dictate' to anybody. But it does try to co-ordinate matters of common interest to livestock breeders and to bring together the breed societies. For example, last year it won their agreement to bar from the Show cattle that had not
passed a test for tuberculosis. Other Agricultural Shows were quick to follow. It scrupulously eschews party politics, but does not hesitate to speak up for the land in the counsels of the nation, and to proclaim the part that agriculture must play in the general economy. The fact that the Society is recognized as being outside politics and embracing all who work on the land, whether they be landowners, farmers or farm workers, adds weight to these pronouncements.

All who are interested in farming or the land are eligible for membership, which costs £1 a year (life membership £15). There are today 13,400 members, no less than 5,000 having joined in the past two years.

Part of the Society's inheritance is a library of something like 15,000 volumes. There are a number of first editions, and many old books of great interest. This library is now being catalogued and indexed to bring it quite up to date, and it is being rearranged in two sections. The first will contain the more modern books that can be borrowed and taken away; the second will contain books that must be consulted on the premises. In short, it is intended to have both a lending and a reference library.

This library is available to the many visitors from overseas who attend the Royal Show and who are offered honorary membership of the Society while here. The R.A.S.E. made great efforts this year to give hospitality to these visitors, and a special pavilion was erected at York for this purpose. One of the many useful services the Society performs is putting persons interested in any particular breed in touch with the breed society concerned.

The Society publishes annually the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England (20s. per annum) that has a reputation almost as world-wide as its Show. Its editor is Dr. Charles Crowther, the well-known agricultural scientist, and it contains scientific and technical articles on all subjects of practical interest to the farmer and breeder. In addition, the Society issues the Royal Agricultural Society of England Quarterly Review (included in the above subscription) mainly for the benefit of its members. This Review keeps them in touch with the Society's doings, records the more important decisions of its Council, deals with current problems on the land, and generally maintains a very necessary liaison between headquarters and the 13,400 members scattered over the length and breadth of Britain. The remaining publication of the Society is The Farmer's Guide (covered by the subscription to the Journal), which contains summaries of agricultural research in all its various branches.

The Society does not compete with the Ministry of Agriculture in publishing advisory leaflets on the technique of farming. That is not its job. But there are certain matters on which the ordinary person interested in the land may want information which are not covered by the Ministry. An example of this is an advisory leaflet just published by the Society that will help prospective
farmers, or their parents, to decide upon the best course of training for a farm career.

The Society has always been particularly interested in training people for the land. It was with their support that the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, was formed in the 1840s and the foundations of systematic education in agriculture were laid. For forty years after it was only the efforts of the R.A.S.E. and its sister society, the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, that kept the torch of agricultural education alight. Their joint enterprise led to the creation of the National Diploma examinations in Agriculture and Dairying, and these two, Societies are still responsible for conducting the examinations. These two qualifications, having grown and developed over generations out of the practical needs of the soil, stand on a solid, utilitarian basis. The terms on which they are granted make it quite impossible for anyone to obtain them on theoretical knowledge alone, however brilliant the student may be. They are therefore much coveted and in some ways carry a guarantee of practical knowledge that even a B.Sc. does not contain. Their value is borne out by the fact that 440 students presented themselves for this examination last year.

Mr. Alec Hobson, O.B.E., has been actively associated with pedigree breeding for the past thirty years. Formerly Assistant Secretary and subsequently Secretary of two breed societies, he assisted the Ministry of Agriculture's domestic food campaign during the war, and was appointed Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1946.

The opinions expressed throughout British Book News are the contributors' and not necessarily those of the British Council.
A NOTE ON THE SUBJECT HEADINGS

British Book News is classified by the Dewey Decimal Library Classification, using mainly the following divisions:

000 GENERAL WORKS 010 Bibliography 020 Library economy 030 General encyclopaedias 040 General collected essays 050 General periodicals 060 General societies Museums 070 Journalism Newspapers 080 Polygraphy Special libraries 090 Book rarities

100 PHILOSOPHY [AND PSYCHOLOGY] 110 Metaphysics 120 Other metaphysical topics 130 Physiologic, abnormal and differential psychology Metapsychology 140 Philosophic systems and doctrines 150 Psychology 160 Logic Dialectics 170 Ethics 180 Ancient and Oriental philosophers 190 Modern philosophers

200 RELIGION 210 Natural theology 220 Bible 230 Doctrinal Dogmatics Theology 240 Devotional Practical 250 Homiletic Pastoral Parochial 260 Church: institutions and work 270 General history of the Church 280 Christian Churches and sects 290 Non-Christian religions

300 SOCIAL SCIENCES 310 Statistics 320 Political science 330 Economics Political economy 340 Law 350 Administration 360 Welfare and social institutions 370 Education 380 Commerce Communication 390 Customs Costumes Folklore

400 PHILOLOGY 410 Comparative 420 English Anglo-Saxon 430 German and other Teutonic 440 French Provençal 450 Italian Rumanian 460 Spanish Portuguese 470 Latin and other Italian 480 Greek and other Hellenic 490 Other languages

500 PURE SCIENCE 510 Mathematics 520 Astronomy 530 Physics 540 Chemistry 550 Geology 560 Palaeontology 570 Biology Anthropology 580 Botany 590 Zoology

600 USEFUL ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCE 610 Medicine 620 Engineering 630 Agriculture 640 Home economics 650 Communication Business 660 Chemic technology 670 Manufactures 680 Mechanic trades 690 Building

700 FINE ARTS AND RECREATION 710 Landscape and civic art 720 Architecture 730 Sculpture 740 Drawing Decoration Design 750 Painting 760 Engraving 770 Photography 780 Music 790 Amusements

800 LITERATURE (excluding fiction) 810 American 820 English Anglo-Saxon 830 German and other Teutonic 840 French Provençal, etc. 850 Italian Rumanian, etc. 860 Spanish Portuguese, etc. 870 Latin and other Italian 880 Greek and other Hellenic 890 Other literatures

900 HISTORY [AND GEOGRAPHY] 910 Geography Travels 920 Biography 930 Ancient history 940 Modern history Europe 950 Asia 960 Africa 970 North America 980 South America 990 Oceania and polar regions

FICTION

BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS (Fiction and Non-Fiction)

The headings are given in the above order and the Dewey number is given in brackets at the end of each annotation.
BOOK LIST
1948

THIS SELECT LIST is compiled with the assistance of Aslib, Bristol Public Libraries, British Agricultural Bulletin, the British Drama League, the British Film Institute, the British Library of Political and Economic Science (London School of Economics), British Medical Bulletin, the Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Councils, the Library Association, the Middle Temple Library, the Royal Empire Society, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Royal United Service Institution, Westminster Public Libraries and many individual specialists, and the annotations are in some cases based, by permission, on reviews in The Times Literary Supplement and The Times Educational Supplement.

Not all the books mentioned were published in 1948. The earlier monthly issues of British Book News for 1948 included books published in the last months of 1947.

Following are the standard sizes of British books with the usual abbreviations, which are used throughout this Book List:

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<td>Ffol</td>
<td>13½×8½</td>
<td>34·2×21·5</td>
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Preceding an abbreviation the letter l = large, and the letter s = small; for example, LC8 = large Crown Octavo. ob = oblong.

GENERAL WORKS

THE LOST TOOLS OF LEARNING. A Paper read at a Vacation Course in Education, Oxford 1947. Dorothy L. Sayers. Methuen, 1s. C8. 30 pages. Although Miss Sayers is best known as a writer of excellent detective novels, she is also a scholar and the author of several religious dramas. In this lecture she discusses the art of learning, and describes the educational syllabus of medieval learning to illustrate her belief that its essential value lay in its teaching men to learn for themselves.
History of Writing


The author of this new important work is a distinguished Italian Orientalist. His study of the history of writing ranges from mnemonic devices and symbolic means of communication, through picture-writing, ideographic writing and hieroglyphics, to phonetic writing and the alphabet. The text is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with non-alphabetic systems of writing, the second part with the alphabet proper, leading to a careful study of the origins of the various alphabets used today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Britain

WHITAKER'S CUMULATIVE BOOK LIST. Part XCIV, January to December, 1947. Whitaker, 23s.6d. sc. 375 pages.

A list of the books published in Great Britain in 1947. In Section I, the Classified List, the books are arranged alphabetically under authors' names in forty-one classified groups—aeronautics, chemistry and physics, history, poetry and the drama, etc.—including one group devoted to Government publications. In Section II, the Alphabetical List, each book is to be found under both author and title and, in many cases, under subject. Full details are given of each book—author, title, sub-title, size, number of pages, etc., price, month of publication, classification and publisher. Also included are a list of publishers, with addresses, and a list of abbreviations.

Collected


Each of these four booklets, issued by the National Book League for the guidance of the general reader, gives a select list of books, together with a short introductory essay written by a specialist. In his essay on Pamphlet Bibliographies Mr. Seymour Smith mentions a number of the major subject bibliographies, but the list is confined to a selection of bibliographies of a variety of subjects which have been published in pamphlet form in Britain and America. In addition to the books on British trees and forests listed in Trees, other books are mentioned which are concerned with trees in the Dominions and other parts of the world. The books given in Farming include introductory and technical books, books on agricultural policy, descriptive and historical, and works of fiction. A supplement lists books concerned with livestock, fruit culture, field crops, grassland and vegetable growing. For the most part the books mentioned deal specifically with farming in Britain. The books listed in Fishing are of general interest, dealing with all aspects of angling and the natural history of fishes. The books in the last three bibliographies have been published in Britain. The bibliographies have been compiled by Mr. W. A. Munford, Borough Librarian of Cambridge, with the exception of Pamphlet Bibliographies, for which Mr. F. Seymour Smith, Borough Librarian of Finchley, has both written the introduction and compiled the bibliography.
Work Libraries

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR THE WORKS LIBRARY. R. Brightman. Aslib, 2s. 8C8. 21 pages. Paper bound.

A useful list in which the emphasis is on books for the works as distinct from the research library, and which is intended to help the novice. It is divided into five sections: (a) books for the works librarian as personal tools; (b) general reference books for the user of the library as well as the librarian; (c) technical reference books; (d) 'refresher' books, i.e. one-volume text-books in science and technology; (e) technical books dealing with the special subjects of safety, hygiene and management. A list of publishers and their addresses (referring chiefly to books included in the list) is given. The compiler is Librarian of the Dyestuffs Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

(016.0255)

Bible


An annotated catalogue of the Bibles, books and documents displayed in an exhibition designed to show the history of the Bible in England, its place in English life, and its influence on English life and thought. The catalogue is divided into two main parts: Part 1, The Making of the Book, dealing with the English people's first introduction to the Scriptures, the creation of the English Standard Version, and the study and stewardship of the text; Part 2, The Book in the Life of the People—in their religious life, their social developments, their literature, their art and skill, their scholastic pursuits and their world-wide relations. These sections in each part are preceded by succinct introductions, and useful information is interspersed between annotations to preserve the continuity of the story told round the exhibits. Part 3 gives a list of books which the leaders of the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Free Churches recommend for reading on the subject of the exhibition.

(016.22)
The third, 'The Study of the Bible', covers reference works, the Bible as literature, as history and as revelation. The fourth lists books dealing with the use of the Bible in education and for devotional purposes.

Colonies


This is the fourth of the series of Reading Lists issued by the Oxford University Institute of Colonial Studies, and the first to appear in printed form. It is an invaluable guide to the extensive recent literature (mainly since 1935), including both books and articles in journals. The arrangement, under nine subject headings, e.g. Land Tenure, Land Utilization, Nutrition, Rural Welfare, etc., facilitates comparative studies. There is a geographical index and also a useful index to the names of authors of reports and Chairmen of Commissions.

Law

COLONIAL LAW: A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NATIVE AFRICAN SYSTEMS OF LAW AND LAND TENURE.


This bibliography, by the author of Land Law and Custom in the Colonies, is the fifth in the series issued by Nuffield College for the use of members of the Colonial Service and other students of Colonial administration. The two major sections are Native Law and Procedure and Land Tenure. Whilst most of the material concerns Africa, other areas, e.g. Asia, Cyprus, the West Indies and the Pacific, also come into the picture.


The new edition of this Guide is a welcome addition to the literature of legal bibliography. It contains information about the various editions of British Statutes, an alphabetical list of English and Irish Reports with the dates of the period covered by each, a chronological list of English reports arranged under Courts, a table showing the date of the volumes and the concurrent series of reports since 1809, a table of regnal years of English Sovereigns and a list of abbreviations used in referring to law reports, etc.

Costume

THE LITERATURE OF FASHION. An Exhibition arranged by James Laver for the National Book League. Cambridge University Press, 2s.6d. sD8. 64 pages. 4 illustrations. Index.

A catalogue of an exhibition of fashion, presented by the National Book League at 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, from 21 November 1947 to 3 January 1948, which was an attempt to display a small part of the vast subject of costume illustration. This brochure is in no sense a Bibliography of Costume, but is concerned entirely with books (chiefly British) on the fashion of different periods in various parts of the world. The catalogue is divided into nineteen sections, preceded by a brief but lively Introduction on the object of fashion. A succinct little introduction is also given to each separate section which is arranged in either alphabetical or chronological order, and the entries
give full bibliographical and annotated details of every book displayed. Subjects include General Works published before and after 1800; Works on Special Periods; Philosophy, Psychology and Criticism; the Art of Dress; Hats and Hairdressing. Lists of periodicals, bibliographies and catalogues, and pictures, drawings and prints are given.

Birds


This bibliography, although comprehensive in scope, does not claim to be a complete guide, particularly with regard to books published before 1900, of which only the most outstanding have been included. It is, however, a most valuable guide for the general reader, the bird-lover and the skilled naturalist alike. Articles in periodicals are included, and the guide is in four sections: handbooks and reference books; general works; special aspects; individual species. The illustrations are wood-engravings by C. F. Tunnicliffe, reproduced from A Book of Birds by Mary Priestley (1937 Gollancz). The compiler is Director of the School of Librarianship in the University of London, and a keen ornithologist.

Care of Animals

ANIMAL WELFARE. Book List 57. F. Jean Vinter (Compiler). National Book League, 10d. (post free). sC4. 6 illustrations by Fougassee. 8 pages.

Paper bound.

A list of books (chiefly British) dealing with the care and management of animals, compiled by the Secretary of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, London, and illustrated by 'Fougassee' (Cyril K. Bird), the well-known artist and book illustrator. It comprises a selection of books which are reliable publications and are also generally humane in outlook, and is intended for the use of teachers, students and all who are concerned about the right treatment of animals. The list is divided into four main sections: Animal Protection; Animal Husbandry; Veterinary Sciences and Natural History, and each item gives particulars of author, title, publisher, date and price. The nature of each book is shown by different symbols indicating that (a) they are specially written for young people, (b) suitable for the general reader, and (c) of scientific or technical interest. A fuller treatment of kindred subjects bordering on Animal Welfare is contained in the Book Lists on Natural History (No. 182), Agriculture (No. 58) and British Country Life (No. 163).

Printing Industry

A SELECTED LIST OF GRAPHIC ARTS LITERATURE: BOOKS AND PERIODICALS. British Federation of Master Printers, 15.6d. D8. 74 pages.

Index of authors. Paper bound.

A revision of lists which appeared in the Members Circular of the Federation from 1945 to 1948. The booklet forms a guide to the literature of the printing industry in Britain and America, which is arranged in sections in alphabetical sequence, e.g. Administration, Bookbinding, Composing, Design, etc. The section on Periodicals also covers material issued in Europe. The lists are graded to indicate: (a) books of an elementary character, (b) books for more advanced craftsmen, and (c) books for general reading and supplementary information.
Music


The fourth and last volume of the catalogue of the Paul Hirsch Music Library which is now in the British Museum, London. This volume, which is complete in itself, follows as closely as possible the style and general character of the first three volumes, which were published in Germany. It is in German, but the Introduction and Preface are given in both German and English. The volume lists the remaining sections of the library, the most important being the collection of first editions by Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert; extensive notes on these items are included. This section is followed by one devoted to vocal scores and, finally, a miscellaneous section which includes a subdivision under the title of ‘Curiosa’. The plates illustrate some of the items in this part of the collection.

Theatre (Drama)


This useful list of the plays contained in a special collection at the Manchester Central Public Library consists mainly of works of British dramatists of the last sixty years to which have been added some well-known older plays and a few American and continental titles. Compiled by D. D. Haslam of the Reference Library staff of the Manchester Public Libraries, the list is in three sections, full-length plays, one-act and short plays, and collections of plays, the arrangement being alphabetical by author, with a complete title index. Essential details of the various types of plays are given together with the number of characters and the staging involved, and the main purpose of the list is to assist amateur societies in their choice of plays. In a brief introduction Charles Nowell, the City Librarian of Manchester, states that the nucleus of the collection was the old Manchester Repertory Company’s collection acquired by the Libraries Committee and now considerably extended to include some 1,400 separate titles.

English Language and Literature


A new volume of this well-known reference book giving full bibliographical particulars of publications on English language and literature contained in books and periodicals, including author, title, place of publication, publisher, date, size, number of pages and price. The Language Section is arranged according to subject; the Literature Section is arranged chronologically, authors being entered under the century to which their most significant works belong. The subjects covered are: Bibliography, Biography; Academies and Learned Societies; Languages; Sounds of Speech; Dictionaries and Grammars; Vocabulary; Syntax; Orthography; Social History, Mythology and Topography; General Literature; Old and Middle English; Fifteenth to Twentieth Century; and Comparative Literature.
Sequels

SEQUELS, Frank M. Gardner (Editor). Association of Assistant Librarians (The Library Association), 15s. 1D8. 142 pages.

This book incorporates Sequel Stories, a work first compiled by Thomas Aldred in 1922 and revised by W. H. Parker in 1928. The present editor is the Borough Librarian of Luton, Bedfordshire. It lists a vast number of sequel stories in English, for adults and children, the arrangement being alphabetical under authors' names. The original list defined sequels as (a) stories in which the same character appears in more than one book, (b) series forming a continuous narrative of events, and (c) trilogies and the like. These definitions have been adhered to in the present edition with the exception that some non-fiction works have been included, particularly autobiography, where a continuous narrative is divided into several books, and this is not made clear by the titles. A very practical and useful book for the librarian, the bookseller, and all lovers of sequels.

History

ANNUAL BULLETIN OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE. No. XXXII. Historical Association, 15.6d. C8. 47 pages. Index. Paper bound.

This authoritative, annotated survey deals with the publications of 1946, resuming the pre-war practice of dealing with all publications, including those published on the Continent of Europe, for the year under review, though some continental publications may have to be noted in subsequent issues. General publications are treated first and then detailed studies are divided into ten chronological divisions. Each of these is dealt with by such authorities as Professor Barraclough, Mrs. D. P. Dobson and Dr. G. P. Gooch.


The Public Record Office in London contains, with few exceptions, the accumulated documents, so far as they survive, of all Departments of Central Government which have existed in Britain since writing began to be used commonly for the purposes of administration, a period of eight centuries. Search Rooms at the Office cater for the student, but there is a larger section of the public which is curious about the appearance and nature of some of the famous documents in this large repository. To meet this interest exhibitions have been organized since 1886. In 1896 the first Museum was opened, to be replaced in 1902 by a permanent Museum established on the site of the demolished Rolls Chapel in Chancery Lane, London. The Museum houses not only the most notable Public Records but also the Tombs and the best of the glass from the windows of the Rolls Chapel. Many editions of the catalogue have been issued from 1904 onwards and this new edition reflects some of the alterations which have recently taken place in the Museum. In rearranging the exhibits, the principal aim has been, while not withdrawing the more spectacular items, to stimulate interest in the nature and classification of the Public Records and the great variety of subjects on which they offer information. The introduction to the catalogue includes a brief history of the Rolls Chapel and a note on the Public Record Office and its contents. The preface is written by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.
LIBRARY ECONOMY

The last edition of this useful reference book appeared in 1937 and therefore complete revision has been necessary in view of the many changes that have taken place. The greater part of the work is in the form of a directory of libraries, museums and art galleries in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arranged under towns, with most of the entries containing brief information about stock, special collections, hours of opening and staff. Other sections give names and addresses of a great number of similar institutions overseas (fifty-three countries being covered), twenty-two pages of statistics of British public libraries, lists of Library and Museum Associations in Britain and overseas, and of schools of librarianship in Britain. A new feature in this edition is the list of British Council libraries and reading rooms in all parts of the world. The foreword, entitled 'Libraries today and tomorrow' is by the Hon. Secretary of the (British) Library Association.

This year-book, which includes for the first time since 1940 a full list of Members of the Association, also contains the Charter and Bye-laws, the syllabus of examinations, notes on facilities for study and training, lists of text-books for students of librarianship and copies of the examination papers set in 1946.

Conferences

A complete record of the proceedings of the 1948 Annual Conference of the Library Association of Great Britain. Twenty papers are included on such varied subjects as the library and the community, libraries and the 1944 Education Act, libraries in social life, library work with children, libraries and the expert, libraries as centres of information, the county library and the student, microfilm reproduction and reading in British libraries, and the recruitment and training of library staffs. The proceedings also contain the Presidential Address, 'Today and Tomorrow', of Charles Nowell, City Librarian of Manchester, and the Library Association Annual Lecture, 'Further Education and the Public Library', delivered by David R. Hardman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education.

This Report contains important papers on 'The Place of the library in the new educational order', by Ben Bowen Thomas, Permanent Secretary of the Welsh Department of the Ministry of Education, 'Some aspects of American Librarianship', by Lionel R. McColvin, Westminster City Librarian, and 'The National Book League
and the Librarian', by John Hadfield, Director of the National Book League. Brief reports of the discussions on the papers are included, as well as accounts of the business meetings of the Conference.

(020.63429)

History


This work, compiled by the Librarian of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London, is a collection of significant passages and short extracts from the writings of twenty-one men whose influence in the profession of librarianship has been notable. A short biographical note is provided for each of the writers, who are mainly the great British and American librarians of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but famous men of earlier times are included, such as Alcuin of York, who founded the library of the Monastery of St. Martin of Tours in the eighth century, Richard de Bury (1281-1345), to whom the Philobiblon, one of the most remarkable books in the literature of librarianship, is generally attributed, and Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613), the founder of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

(020.822)

Library Law


This new edition of a work first published in 1930 has been enlarged and entirely rewritten to provide a text-book rather than an annotated collection of statutes. The book is in two parts, the first reviewing the whole field of law affecting the provision, maintenance and administration of public libraries, museums and art galleries in England and Wales, and the second containing the Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919, fully annotated. Chapters deal with the two most important measures passed since the publication of the first edition—the Local Government Act, 1933 and the London Government Act, 1939. References are also made to the Education Acts of 1944 and 1946 and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1946. There are tables of Cases, Statutes and Statutory Rules and Orders. The texts of relevant statutes, other than the Public Libraries Acts, and Orders, together with model by-laws and rules and regulations are included in the appendices. This is an important book for the use of town clerks, librarians, curators and students, as well as for all members of the legal profession concerned with Local Government Law. The author is the Assistant Librarian of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, one of the famous British Inns of Court.

(021.8942)


The first edition of this book, written by the Assistant Librarian of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, a famous British Law Society of great antiquity, was published in 1932. Since that date various Local Government Acts have been consolidated and amended with the result that it has been necessary to repeal and replace many sections of the Public Libraries Acts, and this new edition has been largely
rewritten to bring the subject up to date. The Summary is intended primarily to aid students preparing for professional examinations in Librarianship and therefore statute and case law references have been cut down to a minimum, and wherever possible the use of statutory phraseology has been avoided. Twenty pages of questions and answers on library law are included. These features make the book especially useful to those needing a simple and brief outline of the law relating to British public libraries.

Cataloguing

RULES FOR THE CATALOGUING OF INCUNABULA. Henry Guppy.
These rules for the cataloguing of 'Incunabula' (books printed before 1500) were first published as 'suggestions' in The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Volume 8, No. 2, July 1924, reprinted separately in the same year, and revised in a second edition in 1932. Dr. Guppy is the Librarian of the famous John Rylands Library at Manchester which possesses a rich collection of these treasures and his suggestions are based largely upon British Museum practice as well as upon the experience of others in charge of large collections of fifteenth-century printed books. The compiler stresses the fact that many copies of these interesting productions possess an individuality shared with no other copy of the same work, and therefore urges that every library should describe its own examples of such books in the very fullest detail disregarding the fact that copies may have been already described elsewhere.

Classification

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: BRITISH STANDARD 1000A:
The English edition of the Universal Decimal Classification which is an extension of the Dewey Decimal Classification and prepared for use in classifying articles in periodical literature and documents of all kinds, is being prepared by the British Standards Institution with the approval of the publishers of the Dewey Decimal Classification. The present book is also prepared by the British Standards Institution, under the auspices of the International Commission on Decimal Classification of the International Federation for Documentation (F.I.D.), and is an abridgement based on the fifth abridgement in the Dutch language. It is issued as an introduction to the use of the full schedules and as a manual for classifying books for which the full schedules are unduly sub-divided. It includes an introduction of explanation, an outline of the main divisions, abridged schedules, auxiliary numbers and symbols and a short relative index.

DOCUMENTATION. Samuel Clement Bradford. Crosby Lockwood, 10s.6d.
This concise book on the nature, purpose and technique of documentation, which term is defined by the author as 'the process of collecting and subject classifying all the records of new observations and making them available, at need, to the discoverer or the inventor', is the first English text-book on the subject. Dr. Bradford, formerly Keeper of the Science Library, London, is President of the British Society for International Bibliography and Vice-President of the International Federation for Documentation, and has based his work largely on studies communicated to the British Society for International Bibliography in recent years. He stresses the important part played
by science and technology in industrial progress and argues that a 'time of plenty' can be produced by the efficient application of scientific knowledge, with documentation a key to this application. The book discusses in detail the organization and technique of libraries, abstracting and information services, both general and special, and includes inter alia an excellent introduction to the Universal Decimal Classification, some general principles of a bibliographical classification scheme and a plan for complete scientific documentation. It should prove of great interest and value to the librarian, the information officer, and to all those interested in the utilization of knowledge.

(025.4)

Libraries: Britain


This little book is intended as a guide to those British libraries and other organizations through which access to published information may be obtained. The opening chapter describes the National Central Library, the organ through which foreign libraries can borrow books from Great Britain. This is followed by sections on the chief library and book organizations, the copyright libraries, the university libraries with notes on their special collections, the larger public libraries, some of the principal specialist libraries, and a select list of government libraries. Indications are given as to which of these institutions are willing to supply general and bibliographical information, photographs, photostats, or microfilms, and to lend books through the National Central Library. The book concludes with a list of some of the more important general works of reference and an index of special collections and subjects. (027.042)

— India


The purpose of the author, who is Librarian of Benares Hindu University and President of the India Library Association, is to provide a handbook of principles and facts and a plan for Indian librarians who are working for the establishment of libraries in all towns and villages in India and for the promotion of library legislation. The first three chapters deal with the library movement generally and the financial and administrative implications of the establishment and maintenance of a nation-wide network of libraries. These are followed by three chapters setting out a development plan for the Province of Bombay, and the final chapter consists of a draft Library Bill for the Province. (027.054)

— Australia

LIBRARIES IN AUSTRALIA. Norman Lynravn. F. W. Cheshire Pty. (Melbourne, Australia), 3s. 6d. sD8. 58 pages. Bibliography. Paper bound. (Quest Series)

This is a brief, but useful, account of the origin and growth of the many types of libraries that have been established in Australia and her territories. It is a descriptive survey based on personal observations by the author, who is Chief Preparation Officer
of the National Library at Canberra. The surveys and investigations of Australian libraries carried out in recent years, particularly those of R. Munn and E. R. Pitt in 1934 and of L. R. McColvin in 1946-7, showed the great need for development, and this little book describes the forward moves now being made for free and better libraries for the people. The author argues that the small municipalities cannot afford a library service of any real value, and that the answer is that 'the State must play a greater part than it is already doing or proposes to do'. The short bibliography gives references to current developments.


This report, by the Chief Librarian of Westminster Public Libraries, was prepared at the request of the Australian Commonwealth and States Governments, and is based on a three months' tour of the country. He examines the general background and the existing library provision, and some libraries in detail, State by State, thereafter developing a suggested programme for library development. One main point is the need for an improved standard of staffing and of training for the work. In Australia, as elsewhere, librarians must be made before libraries can be created.

Hospital Libraries


This is the first manual on hospital library work to be published in Britain, and it brings together the lectures, with some additions, which were delivered by experts at an experimental course, provided in 1947 by the Library Association and the Guild of Hospital Librarians, on Library Service to Hospital Patients. The editor, who, after being a librarian, had many years' experience as the chief executive officer of a large hospital, contributes an introduction on the Patient's Library and a concluding chapter on Hospital Libraries of the Future. The other chapters deal with Hospital Patients, Psychology, The Approach to the Patient, Hospital Administration, Enlistment of Voluntary Service, The Features of a Hospital Library, Co-operation between Public and Hospital Libraries, and Book Selection for Hospital Patients. There is a preface by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, President of the Guild of Hospital Librarians and former President of the Library Association.

School Libraries


A comprehensive manual of school librarianship for the guidance of those wishing to administer a school library on modern lines. It deals with the relation of the library to all the activities of the school; the planning, furnishing and equipment of libraries; administration, book selection, ordering and accessioning, classification and cataloguing, stocktaking, binding, the handling of papers and periodicals, finance, and the instruction of staff and pupils in the full use of the school library. The author is Librarian of Aldenham School, Hertfordshire, and Honorary Secretary of the School Library Association.
Reading

A LIBRARIAN LOOKS AT READERS. Observation for Book Selection and Personal Service. Ernest A. Savage. Library Association, 75s. D8. 237 pages. The sub-title of this book indicates that it is for all those concerned with the selection of books, including parents and teachers as well as librarians. It will also introduce the general reader to an immensely wide choice of the best works in literature. Dr. Savage, former Principal Librarian of the Edinburgh Public Libraries, has had over fifty years' experience as a public librarian and therefore comments with authority on readers of all kinds, their likes and dislikes. He includes chapters on the reading of boys and girls, and also on adult fiction, poetry, discursive reading, and the reading of those engaged in science, technology and commerce. His observations on English literature will be of interest and value to students of that subject and to the general reader; for example, he writes at some length on character-drawing in the English novel. The librarian will find his comments on the encouragement of good reading by qualitative and subject display in libraries a useful supplement to his book, Manual of Book Classification and Display for Public Libraries (1947, Allen & Unwin, 10s.6d.). (028)

Authorship


This useful annual reference book gives particulars of most of the leading British, Irish, Australian, Canadian, Indian, Pakistani, New Zealand, South African and American journals, magazines and publishers, their addresses and the type of work they publish. Other sections give details of art, literary, press, news and press-cutting agencies, and societies of interest to authors, journalists, artists and musicians, literary prizes and awards, and markets for different types of material. The reference section includes information on such matters as British, United States and International copyright, an outline of the British law of libel as it particularly affects the author or journalist, publishers' agreements, the sale of plays, serial rights and translations. Sir Stanley Unwin provides a 'Guide to Authors' and there is a classified index of papers and magazines. (029.6)

LEARNED SOCIETIES


Sir Harold Bell, the famous British papyrologist, has been President of the British Academy since 1946. In this Presidential Address, he shows how the British Academy is dedicated to upholding 'throughout all social and political vicissitudes, the austere ideal of excellence', and to fostering and protecting the community of scholarship throughout the world. (062)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIR WILLIAM JONES BICENTENARY CONFERENCE. Royal India Society, 5s. sc4. 63 pages. Paper bound.

A record of the Proceedings of the Conference held in honour of Sir William Jones (1746–94), the famous Orientalist, who was the first great English Sanskrit scholar. He was also one of the most profound jurists of his time and, in 1783, was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal. The Conference was held at
University College, Oxford (at which he was once a student), from 2-6 September 1946, under the Chairmanship of the Master, the Rev. J. N. S. Wild. Tributes were paid to Sir William Jones's work as founder of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784 and as the translator of a number of oriental works.

MUSEUMS


The previous edition of this valuable reference book appeared in 1931 and in view of the many changes which took place during the war, there was a need for complete revision to bring the guide up to date. The Directory gives details of the origin, status, staff, scope of the collections and the source of the finances of about 620 museums and art galleries in the British Isles. In addition to collating this information, which was supplied by the institutions themselves, Major Markham has written an analytical preface. There is an appendix listing those museums and art galleries which, closed during the war because of damage, lack of support or other reasons, remained closed at December 1947.


Mr. Swanton has been, for fifty years, the curator of the Haslemere Educational Museum which was founded in 1888 by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson (1828-1913), the famous surgeon. Sir Jonathan believed that museums should be teaching institutions, instruments of instruction in both natural and social history, and it was his practice to lecture at his museum on Sunday afternoons on such widely different subjects as fruits and seeds, Hebrew history and Pénelon. Until 1897 Sir Jonathan acted as his own curator of the Museum, but in that year he appointed Mr. Swanton to develop and carry out his ideas. The Haslemere Museum has come to be a model for the small town or village museum, and has had a wide influence on museums elsewhere. Mr. Swanton's straightforward outline of its history is a tribute to a remarkable and valuable achievement.


The folk museums of Wales, like those of the Scandinavian countries on which they are modelled, are intended to show by their exhibits the development of Welsh national life. The author outlines the history of folk museums in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Wales, and also gives an account of the design of the future Welsh Folk Museum at St. Fagans, near Cardiff. It will consist of two parts—a modern block of buildings for the scientific exhibition of the materials of Welsh life and culture, and an open-air section showing Welsh buildings in their environmental setting. The brochure is printed in both English and Welsh and the illustrations include plans and photographs of some of the Scandinavian folk museums.
JOURNALISM

THE HISTORY OF 'THE TIMES'. Vol. III. THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY
frontispiece and 40 illustrations. Appendix of sources. Index.

The third volume of the history of this famous British newspaper continues its story
from 1884 when George Earle Buckle took over the editorship. Twelve out of the
twenty-four chapters deal with ownership, management and organization and relate
the paper's struggle against poverty after the Special Commission which inquired into
the charges raised by The Times against Parnell, the Irish politician, had cost it
£200,000, and against internal dissension and fierce competition. They also narrate
the events that led to the public sale of The Times and the secret purchase of the control
(later relinquished) by Lord Northcliffe. The remaining chapters deal with Imperial
affairs, including an account of the Select Committee set up to inquire into the origin
and circumstances of the Jameson Raid; with international affairs, including the
changes in Anglo-German relations; and with the steps by which Lord Northcliffe
increased his personal power in the office, the resignation of the editor, G. E. Buckle,
and the succession of the late Geoffrey Dawson. The book contains a fascinating
portrait gallery of the remarkable people who were associated with The Times,
among whom Charles Moberly Bell, the Manager, takes pride of place, since it was
he who, more than any other individual, was responsible for keeping the paper afloat
for years and, ultimately, of saving it from loss of identity. (072)

WILLING'S PRESS GUIDE, 1947. Willing's Press Service, 12s.6d. 74th
annual issue. L. Post 8. 542 pages.

This edition of a standard reference work contains full particulars of newspapers and
periodicals published in Great Britain, Eire, the Channel Islands, the Dominions and
Colonies. In addition to a number of new items and an overseas section which has
been considerably enlarged, details are given of 150 daily newspapers, 17 Sunday
newspapers, 3,807 periodicals and 1,212 annuals. Information is also supplied on
news reels, reporting and news agencies, and newspapers and periodicals of
foreign countries. Each entry is listed in alphabetical order and gives particulars of
price or subscription, address, day of publication and date of first issue. * (072)

WILLING'S PRESS GUIDE, 1948. 75th annual issue. Willing's Press Service,
15s. L.Post 8. 522 pages.

This standard reference work gives full particulars of newspapers and periodicals
published in Great Britain, Eire, the Channel Islands, the Dominions and Colonies.
The entries are listed in alphabetical order and details are given of the year of the first
issue, the day or month of publication, the price, and the publisher's name and address.
This edition contains details of 168 daily newspapers, 17 Sunday newspapers, 1,336
London, suburban, county and local newspapers, 3,951 periodicals, magazines, reviews
trade, technical, religious and specialized journals and 1,265 annuals. A 62-page
section is devoted to the publications of other countries, and particulars are given of
cinema news reels, reporting and news agencies, and process engravers, in Britain.

(072)
POLYGRAPHY

Miscellanies

THE OCCASIONAL BOOK. James Rivers (Compiler). *MacDonald*. 12s.6d.
D8. 304 pages, 44 illustrations.

A miscellany intended for casual reading and re-reading. There are some stories by comparatively unknown writers, and some from the less familiar, though not less masterly, work of such writers as H. G. Wells, Galsworthy and W. W. Jacobs. A pictorial supplement gives, in the first part, portraits of the British Prime Ministers from 1846-1946, with an historical assessment of each premier; the second part, Englishmen’s Homes, adds historical notes to the illustrations of some of ‘the stately homes of England’. Of the two amusing essays included, one is illustrated by reproductions of some *Punch* cartoons published between 1901 and 1946.


The seventh annual issue of this handsomely produced conspectus of British life, literature and the arts includes: an album of photographs of the Edwardian age; a series of miniatures in colour; pictures of English pottery and porcelain; poems by Walter de la Mare; stories by Rumer Godden and H. E. Bates; an analysis of handwriting; an article on singing the ‘blues’; fashion reviews; and pilgrimages of different kinds by A. L. Rowse, the historian, and Bernard Darwin.

WORLD OF NEIGHBOURS. A. G. Weidenfeld (Editor). *Contact Publications*, 5s. 144 pages. Illustrated. (*Contact Books: International Series*)

The purpose of the *Contact International Series* is to connect the world of action (government, public and private enterprise) to the world of thought (science, research and the arts), and so help to link British readers with their like-minded foreign associates. This eighth volume in the series ranges over a wide field, but the emphasis is on stock-taking and the re-assessing of Britain’s new role in the world today. Contributors include R. H. S. Crossman, who writes on a new foreign policy for Britain; Peter Ustinov on some issues of the theatre today; Clarissa Churchill on Julian Duvivier, the French film director; Elizabeth Bowen, Graham Greene and V. S. Pritchett on the writer and society; John Midgley on the dismantling of the Krupp steel works at Essen-Borbeck, Germany; and the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, who takes the chair in a discussion on the Commonwealth between R. W. G. Mackay (Australia), Professor C. Manning (South Africa), and Andrew Cowan (Canada).
PHILOSOPHY [AND PSYCHOLOGY]

GENERAL WORKS

FACING PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS. Quentin Gibson. F. W. Cheshire Pty. (Melbourne, Australia), 35.6d. L.Post 8. 59 pages. Paper bound. (Quest Series)

Mr. Quentin Gibson, lecturer in philosophy in Canberra University College, Australia, regards the 'great variety of problems encountered by people of inquiring minds' as either theoretical or practical, and subdivides them into those that can be solved by the scientist, and those that are not within the scope of ordinary scientific inquiry. He then considers the ways of dealing with the latter (philosophical) problems, and how these ways have been put into effect by eminent thinkers. This leads to a discussion of the Space-Time and the Organic Process Hypotheses, the validity of self-evident principles, and the contribution of the mystics and positivists to the solution of such problems. The sections on the necessity of exactness in the use of words should particularly recommend this illuminating survey to the general reader.

WHAT LIFE HAS TAUGHT ME. Sir James Marchant (Editor). Introduction by Professor Gilbert Murray. Odhams Press, 10s.6d. D8. 320 pages.

A varied and stimulating symposium by twenty-five men and women eminent in various callings, explaining what they have learned from life. The contributors include among others, Dr. W. R. Inge, formerly Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral; Bertrand Russell, philosopher; Lord Horder, physician to H.M. The King; Lord Lytton, a former Viceroy of India; Sir Seymour Hicks, actor-manager; Sir George Dyson, Director of the Royal College of Music, London; E. V. Knox, editor of the famous humorous weekly Punch; the Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, Trade Unionist and Labour Leader; Mrs. Mary Hamilton, a former Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation; and L. P. Jacks, editor of the philosophical magazine The Hibbert Journal. The articles are introduced and analysed by the eminent Greek scholar Professor Gilbert Murray.

ESSAYS IN PHILOSOPHY, and Other Pieces. A. D. Ritchie. Longmans, Green, 12s.6d. sD8. 208 pages.

A collection of essays, by the Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, which have previously appeared in various periodicals and philosophical journals. The essays on moral freedom, pacifism and the biological approach to philosophy should prove of interest to the general reader. The purely philosophical essays have been given a more specialized treatment and include an essay on 'The Errors of Logical Positivism'. In addition to a discussion on the question of immortality, there are two public lectures given by Professor Ritchie, one on Isaac Newton and another on the philosophy of Samuel Alexander.


The Aristotelian Society was founded in Great Britain in 1879 for the systematic study of philosophy. This volume contains the papers read by members during the sixty-eighth
Session: Teleological Explanation, by R. B. Braithwaite (The Presidential Address); Moral Freedom in Recent Ethics, by H. D. Lewis; The Metaphysics of C. S. Pierce, by W. G. Gallie; Qualitative Postulates, by Alan Staniland; Bertrand Russell's History of Western Philosophy, by C. E. M. Joad; The Philosophy of Time and the Timeless in McTaggart's Nature of Existence, by H. D. Oakley; What Does it Mean to be a Person? by Albert A. Cock; On Entailment, by S. Körner; Phenomenalism, by A. J. Ayer; A Reply to Existentialism, by George Catlin; Natural Rights, by Margaret MacDonald; and Logic without Assumptions, by K. Popper. A list of Officers and Members of the Society for the 1947–8 session is appended.

**METAPHYSICS**


The author, who has for twelve years contributed to a number of well-known reviews and today is considered an authority on Middle East affairs, has devoted his career to education and has made extensive studies of literature as well as philosophy. The present book is designed to introduce the reader to various schools of modern thought and to persuade him to study the actual works of philosophical writers, the reading of which, it is maintained, is less difficult than commonly supposed. One of the basic themes running through this book is the view that metaphysical thought is concerned with presuppositions and that these are the basis of what is called civilization.

**Liberty**


The full text of an essay, previously published in abbreviated form in the weekly medical journal The Lancet, by the Professor of Physical Chemistry in the University of Manchester. From a study of the foundations of academic freedom, which the author defines as 'a unity between personal creative passion and willingness to submit to tradition and discipline', he attempts to clarify some conflicting issues in the whole conception of liberty.

**MIND AND BODY**

**STUDIES IN ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY.** Gerhard Adler. Routledge & Kegan Paul, 21s. 5d8. 221 pages. Illustrations.

These psychological studies, by the Senior Psycho-therapist to the Clinic of the Society of Analytical Psychology in London, are the results of fifteen years' psycho-therapeutic practice and are based on lectures given between 1936 and 1945. Both theoretical and technical problems are discussed and the illustrations show dream forms and drawings relevant to the various case-histories.

**ESSAYS ON CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.** Carl Jung. Translated by Elizabeth Welsh, Barbara Hannah and Mary Briner. Kegan Paul, 8s.6d. D8. 108 pages.

The essays contained in this book were written by the great Swiss psychologist between 1936 and 1946 and give his reactions to contemporary events. In them he
seeks to explain the ills of modern man and in which direction to look for their cure. The essays are entitled: Wotan; Psychotherapy Today; Psychotherapy and a Philosophy of Life; and After Catastrophe. An introduction and an epilogue complete the volume.

**Mental Derangement**


The author, who is consulting physician to University College Hospital, London, has introduced much new matter in this edition, the first to appear since 1937, and has dealt with the changes effected in the education of subnormal and defective children by the Education Act, 1944. The book contains information essential to mental specialists, medical officers of institutions and public authorities, general practitioners, and all those whose work is in any way connected with the diagnosis and treatment of mental defectives, and with their care and education. There are some interesting new illustrations.

**Psychical Research**

**THE SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. An Outline of its History.**


The author’s preliminary survey of the work of the chief persons and groups engaged in psychical research between 1849 and 1886, shows that the need for greater efficiency in research led to the formation of the Society for Psychical Research in 1882. The aims and organization of the Society are then stated and its history down to the present day divided into three periods, each of about twenty years. The activities of the Society in each period, and the lines of inquiry that become of increasing importance in each stage of the Society’s development, are outlined. The special researches of those who became well-known investigators in each period are mentioned, and detailed references to the Society’s Proceedings are made throughout the work.

**Magic**


In this survey of magic Dr. Castiglioni includes the Chinese, Aztec, Indian, Egyptian, Hebrew and Assyro-Babylonian systems of magic, and lays bare the beliefs that the human mind has cherished and acted upon through the centuries. He expatiates upon amulets, talismans and fetishes, practices, formulas, rites and symbols, the laws of secret societies, the raising of the Devil and the hunting of the witch. His book is a storehouse of curious facts and many interesting people figure in its pages, including Paracelsus, Cagliostro, Mesmer and Rasputin.

**Racial Characteristics: Indian**


The methods and conclusions of Hindu psychology are little known in the West except to students of psychology, and this book is designed to give the general reader
an insight into this approach to the study of the mind. The first chapter gives an appraisal of Western psychological knowledge. Subsequent chapters discuss cognition, emotion, the subconscious mind, will and personality, meditation, and intuitive insight, among other topics. The author, who is of the Ramakrishna Order of India, provides a lucid and non-technical introduction to the thought of the East and indicates where it might supplement that of the West. (136.4954)

Geriatries


The Introduction to this book has been written by Lord Amulree, former Medical Officer to the British Ministry of Health, who compares the provision made for old people in Britain with Swiss achievements, particularly in Basle, where Dr. Vischer has been Director of the Municipal Home for the Aged for over twenty years. Dr. Vischer touches upon the care of the aged in homes and hospitals, but deals chiefly with advancing age as a normal experience of humanity. He considers it in its various aspects as a bodily and mental process, and compares the differing attitudes of individuals to the idea of finality. He discusses the duration of life in men and animals, the prolongation of life and rejuvenation, and the maladies of old age. The last part of the book deals with the attitude of society and the individual to the aged, with the achievements of aged men and women and their own personal attitude to being old. The book is translated from the second revised and enlarged German edition published in Basle in 1945 under the title Das Alter als Schicksal und Erfüllung. (136.53)

Child Psychology


A translation of a work written for parents by a French psychologist—Un Monde Inconnu: Nos Enfants—which gives in non-technical language an account of the psychologist’s method of approach to some of the common problems of child behaviour and emotional development. Dr. Arthus gives numerous case histories of the effects of emotional stresses on undeveloped minds, and discusses the influence of the subconscious mind on physical health. (136.7)


Index of authors. Index of subjects.

Although designed primarily for the medical practitioner, this book is written as far as possible in non-technical language ‘in the hope that it may be of use to those—whether educationist, magistrate or social worker—who are engaged in social medicine in so far as it concerns the mental welfare of the young’. The opening chapters briefly survey the history of child psychiatry, the types of complaint for which cases are referred, and the investigations that may be carried out. The main body of the book is concerned with the description of groups of disorders and states which may be encountered, and with discussion of signs, symptoms and differential diagnosis. Final
chapters refer to forms of treatment available in England, and to the preparation and issuing of reports. The author is Joint Honorary Medical Director, Liverpool Psychiatric Clinic.

The authors, who have had long experience of small children and children of secondary school age, set down their own conclusions about the reasons for child behaviour and the right approach to its problems in a book composed mainly of case histories. The psychology of the child is studied in three sections: Nursery Years; Wider Horizons; The Teen Age and Needs of Adolescence. Lady Allen of Hurtwood contributes a foreword which stresses the harm that can be done by well-meaning but ill-informed parents.


Mrs. Susan Isaacs, a leading child psychologist, was formerly Head of the Department of Child Development, University of London Institute of Education, and is the author of numerous standard books on the growth and development of children. This book is a collection first of essays which she has contributed to educational and psychological journals, and secondly of reports of interesting clinical studies with which she has been connected. Some are technical psycho-analytical studies, others are papers bearing on the use of psycho-analysis in the upbringing and education of young children.

TROUBLES OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS. Susan Isaacs. Methuen, 8s.6d. C8. 252 pages. Bibliography.

Under the pseudonym of 'Ursula Wise' in The Nursery World, Mrs. Isaacs answered a large number of letters from parents and nurses on the social and emotional difficulties arising in the development of children in their early years. In this book she has selected and classified a large number of the questions and replies. Many of the problems raised are transient and normal, and pass away with sensible handling and with the further development of the child. Young parents, nurses and psychologists will find help and reassurance in the chapters on such subjects as obedience, discipline, punishment, shyness, jealousy, anxieties, destructiveness, and sex education.

CHILD GUIDANCE. William Moodie. Cassell, 4s.6d. C8. 64 pages.

Dr. Moodie, Physician to the Department of Psychiatry, University College Hospital, London, and Medical Director of the London Child Guidance Clinic, was one of the pioneers of child guidance in England. Recent legislation has made child guidance available for every child who needs it and Dr. Moodie's timely book gives a condensed account of child guidance work and provides a useful introduction to the subject. He sets out to explain, particularly to doctors and teachers, what the child guidance clinic aims to do, and to assess the value of its work. He describes what happens in the clinic, the kind of problems it tries to solve, how cases are examined and diagnoses made, the lines of treatment followed and their results, and shows also how child guidance can help the child unsettled by environment.

A new edition of a collection of tests formerly intended for children between the ages of two and eleven, and now extended to include tests for children up to fifteen years of age. The aim has been to provide at each age a variety of simple and interesting tests. The necessary diagrams are given, and little other apparatus is required. Full instructions are given which can be understood even by those with no experience in testing, so that an approximate estimate may quickly be made of the intelligence of any young child. The new tests can be used for children of 11+ when they are being selected for any particular type of secondary education. The author is Emeritus Professor of Education in the University of Birmingham.

THE ADOLESCENT CHILD. W. D. Wall. Methuen, 8s.6d. C8. 216 pages.

Index of subjects. Index of names.

Dr. Wall, Lecturer in Education in the University of Birmingham, deals in this book with the psychological adjustments which have to be made by boys and girls in their teens. In particular, it is concerned with those for whom the Secondary Modern Schools and Youth Colleges will provide, and much of it is based upon special inquiries among adolescents of average intelligence in industry or in Day Continuation classes. The facts of physical, emotional and intellectual development, in so far as they are known from research in this country and in America, are related to behaviour in the particular social environment in which the child finds himself. The commoner problems of emotional and intellectual growth are dealt with, and methods by which the psychological needs of adolescent boys and girls may be met are discussed. On the basis of this study suggestions are made in practical terms for the emotional and intellectual education of the adolescent for vocational guidance, and for adjustment in the early years of the working life.
Although the general framework of the book is set by the theories of Kant, it is not to be taken as a Kantian commentary in the narrow sense. The author specifies the issues between the two types of philosophy, and discusses the possibility of intellectual intuition in its various suggested forms, the Kantian theory of the a priori and the rival interpretations of that type of theory put forward by rationalists and empiricists. Other topics include the problem of self-knowledge and the question of the nature and validation of metaphysical systems. The author is a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford University, and was formerly Lecturer in Philosophy, University College, Dundee.

Mysticism


Index.

In this book the author of The Timeless Moment carries one stage further the story of his journey on the mystic way. 'It completes', he says, 'the record of a pilgrimage from the central reality of Mystic Union to the limitations of experience on the circumference of the Self, seeking its fulfilment in the reconciling of intuition and inspiration with reason and logic, and the healing of the ancient scission between the truth of religion and the truth of philosophy or science, the heresy of the Double Truth.' Beginning with his own experience, the author goes on to seek confirmation and correction of it in the writings of the great mystics of all ages, taking also modern psychology into account. He deals with Self and consciousness, time and eternity, God and the universe, in their most spiritual aspects. For him the mystical way leads to happiness at the heart of things, and a happy issue out of all our afflictions; he sees it as supremely important to the human race that men should come to consider themselves as the manifestations of God in time and space. He succeeds remarkably in making the mystical experience both intelligible and rational to the reader.

Rationalism

THE RATIONALIST ANNUAL: 1948. Frederick Watts (Editor). Watts, 2s. 6d. paper bound; 4s. 6d. cloth. D8. 112 pages.

The contents of this issue of the Annual include: 'Some Aspects of Existentialism', by Professor A. J. Ayer, a critical discussion of what he believes to be the salient discrepancies in the philosophy of existentialism; 'Modern Physics and Philosophy', by Dr. Martin Davidson; 'Probability, Science and Superstition', by Professor A. E. Heath; 'Personal Freedom and Social Freedom', by L. J. Barnes; 'William Godwin: Pioneer of Free Thought', by George Woodcock; and several articles on religion in the past and present.

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY


The second edition of this book, which was first published in 1937, has been substantially revised to bring it up to date with modern psychological research, particularly with reference to the assessment of intelligence and temperament, and in the field of psycho-analysis. The author has not concentrated on the views of any one school of psychology but has briefly given the theories and solutions put forward by the various schools to the numerous psychological problems. Although the book will probably
prove most useful to the student of psychology it can also be readily understood by the general reader. Bibliographies of the works referred to are given at the end of each chapter. The author is Lecturer in Psychology at the University College of Nottingham.


A new edition, containing much additional material as a result of progress in research and the publication of new tests, of a book much in demand by psychologists and teachers since its first appearance in 1936. Its two main purposes are to provide instructions, test materials and norms to aid the psychometrist in assessing the principal aspects of personality (including abilities), and to provide a guide to most available tests of substantial value, with comments on their origin, validity and sources of publication. The author is Research Professor of Psychology, University of Illinois, U.S.A., and was formerly Director of the School Psychological Service and Clinic at Leicester, in England. Both English and American tests are included.


Paper bound.

The text of the inaugural lecture delivered by the Grote Professor of the Philosophy of Mind and Logic at University College, London. By way of an account of what thinking is, it offers a contribution 'towards solving the philosophical problems of meaning and of truth'.


To provide 'an elementary, readable and non-technical introduction to the subject for the general reader', Mr. R. W. Jepson, headmaster of Mercers' School, London, 1929-46, has here largely rewritten his Clear Thinking, first published in 1936 for use with his senior pupils. The necessity for clear thinking, the factors militating against it, and the prevalence of confused thought are illustrated by everyday examples. The author analyses the process of thinking and examines the part played by observation, experience and memory in providing material for thought. The inductive and deductive processes of logical thinking are explained and applied to the detection of common fallacies. To stimulate discussion and to arouse criticism of faulty thinking there are numerous questions and exercises based on common experience. It is a book to start any reader thinking.

LOGIC


This book presents in a slightly revised form the lectures delivered over a number of years by the late Wykeham Professor of Logic in the University of Oxford. It forms the sequel to his earlier volume, The Nature of Truth, and consists of three studies: the first defends the doctrine that logic is philosophy and the remaining two examine opposing theories.

An important philosophical work by Dr. A. C. Ewing, Lecturer in Moral Science in the University of Cambridge and a former President of the Aristotelian Society. Dr. Ewing attacks the subjective and naturalistic explanations of morality which to him seem 'bound to weaken seriously the sense of moral obligation by taking away any rational basis for ethics'. Dr. Ewing suggests that good can be defined, in effect, in terms of 'ought'. He describes good as the fitting object of a pro-attitude, pro-attitudes being understood to include approval, desire, pursuit, etc. His book is an excellent example of sober and dispassionate analysis of the facts of human experience.

THE RATIONAL GOOD. A Study in the Logic of Practice. L. T. Hobhouse. Watts. 2s. 6d. F8. 172 pages. (The Thinker’s Library, No. 115)

A new edition of a standard work by a well-known philosopher on the first principles of a reasoned code of human conduct, reprinted from the 1921 edition published by Allen & Unwin. The author was the first Professor of Sociology in London University; he died in 1929. The foreword is by Archibald Robertson.


In 1893 a famous Romanes lecture was delivered in Oxford by the celebrated scientific thinker T. H. Huxley who more than anyone else made widely known the theory of evolution as set out in Darwin’s Origin of Species. Fifty years later T. H. Huxley’s grandson, Julian Huxley, delivered the Romanes lecture for 1943, bringing into the picture not only Darwin, but the researches of Freud, Durkheim the sociologist, and Margaret Mead the anthropologist. The volume contains both lectures, and also the well-known Prolegomena which T. H. Huxley wrote as an introduction to his lecture. The introduction to this work was written by Julian Huxley and consists of three parts: (i) The problem: Intuitive ethics; (ii) The early history of naturalistic ethics; (iii) The rise of an evolutionary theory of ethics.

Individuals and the State


Professor Cammaerts’ new volume is another distinctive contribution to modern problems in the light of the unchanging truth of the Gospel. The work is in the form of letters between himself and his daughter, a happy medium which is able to preserve a personal and almost informal treatment of the theme, which is the constant encroachment by the modern State upon the freedom of the individual. M. Cammaerts’ own spiritual pilgrimage, his background of Gallic tradition, his new loyalties and discoveries make this, like all his writings, something which will make its own circle of deeply appreciative readers. M. Cammaerts is Professor of Belgian Studies and Institutions in the University of London and the author of numerous historical and literary works, including The Flower of Grass.
Peace and War
MAN'S LAST CHOICE. E. M. Friedwald. Heinemann, 8s.6d. D8.
144 pages. 3 appendices.
The author sets out to analyse the major political creeds of today and the scientific development of war. His case that war in the atomic age means the destruction of civilization is made by measuring political power and geopolitics against science, and the results support his argument in favour of some form of international control.

(172.4)

PEACE YEAR BOOK, 1948. National Peace Council, 3s. 6c8. 86 pages.
Bibliography. Paper bound.
This reference book lists international, governmental and non-governmental bodies concerned with work for world peace. The first part of the book gives particulars of international and foreign organizations, the second gives details of those in Great Britain. There is a select classified bibliography of the books on world affairs which were published in Great Britain during 1947, a list of British documents on international affairs published during the same year, and a list of British periodicals concerned with international affairs.

(172.406)

ANCIENT AND ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHERS

Chinese

THE FIRST HOLY ONE. Maurice Collis. Faber & Faber, 18s. 1c8. 235 pages.
Mr. Maurice Collis, who has had a long experience in the Indian Civil Service, has, since 1934, written many well-informed books on Burma and the East. In this book he explains that the philosophy of Confucius (550-479 B.C.), who was known as 'The First Holy One', was a politico-social way of life necessitating moral and intellectual integrity, which, as a basis of government and social relations, had been beneficially practised in earliest Chinese history. The author surveys Chinese history to show Confucianism being opposed or eclipsed by other political theories, cults and religions until it was established as the national cult of China in the second century B.C., and became the dominating influence on Chinese government, life and thought till the revolution in 1912. The author's enthusiasm, knowledge and easy narrative style has enabled him to present a fascinating and, often, a very amusing story.

(181.1)

238 pages.
In this volume, the third in a series of four, the Professor of Philosophy in Tsinghua University, Peiping, China, sets out the metaphysical, ethical, historical and methodological aspects of a system of thought which he calls the New Li Hsuch. His work places the system in the main stream of Chinese philosophy, thus constituting a history of the development of Chinese thought which supplements the author's previous two-volume history. Mr. Hughes, the editor and translator, is Reader in Chinese Philosophy in Oxford University.

(181.1)
Indian

LETTERS OF SRI AUROBINDO. Sri Aurobindo Circle (Bombay, India), Rs. 6.8. C8. 416 pages.
The letters collected in this volume, published in honour of the Indian philosopher’s seventy-fifth birthday, were written in answer to questions and problems put to him by his disciples, and give a simpler exposition of his thought than is to be found in his larger works. (181.4)

Early Greek


In this work, by the noted German classical scholar and humanist, the origins and development of Greek philosophical theology are interpreted as successive stages in a rational approach to the nature of reality. Though the early philosophers are not treated in isolation the debatable Orphic influence is not overstressed. The author thinks, however, that ‘it marks a new and influential religious conception of the soul’s nature’. He discusses the influence of philosophical divinity in the Milesians, in Heraclitus, Parmenides and Empedocles, and shows Xenophanes as appealing for a new and purer religion. The early philosophers are seen as removed from and unsatisfied by the conceptions of popular contemporary religion, and as influencing, to an extent not usually realized, the religious development of their age. (182)

Platonic


Plato and his Dialogues is an example of the work which gained for G. Lowes Dickinson (1862–1912) the reputation of being one of the greatest humanists of his time. In this book, by means of extensive extracts from the works of Plato and other Greek writers, the author, with his own running commentaries, explanations and summaries, has not only built up a picture of the life and times of Plato and his master Socrates but has shown Plato’s pre-eminent position among the world’s thinkers and established that ‘to read Plato is to discuss our own problems’. He discusses the suitability of the dialogue form to Plato’s purpose and treats in detail The Republic and The Laws. Thought is clarified on some subjects in Plato’s teaching that have long been difficulties to the general reader: ‘the philosopher-king’, ‘platonic love’, ‘the quarrel between philosophy and poetry’, for example. The English translations from the Greek are from the work of well-known classical scholars, and provide in themselves a valuable anthology. (184.1)

Medieval


This beautiful edition of the works of St. Anselm of Canterbury is the first complete edition to appear since Gerberon’s edition of 1675. The new work is in the great

125
tradition of Benedictine patristic scholarship, is based on all the manuscripts and contains an excellent *apparatus criticus*. No effort has been spared to make this a definitive edition. The printing and typography are excellent, and there are a number of photographs of the most important manuscripts used. Of the three volumes so far published, the first includes the Monologion and Proslogion, with some minor works, while the second contains the *Cæl Deus Homo*, with some shorter treatises. Three more volumes are to complete the edition. Volumes 4 and 5 will contain Anselm’s letters as Archbishop, the final volume being devoted to prolegomena, indices, etc.

MODERN PHILOSOPHERS


Dr. Joad, who is Head of the Department of Philosophy at Birkbeck College, University of London, begins his book by stating the many questions that have long been asked about the nature and purpose of the universe and man’s status and equipment as a living organism in it. He surveys generally the attitude of the sciences to these problems and the effects of the implications of the sciences on contemporary thought. Then, extending his ground, he deals in fuller detail with the current views of physics, biology and psychology, and considers how far their conclusions provide answers to his questions. To bring the book up to date since it was first published in 1932, new material has been added to the chapter on the world of modern physics; to the section dealing with Pavlov and Behaviourism; to the survey, with suggested explanations, of abnormal psychical phenomena; and to the last chapter, which traces the effects that psychology and the quantum theory in physics have had on modern literature.

British


William Godwin (1756–1836), the English philosopher and novelist, made his name as a philosophical representative of English radicalism by the publication of his *Enquiry Concerning Political Justice* in 1793. The text in the first two volumes of this edition is that of Godwin’s final revised edition of 1798. In the third volume Professor F. E. L. Priestley, Assistant Professor of English at University College, University of Toronto, has contributed variant readings of the first and second editions, a critical introduction, and also notes on the text.

**DECADENCE: A PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY.** C. E. M. Joad. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. L.Post 8. 430 pages. Index.

The author, who is Head of the Department of Philosophy at Birkbeck College, University of London, uses the consideration of the term decadence as a guiding theme in this book, which illustrates a traditional philosophy, its function and purpose, and, inquiring into the principles that have operated in past communities, applies the results of the inquiry to present problems. After the many meanings of decadence have been discussed and some characteristics of the so-called decadent and non-decadent ages surveyed, Dr. Joad defines decadence as the effect on human activities
of the view that experience is valuable for its own sake irrespective of its quality or kind. Throughout the book the author calls this 'dropping the object', since it denies the existence of an objective goal for experience, or an objective standard to judge value. He argues philosophically to establish the objectivity of moral standards and aesthetic standards, and interprets education, art, religion, psychology and social ethics on the principles he has set out. In Part II of the book some of the phenomena of our own time are assessed in the light of the author's definition of decadence, and then some possibilities for the future are put forward, which, Dr. Joard insists, are very liable to suffer the fate which history records for such speculations. This book should be very acceptable to the general reader for Dr. Joard has maintained the rôle of 'Everyman's Philosopher', which has made him so well known, and has restated in modern terms what was believed in the past by those who have known something of philosophy and theology.

(192.9)

**German**

**Nietzsche: An Approach.** Janko Lavrin. Methuen, 7s. 6d. SC8. 154 pages.

Portrait frontispiece. Index.

Professor Lavrin maintains that the safest approach to Nietzsche (1844-1900) the philosopher is through Nietzsche the man. He explains Nietzsche as a chronic invalid, temperamentally shy and isolated from his fellows, mobilizing all his will power to overcome his disabilities. He thus felt he was benefiting by his illness, and, identifying his illness, and its benefits, with the ailments of Europe of his time, prescribed his own desperate remedies for Europe's decaying culture. In the light of this thesis, the author deals with Nietzsche's attitude to religion and politics and his conception of the Superman. He contends that such an approach will obviate further unfortunate results of misapplying Nietzsche's teaching. He gives an illuminating comparison between Nietzsche and Dostoevsky. In conclusion Professor Lavrin thinks Nietzsche's answers are not applicable to all the basic problems of our age, but that a proper approach to him can help in an understanding of 'the inner crisis of contemporary men' as well as of the present age.

(193.9)


This book, a consideration of Nietzsche's changing doctrines in relation to his character and temperament, falls naturally into definite parts. The first shows that the greatest formative influences on Nietzsche up to the age of twenty-eight were his acceptance of Schopenhauer's philosophy, his study of Greek culture and his friendship with Wagner, and it reviews Nietzsche's Birth of Tragedy (1872) as revealing not only all the elements in his creed at that time but a fundamental force in his philosophy that endured throughout his life. The next section deals with Nietzsche's transitional period, about 1876-80. His changing views are shown as revealed in his work, and in the assessment of the entangled causes of the change, the importance of Nietzsche's recurring ill-health is emphasized. Nietzsche's best-known works, Zarathustra and The Will to Power, are next considered and their theories and implications interpreted. Then follow two general surveys: the first, of Nietzsche's philosophy throughout his works, e.g. his attitude to Christianity, beauty and art, and the problem of good and evil; and the second, of Nietzsche's revelation of himself, particularly in his remarkable autobiography, Ecce Homo. The clear psychological explanations, the surveys of classical thought and the copious and illuminating quotations from
Nietzsche's works are not the least valuable parts of an interesting and scholarly book. The author is Professor of Psychology in the University of Cape Town, and his two collaborators are, respectively, Lecturer in German and Senior Lecturer in Psychology in the same university.

(1939)

**RELIGION**

**Mysticism**

**CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM. W. R. Inge. Methuen, 8s.6d. 7th edition. C8. 401 pages. Index.**

A reprint of the seventh edition (1933) of this perceptive and scholarly study, which deals with the general characteristics of mysticism; the mystical element in the Bible; Christian Platonism and speculative mysticism, both Oriental and Occidental; practical and devotional mysticism, nature mysticism and symbolism. Dr. Inge, who was Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, from 1911–34, is a distinguished theologian, an authority on mysticism and well known as a pungent writer on many other subjects.

(201)

**MYSTICISM IN RELIGION. W. R. Inge. Hutchinson, 12s.6d. D8. 168 pages. (Hutchinson's University Library: Senior Series)**

Dr. Inge, the former Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, here returns to his beloved field of theological study, the great mystical traditions in theology. In this volume he has put together what has been called 'a sort of summary and swansong of his literary effort' and here are his lucid style, his deep wisdom and provocative idiosyncrasies, and his final judgments on the authority of spiritual experience, and the mystical disciplines. The work includes special treatment of problems of personality, the relation of time to eternity and the symbolic character of knowledge.

(201)

**Student Christian Movement**


Miss Rouse has been in intimate contact with the Federation since it was founded in 1895, and she became the first woman secretary. She traces the beginnings of Student Christian Movements in different countries and their uniting to form the World Student Christian Federation at a conference held in Sweden in 1895. She describes the gradual spreading of the movement into other countries including Russia, and the part played by the Federation during and after the First World War. Miss Rouse attributes the uniting of peoples of different nationalities and religious sects to the first guiding principle of the Federation—recognition of the supremacy of Jesus Christ.

(206)

**BIBLE**

**New Testament**

**THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Wilfred L. Knox. Cambridge University Press, 8s.6d. C8. 130 pages.**

Dr. Wilfred Knox, Fellow and Dean of Pembroke College, Cambridge University, and one of the leading New Testament theologians of our time, has here published a
series of lectures given at the Oxford School of Biblical Study in the vacation term of 1946. The lectures are not so much a commentary as a critical introduction to the author and sources of the Book of Acts. The work closes with a valuable chapter on the Theology of Acts.

(PAUL AND RABBINIC JUDAISM. Some Rabbinic Elements in Pauline Theology. W. D. Davies. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 27s. R8. 386 pages. This learned work is of the nature of a thesis, and seeks to demonstrate the extent to which St. Paul can be shown to have stood within the Rabbinc tradition of first-century Judaism; a series of detailed studies suggest that Pauline Christianity is not the antithesis of Rabbinic Judaism, but its genuine fulfilment in the Christian dispensation.

(TO THE HEBREWS. Bede Frost. Mowbray, 6s.6d. C8. 136 pages. The purpose of this book is to provide a dogmatic and devotional commentary upon the Epistle. Fr. Bede Frost brings to this work his well-known qualities of clarity and skill, elucidating the three elements, dogmatic and practical, in the Epistle, its teaching about the Person of Christ, concerning the mission of Christ, and the practical outcome of the teaching for the Christian life.

(THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PETER. F. W. Beare (Editor). Blackwell (Oxford), 15s. D8. 191 pages. This commentary, by the Professor in Church History in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, Canada, contains the Greek text, with introduction, translation and notes. It is the third major edition of this epistle in the last few years, but differs from the commentaries of Dr. Wand and Dr. Selwyn by opposing the traditional authorship of the epistle with arguments and learning which must be reckoned with. The commentary has an exceptionally valuable critical apparatus and many other excellencies.

(DOCTRINAL

(CAN TWO WALK TOGETHER? Ian Henderson. Nisbet, 10s. 1C8. 183 pages. The Rev. I. Henderson is a minister in the Church of Scotland who studied at Edinburgh, Zürich and Basle and acted as translator and interpreter during Karl Barth's Gifford Lectures in 1937. This work is a discussion of the relations between dogma and morality in the modern world, of the part played by the acceptance of Natural Law among the Anglo-Saxon nations, and of some of the possible consequences of the different ways of thinking in other countries, notably in modern Germany. The argument is wise and profound and provocative, amply furnished with illustrations from contemporary issues. Scattered among its pages are probably the shrewdest comments on the theologies of Barth and Brunner which have appeared in English.

(THE CHRISTIAN UNDERSTANDING OF HISTORY. E. C. Rust. Lutterworth Press, 17s.6d. D8. 306 pages. Indexes. (Lutterworth Library) Mr. Rust, who is a theological tutor in the Baptist college at Rawdon, Leeds, has produced in this volume a study of the relation of the Christian interpretation of history as a Plan of Salvation ('Heilsgeschichte') to the problem of the interpretation of world
history. The first six chapters deal with 'basic principles' of the interpretation of history; the second part is a full examination of the Biblical evidence; the third part 'Salvation History and World History' deals with the problems of stating and restating the truths of Christian eschatology. The very full indexes include an index of scriptural citations.

This volume consists of a series of essays by various Anglican writers of the 'Evangelical school' and contains appreciations of the modern dilemma in the light of an evangelical faith which can stress the importance of churchmanship and of theology. There are two essays of outstanding interest by Bishop Stephen Neill: 'The Everlasting Gospel' and 'The Worship of God'.

God

These lectures on Godmanhood by the Russian Christian philosopher were given in 1878 and the author, though his thought developed considerably thereafter, is said in this work to have given one of his most profound contributions to Christian thought along characteristically Russian Orthodox lines. The first 66 pages of the book contain a sketch of the life of Solovyev and an exposition of his thought and doctrines, which are of great value towards an understanding of one of the greater though lesser-known thinkers of the time.

Incarnation

Dr. Baillie, who is Professor of Systematic Theology in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, has made an outstanding contribution to modern Christological thinking in this volume. It is an examination of the theological implications of the fact of the Incarnation in the light of the classical pronouncements of the first centuries, and of modern attempts to grapple with the problem. The first parts of the book 'Christology at the Cross Roads' and 'Why the Jesus of History' are refreshing and discriminating in their criticism of recent tendencies in Biblical theology. The latter part of the book is occupied with a full discussion of recent expositions of the Trinity and of the meaning of the Atonement.

Dr. Duncan, Professor of Biblical Criticism since 1919 and Principal since 1940 of St. Mary's College in the University of St. Andrews, has made a profound study of the New Testament. His book should interest both the theological student and the general reader. He relates the teaching of Jesus to Judaism generally, and maintains that Jesus did not primarily regard himself as the Messiah, although it was this aspect of his life and work on which the first disciples laid greatest emphasis. Dr. Duncan contends that, with Jesus, it was rather his awareness of his being 'Son of Man' and 'Son of God' that made him feel an authority which would justify his accepting this Messianic

130
mission which his disciples took for granted. The growth of the early Church, the subject of the third part of the book, is presented in the light of the author's new conclusions and independent interpretation.

(232)

**Life of Christ**

**The Life of Jesus. C. J. Cadoux. Penguin Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 224 pages.**

1 map. Paper bound. (Pelican Books)

The author, a distinguished theologian, had just completed this book before his death towards the end of 1947. Within the limits imposed by recent scholarship, Dr. Cadoux here attempts to make a fresh survey of the facts about the life and work of Jesus and to interpret—without any flights of fancy—the significance of his mission. (232.9)

**Whom They Pierced.** The Bishop of London's Lent Book for 1948.

Mervyn Stockwood. Longmans, Green. 3s.6d. 1C8. 92 pages.

The Rev. Mervyn Stockwood, one of the younger Anglican clergy most concerned with the social implications of the Christian Gospel, writes on the message of the Crucifixion in this latest volume in the well-known series of the Bishop of London's Lent Book. It is well up to the standard of others in the series and has been judged admirably suited to devout meditation and instruction. (232.963)

**And the Third Day . . . . A Record of Hope and Fulfilment.** Sir Herbert Grierson (Editor). Sampson Low, 1s8. 1C8. 296 pages. Illustrated.

Sir Herbert Grierson, formerly Rector of Aberdeen University, has selected a number of literary passages from various sources, their main theme being the Passion and the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, and the anticipation of some assurance of immortality. The passages have been selected from the Bible, from Greek authors, and from the poetical works of Dante, Milton, Keats and Francis Thompson. The illustrations have been chosen by Mr. John Rothenstein, Director and Keeper of the Tate Gallery, London, from the works of the great masters of religious painting. (232.97)

**Sin**

**Our Trespasses.** M. Jarrett-Kerr. Student Christian Movement Press, 6s.

C8. 128 pages.

This volume is intended to help ordinary intelligent people to find out what is involved in a sense of sin. The author, a member of the Anglican 'Community of the Resurrection', is able to bring to his study not only a knowledge of Christian theology but a deep acquaintance with modern literature. The five chapters deal with various aspects of penitence, evasion, approach, response, method and exchange of penitence. (233.2)

**Faith**

**Between Heaven and Earth.** Franz Werfel. Translated by Maxim Newmark. Hutchinson, 10s.6d. C8. 176 pages. (Hutchinson International Authors).

Franz Werfel, the celebrated Austrian novelist and playwright, died in 1945. His later work increasingly asserted the need of Christian faith and the present volume develops the case for the verities of religious experience. The first half of the book consists of three essays composed during the 1930s; the remainder, a series of notes and thoughts entitled 'Theologoumena', was written in the United States during the recent war.
The book is a plea for a spiritual comprehension of things, the third essay giving the principal reasons—psychological, moral and aesthetic—why 'faith in God appears necessary and unavoidable'. (234.2)

**Immortality**


This latest work by the Dean of Durham has been hailed as his most important writing and as having an importance out of all proportion to its size. The main argument is an analysis of the conception of Eternal Life in the New Testament, but the whole profound argument is illuminated at every stage by apt allusion and illustration. (237)

**Apologetics**

**Christian Apologetics.** Alan Richardson. *Student Christian Movement Press*, 10s. 6d. D8. 256 pages.

The Canon of Durham has established a deserved reputation for exceptional gifts of lucid exposition and interpretation. He has already done much to make the findings of detailed New Testament research available to a reading public, and in this valuable book he examines the bases of the Christian faith in the light of contemporary questions raised by modern science and philosophy, history and sociology in a book which all preachers and teachers will be glad to have. (239)

**DEVOTIONAL**

**Meditation**


A revised and enlarged edition in one volume of an anthology compiled by Gerald Bullett, the well-known novelist and critic, which was originally published in two volumes in 1932 and 1934. This edition has eighteen additional pieces including a hitherto unpublished poem. Mr. Bullett describes the work as 'an anthology of the religious spirit, a collection of utterances testifying to the 'divinity' in man, the inwardsness of authority, the redemptive power of that love (within us, not elsewhere) "whose service is perfect freedom"'. Passages are given from the writings of Rabelais, William Blake, Dostoevsky, Nietzsche, Marcus Aurelius, Confucius, Spinoza, Milton, William Penn, Whitman, Miguel de Unamuno, John Donne, St. Paul and many others. (242)

**Moments of Meditation.** James Hair. *Pickering & Inglis*, 5s. C8. 112 pages.

This little volume, attractively produced, consists of thirty-six meditations, each based on a scripture text, and relating the Christian life of devotion and experience to life in the everyday world. (242)

**Religious Art**


This book is concerned with the interior arrangement of churches in relation to changes of forms of worship from the Reformation to the present day. Canon
Addleshaw, who is Canon of York Minster and well known as a writer on church history, writes jointly with Mr. Etchells, a practising architect whose name is also associated with translations of French architectural works. This analytical survey is well illustrated and indexed, and contains a useful bibliography.

**Personal Religion**


An English translation of a devotional work by the famous French ambassador poet. Each chapter is a meditation on a picture, a reproduction of which is included. The book begins with an illustration from Jules Verne's *Mysterious Island* and proceeds to Rembrandt's 'Philosopher'. There are five appendices which underline various points in the book. The purpose of this unusual and intriguing work is well indicated in the title.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH**

*The Church and The Atom: A Study of the Moral and Theological Aspects of Peace and War.* Press and Publications Board of the Church Assembly, 4s. 5D8. 130 pages. 3 appendices.

This report of a Commission appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York at the request of the Church Assembly, to consider the report of the British Council of Churches' Commission entitled *The Era of Atomic Power*, attempts to present in outline the fundamental philosophy and theology of Christianity on war and peace in the light of recent developments in 'total' war and of the threatened destruction of civilization. The distinguished Anglican team which formed the Commission has produced a learned and thought-provoking work of great value for discussion among Christians. A Minority Note on Morality in Warfare is included, and there are three appendices dealing with more technical matters than those contained in the main report.


Mr. Reckitt, who is one of the leaders of the school of Anglican sociologists, has done useful service in this clear delineation of the pedigree of this intelligent and forceful concern for social righteousness. Beginning with F. D. Maurice and the initiative of the 'Christian Socialists' after the failure of Chartism, he deals in turn with Kingsley, Scott Holland and Headlam, leading up to a discussion of the great work of William Temple.


Dr. T. E. Jessop, who is Ferens Professor of Philosophy and Psychology in the University College of Hull, is a well-known English Methodist layman whose writings have come to be highly valued in all English churches. During the war he was concerned with many important educational experiments in connection with the armed forces—notably the 'Padre's Hour' of informal discussion—and the chapters of this book embody the result of his reflection on these activities in relation to the great problems of modern evangelism.
The Rev. Cecil Northcott, who is Literary Superintendent and Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society, gives in this book a concise account of the relation between religion and the State from earliest times to the present day in all parts of the world. In his final chapter, 'Plan for Liberty', he stresses that the freedom gained for religion must be safeguarded and that the rights gained, as set out in Article 13 of the draft of An International Bill of Human Rights issued in 1947 by the British Government as a White Paper, should be recognized by all International Organizations and have their place in Charters being framed at the present time. (261.7)

Ecclesiastical Polity
CANONIZATION AND AUTHORITY IN THE WESTERN CHURCH.
The Rev. E. W. Kemp, Chaplain and Lecturer in Theology of Exeter College, Oxford, gives a comprehensive account of the successive stages of development of ecclesiastical authority in the Western Church as illustrated by the control of canonization. His account of the cult of the saints of the early Church, when canonization was the spontaneous act of the local Christian community and it became necessary for local bishops or councils of bishops to intervene to prevent the veneration of unworthy or unorthodox persons, shows the position and functions of the diocesan bishop, his synod and provincial and general councils. The early history of papal canonization and the establishment of papal control give rise to a final discussion of the growth of ideas of infallibility in connection with papal canonizations. Adequate footnotes are provided throughout the book. (262)

THE CHURCH'S MINISTRY. T. W. Manson. Hodder & Stoughton, 6s. C8. 120 pages. Index.
Professor Manson is one of the world's most famous New Testament scholars and this work has an importance out of proportion to its size. It represents the first learned response from the Free Church side to the recent volume The Apostolic Ministry (Hodder & Stoughton) in which a number of distinguished High Anglican scholars discoursed upon the origins of the Christian Ministry and the development of the historic episcopate. This book consists of four lectures: The Church; The Apostolate; The Settled Ministry; Non Episcopal Ministries; followed by an epilogue summarizing the argument. (262.1)

This book is an expansion of the Baird Lecture of 1935. Dr. Thomson has traced the growth of the parish system from its inception early in the Christian era to its final establishment throughout Christendom and has established the organic unity of parish and parish church. He records the manifold activities of the parochial system and shows the benefit it has rendered to education and to the care of the sick and needy, and he surveys the place and influence in history of the parish church and the service it has rendered to the spiritual life of the people. This is the first attempt to explore the
Public Worship

Cambridge University Press, 10s. 6d. sC8. 240 pages. Index.
Since the first edition of this book, by the Canon and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, was published in 1913 there has been a considerable advance in liturgical studies. The first, and most extensively revised chapter analyses the principal theories concerning the Last Supper, and is followed by full discussions on the liturgies of the various historic Christian centres including East Syria, North Italy and Rome. The penultimate chapter gives a review of the evidence discussed in the earlier chapters, and indicates the main lines along which the liturgy developed in the early days of the Christian Church. The last chapter describes the early conceptions of the Eucharist as illustrated by the liturgies.

This important study is a thesis by a Congregational minister who is now Professor of Divinity at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, South Africa. It is the first modern full-length study of Puritan worship and begins with a lucid exposition of the principles underlying Luther’s and Calvin’s conceptions of worship, and the differing traditions of Anglicans and Puritans in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. There follow documented chapters on the differing traditions within the Puritan movement, the question of extempore as against liturgical prayer, Preaching, Sacraments and Ordinations.

Chosen from the weekly broadcasts in the B.B.C. (Home Service) Children’s Hour, these sixty ‘prayers’ consist of short addresses, in the nature of simple Meditations, followed by very brief prayers. They do not explicitly point morals, they attempt to illuminate some of the great central truths of Christianity and to encourage assensitive, inquiring attitude towards them, and to foster in children’s minds a simple awareness of God and of the claims of religion. They are remarkable for their devout skill in doing so. The author is a Church of England clergyman. Foreword by Derek McCulloch (‘Uncle Mac’), Director of the Children’s Hour.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The author has been for some time a Canon of Chichester Cathedral and was formerly a teacher of Church history in a theological college. His account of the history of the Church from its beginnings to the present day contains a great deal of information and makes excellent reading, besides containing many quotations from original authorities and from standard works. This new edition of a work first printed in 1929 has been
thoroughly revised; some sections have been rewritten, while there is a new section on the movement towards Christian reunion. It is one of the most useful one-volume accounts available in the English language of the history of the Church. (270)

THEOLOGY OF CRISIS. Ulrich Simon. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 15s. D8. 244 pages.
The author is the Lecturer in Old Testament Exegesis and Hebrew in King's College, University of London, and one who combines knowledge of contemporary English and Continental theological scholarship. He interprets Christian history in terms of recurrent crises in history, philosophy and Biblical and dogmatic theology. (270)

These spirited and attractively presented lectures were given by the Bishop of London, Dr. J. C. Wand, some months ago and are wisely kept in the informal style in which they were delivered. They begin with some lively comments on the Early Church and end with a lucid chapter on the Anglican synthesis. They should prove stimulating to the student and teacher and invaluable to the intelligent layman anxious to know how to approach Church history. (270.04)

Religious Orders

In 1940 Dom David Knowles, Professor of Medieval History in Cambridge University and an authority on monasticism, published his outstanding work on The Monastic Order in England, and the present book forms the first part of a continuation which will cover the history of the religious orders down to the dissolution of the monasteries. Part I deals with the monks and friars in all their activities from 1216 to about 1340, and is complete in itself. It is divided into three parts, the first of which describes the organization of the Benedictines and of the Augustinian Chapters; the monastic rural economy; and the system of visitation, especially by the bishops. Part II, the largest section of the book, deals with the Friars. Part III gives a more general survey covering the cathedral monasteries, the monastic boroughs, the position and powers of the Abbot, the daily life of the monastery, and the place held by members of religious orders in literature, art and music. A brief topographical survey of monastic England completes the volume. (271)

Religious History: Britain

A new edition of a scholarly history of religion in England during the Victorian era, by the Canon Emeritus of Truro, which was first published in 1936. It gives a comprehensive survey of Christianity without regard to any particular denomination, and traces the actions and reactions of the great political, economic, social and intellectual forces which dominated this vital period of English history. Included also is a brief account of the pre-Victorian era, and a survey of the Oxford Movement, the Roman Catholic Church, and the great religious revivals of the second half of the nineteenth century. (274.2)
A series of historical and theological essays by the Tutor in Church History at the Methodist College, Richmond, Surrey, concerning the growth of English protestantism in the reign of Henry VIII. There are essays on 'Henry VIII and the German Protestants' and 'Justification by Faith in the English Reformers', which seek to bring new information to bear on present theological discussions between Protestants and Catholics. 

(274.2)

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND SECTS

The Bishop of Chichester's volume, appearing in the year of the great Lambeth conference of Bishops of the Anglican communion, and shortly before the conference at Amsterdam of all the Protestant Churches, is written by one who has given deep service to the cause of ecumenical Christianity. In this volume there is a statement of that 'middle' Anglican position which has claimed to be both Catholic and Protestant. The book consists of the Olaus Petri lectures which the bishop delivered at Uppsala University, Sweden, in 1946. It deals with the relations of Anglicanism with Rome, with foreign Protestant Churches, with the Orthodox Churches, with Nonconformists at home, and ends with a discussion of the prospects for the future. 

(280)

DOCUMENTS ON CHRISTIAN UNITY. 3rd Series, 1930–1948. G. K. A. Bell (Editor). Oxford University Press, 12s. 6d. C8. 312 pages.
This volume is the third in a series of important collections of documents of contemporary church history, and will long be studied as an authoritative collection. It covers the Lambeth conference of 1930, the South India scheme of Church Union, and the ecumenical movement in the 'Faith and Order' and 'Life and Work' movements which have resulted in the World Council of Churches and the Amsterdam Conference of August 1948. 

(280)

Roman Catholic Church

This year the Catholic Directory is issued in a new and larger format designed to reduce the number of pages and to render the information more easily accessible. It has also been reset in a new modern type-face, giving greater clarity and quicker reference. The Directory, unaltered in the order of its contents, which have been brought up to date, gives full information on Catholic organizations and institutions in Great Britain. It includes lists of the churches, chapels, clergy, etc., of the various dioceses arranged alphabetically under diocese; cardinals, archbishops and bishops of Great Britain, Eire, the Dominions and U.S.A.; priests, secular and regular, of Great Britain, arranged alphabetically; and general information on the Catholic Hierarchy, the principal religious orders in Great Britain, and Catholic population statistics of the British Empire. A comprehensive index covers counties showing dioceses, boys' and girls' schools, associations, societies, convents and institutions. 

(282.42)
Anglican Church


This year-book contains current information concerning all branches and activities of the Church of England. Being an official publication of the Church, its information is authoritative and exhaustive. Arranged in the same manner as previous year-books, it includes officials of the various dioceses and the Church Assembly; a Who’s Who in the Church Assembly, reports of the Convocations of Canterbury and York; legal information and Boards of Finance, and a list of Organizations of the Church. There is also information on the Theological Faculties and Colleges of the English Universities, and the Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry. (283.42)


This valuable little book, by the Bishop of Derby and the Rector of St. Margaret’s Church, Westminster, consists of lectures given by the authors at the Archbishop of York’s Clergy Summer School. They are witty and learned and scholarly, and both student and general reader alike will find them a brilliant exposition of the special contribution of the Anglican Church to the churches of the world. (283.42)


Mr. A. G. Matthews, a Free Church historian, made a notable contribution to the history of the seventeenth century by his edition of Calamy Revised, the volume which records the sufferings of the first English Nonconformists. He has now done the same valuable service with the Anglican reply to Calamy, John Walker’s Sufferings of the Clergy. The volume embodies a wealth of detailed research and lively information and will take its place among the indispensable historical tools for the study of Church and State in seventeenth-century England. (283.42)


The latest issue of this famous statistical book of reference for facts relating to the Church of England and its clergy; with supplement and a full index of facts relating to the parishes and benefices of England, Wales and Ireland, and to the charges, missions, etc. of Scotland, the Dominions and Colonies, and of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. The fourteen-page preface gives a general review of the main events of 1947 as they affect the Church. This issue gives for the first time the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. (283.58)
Congregational


The year book of the Congregational Union of England and Wales contains the Proceedings of the 115th annual Assembly, lists of accredited ministers serving at home and abroad, and biographical information on ministers who died during 1947. Official notices of Councils, Committees, Boards, Officers and meetings are given together with details of the Constitution, By-laws, Regulations, Colleges and Examinations of the Union.

Baptist


A history of the Baptist Church in England from its beginnings to the present time. Dr. Underwood sketches the course of the Reformation in England as the background to his account of John Smyth, the first English Baptist, and the record which follows includes accounts of the establishment at Spitalfields in London of the first Baptist church in England, the tribulations endured in the seventeenth century until the Toleration Act of 1689, the launching of the Baptist Missionary Society in the eighteenth; the founding of colleges for the training of ministers in the nineteenth, and the amalgamation of the main Baptist groups in 1891. The author gives an illuminating account of the three great Baptist names of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—C. H. Spurgeon, John Clifford and Alexander Maclaren—of what they stood for and the work they did. His book should help both Baptists and others to understand and value aright the Baptists' contribution to the religious life of England. The foreword is by the late Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, leader of the Baptist World Alliance.

Methodist

THE EARLY METHODIST PEOPLE. Leslie F. Church. Epworth Press, 12s.6d.


In this Fernley-Hartley Lecture, Dr. Church, the Connexional Editor of the Methodist Church in Great Britain, has made much use of the rich field of biographical and autobiographical material of the Methodist wing of the Evangelical Revival. The work begins by comparing Wesley's ideal with the reality and goes on to discuss the first Methodists, their chapels and their disciplines, ending with an illuminating chapter on their family life.

NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS

Comparative Religion


The evolution of morality and the principles and practices of the religions of the world are shown in this book. It begins with a study of the primitive ethics of man, and continues with the religions of ancient Egypt and Babylonia, Greece and Rome, the
Indian religions of the Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs and Parsees, the religions of the Far East, Confucianism, Taoism and Japanese Shinto, and later, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The author shows the relations of the various religions to the conditions of their times and their countries.


This survey describes the survival and continuous development, throughout the subsequent history of Western Man, of religious beliefs and practices which already existed in the earliest known organized communities. The author is concerned mainly with European thought, and in her attempt to interpret early religious concepts and to show how far they survived to become, eventually, part of the intellectual life of Europe 'she has amassed a great deal of information that will prove of value even to those who cannot share her belief in the influence of the Great Earth Mother on the early development of religious life'.

Mystic


William Law (1686-1761), author of the English religious classic A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life—a book which profoundly influenced the Wesleys and Dr. Johnson—has come to be regarded as the spiritual founder of the Methodist and Evangelical movements in England. In later life he became a mystic, though mystical writing had long attracted him. Law was strongly influenced by Jacob Boehme, the German mystic, of whom he was the classic exponent, his later works being largely expositions of his mysticism. Few men have more ably shown the beauty of holiness. The principal addition to this new edition of selections from his mystical writings is an inquiry into his allegation that Isaac Newton derived from Boehme his doctrine of the attractive force of gravity and other principles of physics—an allegation which is rejected by the editor.

GREEK RELIGION


The writings of Professor Nilsson, the eminent Swedish archaeologist and Emeritus Professor of Classical Archaeology in Lund University, on the subject of Greek religion are well known to all scholars. The results of his study are given in broad outline in the present volume. A clear introduction on the national religion of Greece in archaic and classical times, including a description of the Athenian Acropolis, is followed by three main chapters on Religion in the Archaic Period, Dissolution and Rebuilding. The first chapter and part of the second give a description of religious feeling in Greece, and the remainder of the book continues the account down to Constantine's recognition of Christianity. Professor Nilsson deals with all the main
phenomena of the History of Greek religion, such as Pythagorean legalism, the Delphic oracle, the criticism of scientists and sophists, theocracy, the concept of power, astrology, Gnosticism, Neoplatonism, Occultism and the Mystery religions. (292)

Hinduism

The Song of God: Bhagavad-gita. Swami Prabhavananda and Christopher Isherwood. Introduction by Aldous Huxley. Phoenix House, 6s. 4 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches. 185 pages.

A new translation from the Sanskrit of one of the masterpieces of world literature, written twenty-five centuries ago, which is also the most influential of Hindu religious books, a blending of pantheism, polytheism, monotheism and theism. This translation is for the general reader. From the philosophical standpoint it is masterly and faithful, and by a skilful alternation between prose and verse it conveys also a good deal of the literary quality of its great original. The book is very attractively produced. (294-5)

Judaism


Mr. Chesterton shared a camp with a Jewish officer in the jungle, preparing for the attack on Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia. They discussed the Jewish question fully, and on return to civil life Mr. Chesterton decided to put the two sides into print in collaboration with Mr. Leftwich. The book is a series of essays, written in the form of letters between them, in which all sides of the question, racial, social, political and religious, are discussed. Mr. Leftwich stresses basic principles as they relate to the questions and endeavours to defend those principles in an unbiased way. (296)


This new edition of the Yearbook founded in 1896 follows the previous issues with very slight variations. The scope of the information given is the same as before, items being contributed by authorities in all parts of the world. The contents include the chief Jewish festivals, the Calendar and details of the Jewish Community in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Full details are given of the Anglo-Jewish Institutions, with a separate account of Jewish affairs in London, and in the provinces. Jewish organization in the Dominions, colonies and foreign countries is included, and there is a separate article on societies and institutions in Palestine. The volume includes a Who's Who of over 130 pages. (296)


Although it has been said of mysticism generally that, in its expression, the reason lies dormant, Jewish mysticism is essentially an attempt to harmonize universal reason with the Scriptures. It is the growth of this particular facet of mysticism that the author, in this present work, successfully attempts to trace from the Biblical period through the Cabbalah period down to the present-day Chassidism, which, out of the mystical teaching, developed a new style of religious feeling and conduct. Mr. Maurice Simon, a well-known scholar and translator of the Midrash and Zohar, has given to
the translation a character which should make an appeal to layman and scholar alike. The value of the book is enhanced by an impressively long bibliography and an anthology of quotations from sources covering all ages and phases of Jewish mysticism. This scholarly work should appeal to anyone interested in the profound manifestations of the human spirit.


The Rev. N. Snaith is Tutor in Old Testament and Hebrew at Headingley College, Leeds, and author of a number of studies in Old Testament theology and Hebrew textual studies. This work is a full discussion of the hypothesis that there was an


Professor Pedersen has made a profound study of the history, archaeology and language of the Jews, and when the first volume of this work, containing Parts I and II, appeared in Danish in 1920 and in English in 1926 it was recognized as an outstanding work of scholarship. The English edition of the present volume, which is mainly concerned with religious topics, takes note of some important discoveries which were made too late for inclusion in the Danish edition. The general theme is that of holiness. Part III, ‘Holiness and its Upholders’, contains chapters on war, chieftains and kings, prophets, priests, sanctuaries and holy objects, and the distinction between the sacred and the profane. Part IV, ‘The Renewal and the Source of Holiness’, deals with cult practices, particularly the sacrificial system and the recurrent festivals, and with the relations between God and man, Yahweh and Israel. Adequate documentation is provided by the notes, and there are four additional notes on special topics.


This work was first published in 1936. The present edition has been very fully illustrated, revised, and brought up to date with a new chapter epitomizing the tragic history of the past ten years. Dr. Roth’s aim is to show the ordinary Jew as he was. By dividing his work into five books the author has given clarity to the divisions of his field. First comes ‘Israel: 1900-586 b.c.’, a rapid survey of the Old Testament period. Then comes ‘The Jews: 586 b.c. to a.d. 425’, with an explanation of the rabbinic religion. ‘Diaspora: 425-1492’ follows, the history of the Jews in medieval Europe and in Islam. ‘Twilight: 1492-1815’ describes the ghetto period, while the closing section traces the story of emancipation, the new anti-Semitism and the European catastrophe. Dr. Roth has achieved a social history of four thousand years, influenced by several civilizations, within one volume by an extraordinary power of selection and ability to seize upon the continuity in each phase. The fine illustrations depict many aspects of Jewish life and many examples of Jewish art. The new bibliography notes a small selection of the more readable works which can be recommended to the general reader and which are available in English. This work has already been translated into French and Hebrew.
enthronement festival in Old Testament times at which Jehovah was acclaimed as King, and Mr. Snaith’s case against such a ceremony will be regarded as a valuable contribution to the subject.

(296)

SOCIAL SCIENCES
SOCIOLoGY


In an attempt to give as comprehensive a picture as possible of what is so far known about man in relation to society, the author traces the history of the growth of civilization and of our knowledge of man’s relationship to his fellows as revealed in the latest discoveries of sociology and social psychology.

(301)


Index.

Professor Röpke, of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, is well known in the international field of economics. In this volume he works out his theory that the future well-being of the world demands the overthrow of state tyranny, the rebuilding of the international order upon a liberal foundation, and the recognition of the political and economic rights of the individual citizen.

(301)


In this book the author considers the part played by heredity and environment in the physical and mental make-up of individuals and the influence of sex and racial differences. He then goes on to discuss the behaviour of groups and the influences by which they are motivated. Dr. Blackburn is Lecturer in Social Psychology at the London School of Economics. His book should prove a valuable guide to the main facts and theories about the social and genetic bases of human nature.

(301.15)


This volume contains the platform speeches and broadcast addresses given by Lord Halifax as Ambassador to the U.S.A. from 1941 to the beginning of 1946. Each speech is preceded by a short note placing the speech in chronological perspective and giving some account of world events at the time of its delivery. The speeches not only form a record of the war years, but are an exposition of the way of life implied by the Conservative school of thought and of the Conservative view of the British Commonwealth. In them is seen Lord Halifax’s constant advocacy of Anglo-American unity, and his views about the reconstruction of world trade. The speeches are not confined to current politics, and include an impressive essay on Abraham Lincoln.

(304)
HOBHOUSE MEMORIAL LECTURES, 1930–1940. Oxford University Press, 10s. 6d. D8. 295 pages.

L. T. Hobhouse was Martin White Professor of Sociology at the London School of Economics and Political Science from 1908 to 1929. After his death his friends founded a Masonic Trust in his memory to provide for an annual prize and lecture in the fields of thought covered by his studies, for the publication of each lecture and of decennial volumes of them. This is the first decennial volume and includes: 'Towards Social Equality', by J. A. Hobson; 'The Absurdity of any Mind-Body Relation', by C. S. Myers; 'The Growth of Common Enjoyment', by J. L. Hammond; 'The Unity or Mankind', by Morris Ginsberg; 'Thought and Real Existence', by G. Dawes Hicks; 'Materialism in Politics', by J. L. Stocks; 'Some Thoughts on the Economics of Public Education', by R. H. Tawney; 'The Downfalls of Civilizations', by Arnold J. Toynbee; 'The Decline of Liberalism', by H. J. Laski. Each lecture provides much food for thought.


William Ralph Inge, formerly Dean of St. Paul's, in the first essay examines the opinions expressed by writers from different countries—Oswald Spengler, Arnold Toynbee, Count Hermann Keyserling, J. Huizinga, G. J. Heering, Peter Drucker, Nicholas Berdyaeff, Gouzaque de Reynolds, F. A. Voigt, Bertrand Russell, Aldous Huxley, Michael Roberts. He points out that all these writers are agreed that what is needed is a revival of spiritual religion—a change of heart. Most of them think that we have reached a turning point in history, but Dean Inge points out that 'the pendulum swings backwards and forwards and every violent action is followed by reaction', uniform progress is not discernible. In the subsequent essays he discusses the evils of war, the decline of freedom, the philosophy of the Wolf State—Germany, the effects of escapism and the population problem. He warns of difficult times during the next fifty years, but ends with the cheerful thought that the 'body politic generates antitoxins as well as toxins'.


An anthology of the work of the great German sociologist in the fields of science and politics, power, religion and social structure. Each section contains either the original essays in their entirety or extensive extracts. The editors have contributed a biographical introduction, notes and an appendix.


The 85th issue of this year book follows the arrangement of previous issues, giving the latest information on government, religious and other official matters of the countries of the world. A section on the organization of the United Nations is followed by sections on the British Commonwealth of Nations (each member individually),
sections on the United States of America (each State and dependency individually), and other sections on remaining countries of the world, arranged alphabetically. At the end of the entry for each country a short list of books of reference is added. (305)

A collection of extracts from Mr. Churchill’s writings and speeches, arranged under the headings of preferences, opinions and ideals, including a chapter of opinions on war and on the British Empire. The introduction is by Colin Coote. (308.1)

Social Surveys
The main object of this volume is to record some aspects of the change of life, habit and thought in Britain and other countries as a result of war and reconstruction. It is divided into six sections containing twenty-two excellently illustrated articles which include ‘The causes of War’, by Harold Nicolson; ‘H. G. Wells: Prophet of Change’, by Peter Quennell; ‘Week-end at Wilton Park’ (an experimental German educational centre in Britain for selected civilians and prisoners of war) by P. Gordon-Walker; ‘How to Tell the People’, a discussion on government public relations between Kingsley Martin, Robert Fraser and Frank Owen; ‘Jinnah: First Gentleman of Islam’, by a student in India; ‘Letter from Iceland’, by Stephen Symonds, and ‘The Painters of Haiti’, by F. D. Klingender. (309.1)

OTHER PEOPLE’S LIVES. Contact Publications, 5s. M4. 96 pages. Illustrated. (Contact Books: International Series)
In this composite volume Dr. Colin Cooke, Philip Toynbee, Giles Romilly and other well-known writers give their ideas on ‘living in classes’, discussing such varied topics as the Durham mining area after nationalization, clothes and class, the American at home, and the future of the middle class as estimated from conditions in five European capitals. Kingsley Martin gives an interesting study of Sidney and Beatrice Webb, and Harold Macmillan writes of the place of government in a free society. Other articles deal with the position of opera in England and with the question of official patronage of art. The volume is well illustrated throughout. (309.1)

This volume deals with current developments in work and thought, Britain’s and Europe’s survival between America and Russia, and examines means for a new prosperity. Some aspect of many countries is considered by a group of contributors each eminently qualified to deal authoritatively with his subject. The European countries are presented in articles dealing with planning in both eastern and western Europe, and Scandinavia’s place between the blocs; by showing the recovery of French railways as a lesson in nationalization; by one contributor talking to Russians, and by another’s notes and sketches of people and buildings in Rome. The articles on Britain are mainly concerned with the future: the future of farming, the Press, the English language, and freedom. The Far East is brought in with a profusely illustrated article on the growth of a new school of art in China. America is viewed in the light of the
forthcoming presidential elections. More general articles on women’s magazines, on patronage in music and on news pictures on the domestic radio, complete, with two interesting news letters, a wide survey of the world’s present thought and activity.

—Britain


A fully illustrated account of some of the achievements of the British people in post-war reconstruction, between 1945 and 1947. It covers social reforms, industry and agriculture and includes short accounts of the working of the Family Allowances Act (1945), the raising of the school leaving age, electricity power stations, the new industries started in the pre-war ‘distressed areas’, television, the coal industry, new towns and the housing problem, civil aviation and jet planes, films and exports.

—China


Two of the chief factors in Chinese village life, the importance of land ownership and the significance of family solidarity, are recognized in this study of the author’s native village in one of China’s oldest agricultural districts—Taitou in Shantung Province—which gives an accurate description of the life of its people. The book forms a companion study to Dr. Hsiao’s *Peasant Life in China* (also published in the same series), and offers to the social scientist not only the basic information required for planning an effective rural programme in China but also an example of a new approach by which the methods of cultural anthropology may be brought to bear on an agricultural community.

**STATISTICS**


Professor Kirk’s volume is the last in a series of four studies undertaken for the League of Nations by the office of Population Research of Princeton University, New Jersey, U.S.A. It surveys the over-all human resources of Europe as recorded in the population censuses and vital statistics of the inter-war period and analyses the demographic evolution of the continent in the light of past developments and future prospects.

—Britain


The author, who is Principal of Morley College for Working Men and Women and Chairman of the Family Endowment Society, first sets out the population trends in England and Wales from 1066 to 1939 with an estimate of the state of the birth-rate
within the next twenty years. Causes of the declining birth-rate are then considered in
detail, with the personal, social, political and economic results of such decline. The
influencing of public opinion, economic assistance for parenthood and the function
of various social services are discussed as means for raising the birth-rate. The qualita-
tive side of the question is then surveyed to solve the problem of encouraging more
births among parents possessing the qualities for making a good and happy life. The
population problems of European countries and of the Dominions are reviewed, and
the general conclusions and recommendations that have emerged from the whole
examination of the population are summarized.

**POPULATION POLICY IN GREAT BRITAIN. P E P (Political and Eco-

This full and scientific report shows Great Britain's population problem in relation to
the populations of the rest of the world and then examines in detail the trends of
Britain's birth-rate, expectation of life and migration. It emphasizes that the quality
of the population is as important as its size, particularly as regards health, intelligence
and social aptitude; and it discusses the contributions to be made by eugenics, marriage
guidance and medicine. The report covers a wide field, and in making practical
suggestions on the means of encouraging parents to have larger families it treats of the
welfare of the working mother, the problem of the family holiday, the use of leisure,
social insurance, taxation, housing, and other topics relevant to the main problem.
The volume contains useful statistical tables.

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**Australia**

**A WHITE AUSTRALIA? Australia's Population Problem. Australian Insti-
tute of Political Science: Australasian Publishing Co. (Sydney, Australia),
7s.6d. C8. 257 pages. Index.**

This symposium consists of five papers read at the twelfth Summer School of the
Australian Institute of Political Science, reprinted with the accompanying discussion,
and an article on *Rethinking the White Australia Policy* by Professor Elkin contributed
to the Institute's journal, the *Australian Quarterly*.

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**General Statistics: Britain**

**ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS. No. 84, 1935-1946. Central Statistical
Office. H.M. Stationery Office, 1os. 8D4. 279 pages. 306 tables. Index.**

Paper bound.

This Annual Abstract of Statistics for the United Kingdom has been prepared by the
Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government
Departments. The preparation of the abstract was suspended during World War II,
and this issue is the first to be compiled since the war ended. Statistics are given of area
and climate; population; social conditions; education; defence; labour; production
of fuel and power, iron and steel, raw materials, building construction, manufactured
goods, agriculture, forestry and fisheries; trade; transport and communications; public
finance; national income and expenditure; banking, insurance; and prices. An Index
of Sources sets out the official publications or other sources from which the statistics
are taken or to which further reference can be made.

The same wealth of information concerning Britain, the Commonwealth and the world at large, characterizes the new edition of this well-known reference work. It is set out similarly to former issues, but some important events during the year have necessitated certain changes: in the sections dealing with members of the Commonwealth, in order to include the two new Dominions of India and Pakistan among them; the article on Income Tax is expanded; the Educational section has been enlarged, and National Insurance in Great Britain is explained. The Controller of H.M.S.O. contributes an interesting account of the Stationery Office. Certain dates have also been included, wherever possible, of many public and scholastic appointments and of the foundation of Societies and Institutions, and dates of birth of Members of Parliament. The Shorter Edition contains only the Calendar for 1948, the Chronological Notes, the section on world affairs in general, and those on Great Britain and the Commonwealth in general, while the Library and Complete Editions have also articles on individual dominions, colonies and foreign countries, and other miscellaneous matter such as Legal Notes, Tide Tables, and information on Science and Invention, Literature, Drama and Films, Sport, etc. (314.2)

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**Canada**


The latest edition of this invaluable work includes much additional material, after several years of wartime austerity, and new maps and diagrams have also been added. The chapters have been rearranged. Every aspect of Canadian public life is surveyed and there are extensive statistical tables to illustrate each chapter. (317.1)

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### POLITICAL SCIENCE


*Blackwell* (Oxford), 9s.6d. L.Post 8. 502 pages. (Blackwell's Political Texts)

The writings of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) have had a profound effect on legislation and the administration of the law. These two works are newly edited by Wilfrid Harrison, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, who prefaces the volume with a critical appreciation of Bentham as a political theorist. The Fragment on Government is a reprint of the first edition (1776). A brief criticism of the Commentaries on the Laws of England written by Sir William Blackstone, first Vinerian Professor of Law at Oxford, it is the first attempt to apply the principle of utility in a systematic and methodical manner to the theory of government. The editor has chosen Bentham's corrected edition (1823) of the second work, which earned Bentham a place among the philosophers and which gives the fullest and clearest account of his chief ideas. (320.1)

Dr. Mander, the well-known authority on international relations, has for the past thirteen years been Professor of Political Science in the University of Washington, U.S.A., and was instructor in adult education in New Zealand for eight years previously. This edition of his book brings the subject up to date and gives a penetrating analysis of existing national and international and inter-personal relations; it points out the facts which we must recognize as the foundations upon which a workable plan for international harmony must be based. The vast changes which have taken place during and since the recent war have necessitated complete rearrangement of the material and the addition of new sections. For instance, trusteeship under the United Nations takes the place of much of the matter on the League of Nations; and the new Court of International Justice replaces much of the introduction to international law. New material on the minorities and their problems in the post-war world has been added and the power and influence of the atomic bomb are discussed. The book emphasizes the urgent need of adapting established institutions to the new tasks with which we are faced, and demonstrates that the full promise of contemporary human life depends on man's political inventiveness and willingness to look to new horizons. It will be a standard text for courses on international relations.


In this pamphlet the political institutions of the modern world are surveyed and compared. The author shows that these institutions are not explained by mere classification. Democracy is contrasted with dictatorship, as are written with unwritten constitutions, and omnicompetent legislatures with those of limited powers. The varieties of democratic government, e.g. federalism and decentralization, are the main theme of the rest of the pamphlet. In this the various Civil Services, the party and the electoral systems, and the 'separation of powers' come under review. The suggestions for discussion indicate the practical application of this useful pamphlet. The author is Gladstone Professor of Government in the University of Oxford.


Sir Ernest Barker is an authority on Greek political thought, the translator of Gierke and author of several distinguished books on citizenship and on the English people. These essays are linked by the tradition of civility but are separable in theme and treatment into two groups. The first five essays are united by the common theme of the legacy of Greece. The matter of the next two is English; they are on Oliver Cromwell and on William Paley (1743-1805) and his political philosophy. The final and longest paper discusses the principles of 'natural law' defined by the lawyers of the American Revolution as the basis of their political philosophy. These humane essays are models of genial scholarship and deserve to be widely read.

A wide range of subjects is covered in this selection of fifty speeches to various audiences by the former British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He takes the reconciliation of freedom with order as his central theme and discusses both the progress of the war and the progress of ideas—subjects of interest both to historians and those concerned with the formulation of Conservative policy as applied to the special needs of the present age. The author stresses the international aspect of the problem and points out that political development has failed to keep pace with modern scientific and industrial development.


A reprint of a number of Professor Lasswell’s articles in the American Journal of Sociology, the American Political Science Review, the Political Quarterly, Psychiatry, the Yale Law Journal and elsewhere. They deal with such diverse topics as legal education and public policy, the rise of the propagandist, and radio as an instrument for reducing personal insecurity; but they have been skilfully arranged to form a connected argument for democracy as a working institution. The author is Professor of Law in Yale University School of Law.


This volume covers the period from the English Reformation to the first decades of the nineteenth century. It presents a connected series of excerpts taken from those writers who did most to influence the concepts which governed political thought during that time. The eight thinkers represented are Machiavelli, Jean Bodin, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Montesquieu, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Edmund Burke and Jeremy Bentham, all of whom were concerned with the nature and limits of government before the Industrial Revolution. The author is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Pomona College, California.

History


The author, who is Lecturer in Modern History, Wadham College, Oxford University, gives in this book a carefully documented account of the most influential writers on political theory in their historical setting from the origins to Rousseau, his purpose being 'to examine representative definitions, given down the ages, of the aim of society in the light of different conceptions of the good life, and to describe the historical setting in which these definitions were made'. He concentrates particularly on the evolution of English political thought and concludes with a summing-up of the western political tradition on the eve of the Industrial Revolution.

PERSONALITY IN POLITICS. Arthur Salter. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. D8. 253 pages. Index.

'History is the net result of the interaction of impersonal forces and the personalities of those who are in positions of authority.' That is the theme of this book, and the
personalities are: five British Prime Ministers, Balfour, Lloyd George, MacDonald, Neville Chamberlain and Churchill; two other British statesmen, Bryce and Haldane; two great influences in political thought, H. G. Wells and Maynard Keynes; two American Presidents, Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt; the dictator of Italy, Mussolini; three Prime Ministers of France, Clemenceau, Poincaré and Briand; Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong of China; and half a dozen other public figures. Sir Arthur Salter, who is Senior Burgess for Oxford University, has been Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford, has served in several important public posts, and has written a number of books including the well-known Recovery (1932).

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**Europe**

**The Unity of Europe.** V. A. Firssoff. *Lindsay Drummond*, 12s. 6d. IC8. 305 pages. Bibliography to each essay.

This book comprises nine essays, with a concluding chapter and a topical postscript. Mr. Firssoff has studied the anthropology as well as the literature of this subject, and his distinctions between European races, particularly Eastern European races, are subtle. He deals with the problem of 'race' in Europe with special emphasis on the German and French cults of Nationalism, with the problems of Nationality and Nationalism, and then proceeds to Internationalism. He also discusses the Federal Movement and outlines an interesting scheme for Northern Unity. He deals at length with the relations between Western and Eastern Europe and with Russia.

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**Britain**

**A Dialogue Between Reginald Pole and Thomas Lupset.**


This is a useful modern edition of a famous sixteenth-century tract, composed by one of the court circle of Henry VIII and cast in the form of a dialogue between Cardinal Pole and Dr. Lupset, a scholar of European reputation. As the tract was written at the time of the great divorce action, when Pole was about to attack Henry, and as it contains political discussions influenced by Aristotle and Marsilius, it affords valuable insight into English thought at the time of the Reformation.

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**Germany**


In this discussion of the problem of Germany Mr. Warburg reviews the social, economic and diplomatic history, analyses what has happened under four-Power government and offers possible solutions to the diplomatic and political stalemate. The appendix includes a number of the most important declarations and speeches affecting the future of Germany. The author was Director for Propaganda Policy, U.S. Office of War Information, and is the author of several books, the latest being Unwritten Treaty.

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**China**


As members for several years of the Chungking Bureau of Time, the American weekly, the authors of this book had special opportunities to observe and report on
China and her people. They give a rapid survey of Chinese politics during the last twenty-five years—the rise of the Kuomintang, the split with the Communists—and then deal at length with the political aspect of the outbreak of war with Japan in 1937, the entry of the United States into the Second World War, American aid to China, General Stilwell's difficulties with Kuomintang military leaders, Ambassador Hurley's role in Chungking, etc. The authors believe that the forces of change are working more critically and more explosively in China than anywhere else in the entire continent of Asia.

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**Palestine**

**THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF PALESTINE UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION (MEMORANDUM BY H.M. GOVERNMENT PRESENTED IN JULY, 1947, TO THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE). Jerusalem (obtainable from Crown Agents for the Colonies, London), 1s. 8d. 41 pages. Paper bound.**

A concise official survey of Palestinian affairs from the establishment of the Mandate in 1922 to the decision to refer the problem to the United Nations in February 1947.

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**Liberia**


In 1821 the American Colonization Society chose a stretch of land in West Africa as a suitable site for the settlement of American freed Negroes. By 1847 the Society felt that it could no longer support the settlement financially, and the then Governor, an octogenarian from Virginia, decided to declare Liberia a republic. This book is a critical analysis of the hundred years which have passed since that declaration. It discusses what is wrong with this, the only Negro republic, and suggests ways of overhauling its political and economic systems in order to put the country on its feet. Professor Buell is author of *The Native Problem in Africa.*

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**America**


Dr. Stark, Lecturer in Social Studies in the University of Edinburgh and author of two distinguished works on the history of economic theory, shows in this book how America was regarded by four famous Frenchmen who witnessed the birth of the United States in 1776—Raynal and Mably, both of them philosophers and historians, Chastellux, who was a Major-General in Rochambeau's army in America (1780–2), and Brissot, journalist and ardent Revolutionary leader—and invites the reader to contrast the destiny foretold for that country with its subsequent development. He outlines the political philosophies of these four writers, whose criticisms of the American way of life and whose different approaches to the problems of liberty versus equality and equality versus culture make interesting and instructive reading for those who are interested in social philosophy.
Form of State
A notable contribution to the development of a scientific treatment of man’s social and political consciousness. In Part I of this book the author first classifies the various political ideologies, Conservatism, Communism, Anarchism, etc., and then assesses the value of science in the development of political systems. In Part II the relationship between the various ideologies is discussed, and the book concludes with an account, from the psychological stand-point, of many of their principles. (321)

— Imperial
AN EXPOSITION OF EMPIRE. C. E. Carrington. Cambridge University Press, 3s. 6d. F8. 140 pages. Index. (Current Problems Series)
This little book is an attempt to provide a sketch of the historical background to some current problems of the British Commonwealth and its dependencies. It is controversial and condensed, but provides an introduction to the problem of imperialism. (321.03)

— Democratic
Issued under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (Toronto) and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (London), this work is intended as an introductory volume on general lines to a survey of democracy which the author plans to cover more fully later on. It comprises an examination of the history and development of democratic institutions in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Each nation has patterned its democracy on that of Great Britain, but each has developed its own variations ‘determined in each case by the whole cast of national life and the intricate interplay of history and geography’. The author is Professor of Political Science in the University of Toronto. (321.8)

Nationalities and Races: Palestine
REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE, GENEVA, 31ST AUGUST 1947.
A Special Committee, consisting of representatives of eleven States (the five Permanent Members of the Security Council being excluded) examined the Palestine question from May till August 1947. Broadly, their recommendations, now a matter of history, comprise the termination of the British mandate and the creation of a federal State partitioned between Arabs and Jews. (323.1569)

— South Africa
An important contribution, by a South African radical, on the current questions of native relations in South Africa. The relations he discusses are mainly industrial and
political, the history is of the series of stages in native political organization. It is clear that the advancement of Africans in colonial territories will have repercussions on South Africa, and that political organization of the Africans will continue to be a factor of increasing importance, as individuals develop increasing powers of disinterested leadership.

Community Life
The Professor of Social Anthropology in Yenching University here traces the development of two village families with whom he was intimately acquainted in his native province of Fukien in South China. From being equally prosperous, one continued to rise while the other became destitute. In telling the story of the two families against the backgrounds of their community life, and bringing into focus the personal and social forces that swayed their destinies, the author shows how the transformation came about. The introduction is contributed by the Professor of Anthropology in the University of London.

Citizenship
Mr. W. E. Beckett, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office, in a foreword to this book, refers to the complete absence up to now from British legal literature of any adequate treatment of British Nationality law. This book, therefore, fills a long-felt want. The first part, theories and principles of international law regarding nationality, considers nationality in its international setting. Part II, British nationality under the common law and by statute, gives an historical account of the legislation regarding British nationality in which the author discusses in detail the distinction between allegiance and nationality. Part III consists of a detailed commentary on nationality legislation now in force in the United Kingdom. Nationality law in the British Dominions, Colonies and other British possessions is dealt with in Part IV, while the last part is devoted generally to the relationship of nationality to protection. Appendices contain statutes, regulations and official statements. Mr. Jones, a Barrister-at-Law, has had access to government papers, not normally available, concerning cases dealt with administratively; and the results of his researches have been embodied in this work. It is a valuable addition to the scanty literature on a subject of considerable importance.

Migration
The author, Professor of Social Anthropology in Cape Town University, South Africa, carried out a special investigation during 1943 in Bechuanaland at the request of the Administration. The survey, in its present form rather wider in scope than the original field of investigation, was completed in 1944, and is therefore not entirely up to date, in that some factors in labour conditions, and in the statistics used, have been subsequently revised. It is, however, a most complete survey of what is one of the major problems of native life in Southern Africa. For instance, in 1943, 35 per
cent of adult males were away from home, some in the army, and over 30 per cent of the native income was derived from extra-territorial employment and allotments from army pay. The causes of such extensive migration are examined, and the effects on tribal life; the concluding chapter states some possible remedies, in the main, relief of the burden of taxation by replacing the head tax by a tax on income, additional methods of control of engagements, and improved education.

The author, a journalist on the Daily Herald, argues the case for the levelling up of the population of the Empire, and considers that the Commonwealth’s future as a world force rests on the migration of several millions, together with their industries, from Great Britain to the overseas Dominions in the next ten years. Such a plan, it is argued, would be of benefit both in peace and in war, and is within practical possibilities.

This book is claimed to be the first comprehensive survey of the Chinese in Malaya. In numbers insignificant at the beginning of the nineteenth century, they have increased until by 1941 they totalled nearly two and a half million, outnumbering the Malays, and providing a substantial majority in Singapore and five of the Malay States. This is a major problem of the East, more so in view of the new constitutional developments in Malaya. The author was a member of the Malayan Civil Service for twenty-five years, and served as Protector of Chinese and Chinese Adviser to the British Military Administration after the liberation. He carries his story of the Chinese in Malaya from the time of the earliest contacts many centuries ago down to the post-war period, covering every aspect of Chinese life and keeping in mind the relation of his subject to the larger picture of Asia and of the world in general.

The author describes the history of Indian settlement in the British Dominions and Colonies and the disabilities, political, social, and economic, under which his countrymen have suffered. The effect of these on the life of the permanently settled communities is then discussed. In conclusion, Dr. Gangulee contends that if India is to remain within the Empire, a new approach to the position of her nationals overseas is required. He urges the lessening of restrictions on migration to tropical and sub-tropical areas, greater care in the organization of any repatriation scheme, and a more liberal approach to race relations; at the same time he considers that India has an important responsibility in promoting the education and social betterment of her communities in other parts of the Empire.

Dr. Little, who is Assistant Lecturer in Anthropology at the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, here examines the social interactions and reactions resulting from the presence of coloured people in Britain. He bases his study on a coloured community in the dockland area of Cardiff, South Wales, a district
in which there are four or more coloured persons (largely negro seamen) to every white one, and discusses the more outstanding problems which arise, such as health, housing, family life, and education. He then considers the general position of the negro in Britain from A.D. 1600 to the present day. Finally he examines the attitude of the English to the negroes in their midst and also the reactions of the coloured man to the English with whom he comes in contact.

152 pages. 147 illustrations.
The author of Native Son, a best-selling novel, here traces the history of the negro in America from the days of the slave traders. He then describes the life of a modern negro community, and shows from the negro point of view, the social difficulties with which the coloured people in the United States have to contend. A large part of the volume is taken up by photographs selected from the files of the Farm Security Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Colonization

Issued in co-operation with the Institute of Pacific Relations, this book has an important bearing upon the re-establishment of west-east relations after the Japanese war. The author, who has wide experience in his subject, makes a comparative study of British rule in Burma with Dutch rule in Netherlands India. The British relied on Western principles of rule, law and economic freedom; the Dutch tried to conserve and adapt principles of custom and authority.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION BY EUROPEAN POWERS. A Series of Papers read at King's College, London, 14 November to 12 December 1946, by José de Almada, Robert Godding, Lord Hailey, A. M. Jockes, H. Laurentie. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 4s.6d. C8. 110 pages.
These five lectures, by authoritative exponents, on the colonial policy of Portugal, Belgium, Great Britain, Holland and France, not only give useful factual information but are timely statements of policy since the impact of war has strengthened colonial aspirations. All five lecturers have outlined how the metropolitan countries are trying to accommodate their plans to the new demands. The foreword is by Viscount Astor.

Colonies: British

179 pages.
The author (better known as Sir Edward Grigg) examines the problems arising from an Empire system of collective security. There are sections on the Internal and External Relations of the Empire (with a valuable chapter on American criticism) and the outlines of a plan for regional organization and co-operation. He states clearly that the unity of the Commonwealth is not so much a British as a world interest in the cause
of peace and prosperity; he proposes six essential factors in promoting this unity, two of which, the fusion of the dependent and independent states (Colonies and Dominions) and the formation of three Empire Regional Councils with regular Joint Sessions of Parliamentary Delegates, are the most controversial. This book first appeared in 1943.


The period under review was one in which economic problems bulked large, and these have had their effect on colonial policy in the emphasis laid on strengthening the economies of colonial territories. This publication provides a useful survey of the colonial empire in 1947–8, summarizing political, constitutional and social progress; development of economic resources, including research and surveys; colonial finance; and international relations affecting the colonies. There is a diary of events of colonial interest, April 1947–April 1948, and appendices give statistical summaries of the development plans, of revenue, and of areas and populations of the colonial empire; and list official publications of colonial interest published during the year.

OVERSEAS RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BILL. H.M. Stationery Office, 6d. 8R8. 12 pages.

The text of the Bill for the establishment of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation. The first, under the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will have borrowing powers of £110 million, and will develop the resources, trade, and production of foodstuffs and raw materials in the British Colonies; the second, under the Minister of Food, with borrowing powers of £55 million, will develop the production of foodstuffs overseas generally, with the reservation that it will not act in Colonial territories except at the invitation of the Secretary of State, and initially will take over the ground-nut scheme in East Africa already started. The Bill is, at the time of writing, in the Committee stage and has been warmly received by all sections of the British Parliament.


The author of this outline of empire is assistant editor of the Sunday Times. He is convinced that Britain and the Commonwealth, holding the seaways in each of the seven theatres of power into which he divides the world, is required as a condition of world stability, and must be integrated to survive. He gives an account of bureaucracy in action, and a chapter to empire migration. Section headings from his chapters on Political Architecture—Mixing Officials, A Commonwealth Council, Reorganizing Whitehall—illustrate that this is a bold challenge to action.

THE COLONIES TODAY AND TOMORROW. Drummond Shiel. Royal Empire Society: Longmans, Green, 1s. lC8. 26 pages. 10 illustrations. Maps. (British Commonwealth Affairs Pamphlets, No. 1)

Sir Drummond Shiel, a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, now serving as a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, states that this pamphlet is designed to bring the knowledge of the informed reader up to date and to serve as an introduction to the study of this fascinating subject for a younger generation. This is a handy outline to the problems faced by the British Colonies and to the steps taken so far towards their solution.
Africa


These two volumes outline the problems which arise in the advance of British African colonies towards self-government. Part I is concerned with economic questions, and the author emphasizes the difficulties arising from the low standard of efficiency of native labour; he suggests that, while medical and educational improvements may help to remedy this, there are psychological considerations also. Difficulties in addition, are caused by the conflict between European economic methods and native customs and social conditions based on tribal life. In Part II he considers education and politics, and emphasizes the responsibility of the educated African towards the illiterate, and urges the need for political as well as technical education.

(G325.342096)

Gold Coast


A Commission of three, under Mr. Aiken Watson, K.C., was set up in March 1948 to investigate disturbances which took place in the Gold Coast at the beginning of the year. Their survey covers a wide field; not only does it examine the action of the authorities in dealing with the disturbances, and the connection of the United Gold Coast Convention with the matter, but discusses causes of discontent in the Colony, and makes suggestions for constitutional, legal, financial and economic changes in the administration. The Statement is in the nature of a reply to the Report of the Commission of Enquiry and gives the official point of view on some of the recommendations made and the defence of the Gold Coast Government on some points which have been criticized.

(T325.34209667)

Togoland


The last report on Togoland under British Mandate covering the year 1939 was submitted to the League of Nations in 1940; this report for 1947 is the first to be issued since that date under the new United Kingdom Trusteeship. Complete
information on the administration of Togoland is given under two separate sections—the Southern Section as part of the Gold Coast Colony and the Northern Section as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. The numerous appendices give tables and schedules covering population, justice and penal administration, public finance, taxation, trade, enterprises and business organizations, housing, production, labour, cost of living, public health, and education. (325.342096683)

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**Cameroons**


The Cameroons, former German territory, have been administered under mandate, since 1919; part is administered by France, and the British section, adjacent to the Nigerian Protectorate, is administered by Nigeria, various portions being integrated with adjacent Provinces, with which they share legislative and judicial systems. The report gives a complete picture of the territory, with statistical appendices. (325.342096711)

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**Tanganyika**


A comprehensive report on the administration of the territory with numerous statistical and other appendices. (325.34209678)

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**Rhodesia**


The ten-year plans here put forward for Northern Rhodesia under the extensive scheme for British Colonial Development are estimated to involve £13 million, of which £3¼ million are to be granted by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, £5½ million for local reserves and surpluses, and £5 million for loan funds. Social Services account for the major expenditure, principally health, native education and housing. An interesting proposal is to establish a Publications Bureau for encouraging native reading, and supplying suitable material in the vernacular. (325.342096894)

**REVIEW OF THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.** Government Printer (Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia), 2s. R4. 72 pages. Tables.

In 1947 it was agreed to appoint a Director of Development and to review the ten-year development plan for Northern Rhodesia approved earlier in the year. The aim
was to give the plan, for the time being, a stronger economic bias, and to concentrate on those aspects designed to promote production and increase self-sufficiency in food-stuffs. The entire plan has been overhauled and revised in the light of this policy, and in view of needs which have become apparent since it was first compiled, and of changes in cost. The work already done is noted, and new estimates of future needs included.

— West Indies


This conference, presided over by the Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was composed of an official delegation from each of the seven colonial territories of the Caribbean area. The first resolution that the Conference accepted in principle a political federation of the territories, was agreed to by all save British Guiana; the remaining fourteen resolutions, on trade, fiscal and tariff policy, etc. were unanimous. This Report gives only the background of the Conference and its Resolutions. A fuller report of the Conference Papers, with an account of proceedings and the text of documents presented, will be published by the Colonial Office.


Part I of this Conference (Command Paper 7291), consisting of a Report and 3 Appendices comprising details of the composition of the Conference, the Reports of the two Sub-Committees and a list of the Conference documents, has already been noticed in the June number of British Book News, No. 94. Part II gives a full account of the proceedings of the Conference, divided into three phases, and the text of the documents presented for consideration by the Caribbean Labour Congress, the Fact-Finding Meeting on Shipping in the British Caribbean Area, the Federation of Civil Service Associations in the Caribbean Area, the Central Committee of Primary Producers of Jamaica, the Heads of British West Indian Medical Departments and the Caribbean Union of Teachers.

A PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COLONY OF ST. VINCENT, WINDWARD ISLANDS, BRITISH WEST INDIES. Compiled and edited by B. Gibb. Administration Offices (Kingstown, St. Vincent); Crown Agents for the Colonies (London), 30s. R8. 829 pages. 14 diagrams. 2 photographs. 3 maps.

This exhaustive volume on the plans of development, under the British Colonial Development and Welfare Act, for St. Vincent details not only the plans made for expenditure on development, but also prints 600 pages of appendices, being reports and memoranda prepared from 1940 onwards by various experts on different aspects of the Island's economy. Two Plans are printed: the Master Plan listing all existing schemes and desirable projects, and the Practical Plan setting out such schemes as the financial resources of the Colony are likely to achieve by 1956.
Foreign Relations


Originally published in 1937 under the title of International Relations Since the Peace Treaties, this book has been revised and now carries the story to the outbreak of war in 1939. It is divided into four parts: the Treaty of Versailles and the period of its enforcement ending in the Ruhr invasion, 1920-4; the period of pacification during which the League was at the height of its prestige, 1924-30; the period of crisis beginning with the economic breakdown, the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and the failure of the Disarmament Conference, 1930-3; the re-emergence of Germany, the open repudiation of the Versailles Treaty and the League, leading up to the outbreak of war. The author, who is Professor of International Politics in the University of Wales, was in the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service from 1916 to 1936 and is a well-known authority on international affairs.


The second issue of a new annual published under the auspices of the London Institute of World Affairs, whose publications are designed to give information on world problems and to assist in the formulation of impartial opinion on current affairs. The contents of this volume include chapters on the Future of British Foreign Policy, by Professor G. W. Keeton; the Foreign Policy of the United States, by Dr. M. J. Bonn; Colour Problems of South Africa, by G. E. Stent; Judgment of Nuremburg, by Dr. G. Schwarzenberger; the Security Council in Action, by L. C. Green; The European Economic Organizations, by Dr. C. Alexandrowicz; UNRRA in Perspective, by G. G. Hoodman; Moral Standards in International Relations, by E. Ker; Development of International Law and its Codification, by Dr. Yuen-Li Liang; and the Soviet concept of International Law, by L. B. Schapiro. A very comprehensive survey and review of books published in recent years on international relations is also included in the form of 'Reports on World Affairs' from the sociological, economic, geographical, psychological and educational and legal aspects.


Dr. Riddell, a former member of the Canadian Department of External Affairs, was the first Canadian Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations for thirteen years, and is now Professor of International Relations in the University of Toronto. In this book he discusses the League of Nations, with particular reference to Canada's part in it. Part II is concerned with the United Nations Organization. Dr. Riddell makes very clear, with examples, the complete independence of the various British Commonwealth Delegations in international assemblies.

—Britain

ALL THE CARDS ON THE TABLE. Foundations of British Foreign Policy.


The author tries to show that any contribution British foreign policy may have made to the outbreak of war in 1914 and 1939 was the result of departures from principles
which can be ignored only at our peril. He shows how the conflict between just wrath, high idealism and ignorance of basic issues led to the tragedy of errors during the years between the two world wars, and considers the disastrous results of allowing foreign policy to be confused with party politics. He shows conclusively the importance of maintaining British sea power and Imperial unity, and a common understanding with the United States, a binding friendship with France, the Low Countries and the Scandinavian countries, and good Anglo-Russian relations based on international principles. In the last chapter he discusses the part Britain should play in the United Nations, and whether the United Nations can succeed where the League of Nations failed. The situation in Europe is clearly and ably set out.


The publication of a collection of 'the most important documents in the Foreign Office archives relating to British foreign policy between 1919 and 1939' was authorized by H.M. Government in 1944. The period was divided to run from 1919-29 (First Series) and from 1930-9 (Second Series) in order to make available as soon as possible documents most relevant to the outbreak of war in 1939. Volume I of the Second Series appeared at the end of 1946. This, the first volume in the First Series, covers the period immediately after the signature of the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June 1919 to the entry into force of the treaty on 10 January 1920. The editors are E. L. Woodward, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford, and Rohan Butler, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

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**Britain and Ireland**

**ANGLO-IRELAND RELATIONS.** Hugh Shearman. *Faber & Faber*, 16s. D 8. 288 pages.

Dr. Shearman's scholarly and eminently readable study covers the history of relations between the British Government and the various parties, groups and classes in Ireland, and the subsequent relations between the British Government and the Governments of Eire and Northern Ireland. Beginning with the sixteenth century, the book gives most attention to the period between 1870 and the present time, particularly the period after 1922. Irish history is seen as providing dramatic examples of the working out of successive conceptions of empire, nationality, and the relations of classes, communities and creeds, which reflect in many respects the great problems and conflicts of the modern world.

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**Britain and U.S.A.**


The author is senior lecturer in Modern History in the University of Sheffield. His book was planned as a study of Anglo-American relations, but has become a general examination of the relations between the 'Big Three'. The author discusses historical foundations of American policy, consequences of the Second World War, present trends and prospects, American interests today, and America's choice between isolation, active intervention in world affairs, or a middle course.
Delegated Legislation

D8. 401 pages. Tables. Index.

This work is an inquiry into the nature and scope of delegated legislation and executive powers in England. The subject has always engaged the attention of lawyers but, in recent years, it has also aroused the interest of the general public as being one affecting the liberties of the people. Legislation is becoming so complex and extensive, especially in the field of the social services, that a statute cannot in itself make provision to meet every situation likely to arise, with the result that considerable power is delegated to the executive enabling it to make orders and regulations to implement the powers conferred by the statute. The author of this work is a King's Counsel and a Doctor of Civil Law, and was sometime Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford. In his book he deals with the history of delegation of powers by the legislature, the relationship between Parliament and the Executive, the Judiciary and the Executive, and the public and the Executive. Appendices include reports and surveys of relevant case law.

Legislation: Britain


Lord Hemingford's short account of the British parliamentary system is written primarily for young students as an introduction to the study of longer and more learned books on the subject, but it should also prove of interest to the general reader. Lord Hemingford, sometime Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, has had the advice of a Senior Clerk of the House in preparing this volume.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Martin Lindsay. Collins, 5s. 5C. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 20 illustrations in black and white. (Britain in Pictures Series)

The first chapter describes a typical day's work in the British House of Commons. In the historical retrospect that follows, the author deals with the earliest attempts at parliamentary government, outlines the various stages of the growth of parliamentary privilege and constitutional government, and describes some of the historic scenes in the Commons from the thirteenth century to the fall of Neville Chamberlain's government in 1940. The function of the Speaker is dealt with in detail, as is the function of the House within the Constitution. The salary and expenses, duties and activities of a member are discussed, and the qualities required to make a good member. A postscript on Parliament, democracy and citizenship stresses the need for citizens to keep themselves informed about government. The author, a distinguished explorer and an author of repute, is a Member of Parliament.

SHALL WE REFORM 'THE LORDS'? Martin Lindsay. Falcon Press, 4s. 6d.

Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, who is the Conservative member of Parliament for Solihull, Birmingham, here argues that an independent Second Chamber with adequate powers provides a necessary check on hasty legislation. He feels, nevertheless, that the present
House of Lords is in need of reform, and favours the creation of life peers from among men prominent in public affairs, and the abolition of the hereditary right to sit in Parliament. A useful appendix summarizes the powers of the Second Chambers of other countries, and shows the number of members and the salaries paid in each case.

(328.42)

Parliamentary Debates


This gives a summary of the debates and proceedings of the Parliaments of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon, Ulster and Eire.

(328.4202)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES (HANSARD). HOUSE OF COMMONS. H.M. Stationery Office. Daily parts 6d.; weekly Hansard 1s.6d.; weekly index 3d.; bound volumes (issued irregularly) from 6s.6d. to 12s.6d. Annual subscription: Daily parts 70s.; weekly Hansard 60s., with weekly index 70s. R8.

Verbatim reports of the proceedings of the British House of Commons, issued in daily parts on the day following the debate, in weekly bindings (Friday to Thursday), and also in cloth-bound volumes (price varies according to size). The indexes to the volumes are issued separately at 1s.

(328.4202)


Verbatim reports of the proceedings of the British House of Lords, issued in daily parts on the day following the debate and in cloth-bound volumes. The price of the index volumes varies according to size.

(328.4202)

Legislation: Rhodesia


In this third volume in this series the emphasis is on the contrast between a colony which has a white community in a predominant position in the legislature, and one which—like the Gold Coast, the subject of a preceding volume—shows extensive political advance of the natives. Nevertheless, as Miss Perham, the editor of the series, states in her introduction, the new emphasis in colonial policy may prevent the further consolidation of settler ascendancy in Northern Rhodesia. The author reviews the history of the Administration, the composition and function of the Legislative Council, and gives fifty-one pages, over one-third of the book, to major political issues, in particular the question of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. The constitutional future of the country cannot be divorced from its economic future, and the rapid growth since 1941 of the Northern Rhodesia Labour Party, representing white industrial workers, is significant.

(328.6894)
NEW ZEALAND

PARLIAMENT IN NEW ZEALAND; PRINCIPLES, PERSONALITIES, AND
PROCEDURE. F. A. Simpson. A. H. & A. W. Reed (Wellington, New
Zealand), 12s. 6d. D8. 120 pages. 7 plates. 3 diagrams. 20 pages of portraits.
After a brief sketch of the origin of the New Zealand Parliament there is a review of
its constitution and procedure, showing how laws are made and business is done.
There are brief statements of policy from the Labour and National Parties and records
of the successive administrations, with a supplement containing details, with portraits,
of the composition of the present (28th) Parliament elected in November 1946.

(328.931)

TASMANIA

THE PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA. AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. Carrel Inglis
Clark. Government Printer (Hobart, Tasmania), 5s. R8. 118 pages. 2 photographs.
Index.
A concise but authoritative history of the Tasmanian Parliament, the second oldest in
the Australian Commonwealth, since its formation as a purely consultative body in
1825, written by the Clerk to the Legislative Council. The second part of the book
comprises a record of the services of members and officers of Parliament from 1856
(the date of the introduction of responsible government) to 1947.

(328.946)

POLITICAL PARTIES: BRITAIN


Paper bound.
In these two volumes the aims of the chief opposing forces in British politics today are
set out by a well-known representative of each party.

(329.942)

LABOUR PARTY YEAR BOOK, 1947–8. Edited by the Research Depart-
ment of the Labour Party. The Labour Party, 7s. 6d. C8. 367 pages.
This volume gives the latest information on the British Labour Party and the aims
and achievements of the Labour Government. The contents are divided under four
main headings. These show Government achievement in 1947, the state of local
government, Labour in industry, and statistical tables relating to all fields of Govern-
ment activity.

(329.942)

SOUTH AFRICA

THE SOUTH AFRICAN OPPOSITION 1939–45. M. Roberts and A. E. G.
Trollip. Longmans, Green, 15s. D8. 249 pages.
The crisis of 1939 brought the division between the Government, under Field-Marshals
Smuts, and the Nationalist Opposition into the forefront. This book traces, in con-
siderable detail, the history of the Herenigde Nasionale Party and the Ossewa Brandwag
during the war years, with an appendix of biographical notes, not only on Malan and
Hertzog, but on a number of minor figures little known outside South Africa until
the recent elections, which transformed the Opposition into the Government. The
authors, in a summing-up, attempt to place South African politics in a historical
perspective, and indicate parallels from the Risorgimento in Europe. Mr. Roberts is
Professor of History at Rhodes University College.

(329.968)
New Zealand

HUMANISM IN POLITICS. J. T. Paul. New Zealand Labour Party (Wellington, New Zealand), 55s. D8. 192 pages. 26 portraits. 9 photographs. This is a history of the New Zealand Labour Party, beginning with Sir George Grey and R. J. Seddon. In 1890 five members of Parliament described themselves as the Labour Party, but the present party was founded at a conference in July 1916, gained office for the first time in 1935 under M. J. Savage, who was Prime Minister until 1940, and has retained office since. This short history does not claim to be impartial, but it is a useful political record.

ECONOMICS

APPLIED ECONOMICS. Aspects of the World Economy in War and Peace. A. J. Brown. Allen & Unwin, 15s. D8. 232 pages. Index. The author is Professor of Economics in the University of Leeds. He discusses here seven important topics: rearmament, economic war efforts, wartime inflation, world population, industrial efficiency and national advantages, international trade, and the economic impact of atomic energy. The volume deals with the world as a whole, the treatment being largely statistical.

POLITICS IN PITCAIRN. W. K. Hancock. Macmillan, 10s. 6d. D8. 193 pages. Professor Hancock is Chichele Professor of Economic History in Oxford University and is in charge of the Civil side of the Official British War History. The ten essays printed in this volume are a selection from the work of twenty years. The first essay, 'Politics in Pitcairn', was written in 1929 to find in the story of Pitcairn a parody of European lawlessness and terror—it is still relevant. It is followed by two essays on Machiavellian doctrines, and in the subsequent three essays he examines the connections between Australia and Britain. Next come two Italian pieces and in the last two essays the author poses some of the problems which both economic and political historians must face if they are to do their work well.

THEORIES OF WELFARE ECONOMICS. Hla Myint. Longmans, Green, 15s. M8. 253 pages. 10 figures. Bibliography. Index. (Publications of the London School of Economics) The author, who is Professor of Economics in the University of Rangoon, here examines the question of welfare economics both from the historical viewpoint and also as a matter of practical economic policy. He traces the development of the theory from the time of Adam Smith to the present day, and makes various proposals for broadening welfare economics to include the problem of social welfare in general.

EXPLAINING ECONOMICS. Gertrude Williams. Bureau of Current Affairs, 2s. L. Post 8. 36 pages. Black-and-white illustrations in the text. Bibliography. (Background Handbooks, No. 4) The Background Handbooks deal with topics of general interest to students of current affairs, and this pertinent little booklet, written in a popular style, is intended as an introduction to the study of economics in Britain today. Brief studies are given on price economy and planned economy, the structure of industry, competition, production, money, imports and exports, and the distribution of income. The author is Reader in Social Economics in the University of London.

That Britain's present economic troubles are due mainly to inflationary pressure is conceded by most economists. Mr. Harrod, in common with some other economists, attributes most of them to the inflation of capital programmes. In this collection of articles, letters and addresses, he traces in detail the destructive effects of suppressed inflation, stresses the need for a great reduction in inflationary pressure and a broad return to the 'price mechanism', and presents a strong case for a heavy reduction in capital outlay. He does not advocate any additional taxation or believe that any rise in interest rates is needed. He considers the coal deficiency, the question of man-power, and the acute scarcity of certain foodstuffs and raw materials which Britain has to import, and approaches the problem of export markets on broad free-trade lines. In a section entitled 'Absence of Informed Criticism', he attacks current misrepresentations of the economic doctrine associated with the late Lord Keynes. The author, a former University Lecturer in Economics, is a member of the Council of the royal Economic Society and joint editor of the Society's Economic Journal. (330.4)


Since the end of World War II much international machinery has been set up to tackle the economic problems of today. This booklet provides a brief guide to the present-day international economic organizations and explains their inter-relationship. It deals particularly with the transitional stage between wartime international organization and the coming into full play of the longer-term economic machinery intended for a peacetime world. Following a short introduction, which briefly surveys the position after 1918, wartime co-operation 1939-45 and German and Japanese disruption, the book is divided into two main sections: Transition Organizations and Permanent Organizations. The table gives the membership of each organization and of the commissions established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. (330.6)

History of Economics


The text of the Stamp Memorial Lecture delivered to the University of London by Sir John Anderson, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he examines the progress made during the past thirty years in the application of economic theory to the practical problems of government. (330.9)


Although the original French edition was published in 1909, this is still one of the important works on the history of economic theory. There have been many reprints

167
since the translation of the second French edition was published in England in 1915, but this is a completely new edition incorporating for the first time the amendments and additions made by Professor Gide in the French sixth and seventh editions. (330.9)

This is a research investigation into the principal economic problems of certain non-industrial countries during the war years 1939-45, describing their war contribution, how it was achieved, and illustrating the principal reactions—notably the use of inflationary methods to stimulate production and the inability or unwillingness later to control them. The countries selected are India, Palestine, Egypt, Sudan, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, Nigeria and Trinidad. The selection of countries is not arbitrary, but is, as explained by the author in his introduction, determined by definite considerations; in spite of their extreme diversity, not only was the major problem of diverting economic resources to war uses, common to all, but the methods used and their effects show remarkable similarities. (330.904)

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Originally part of Histoire du Moyen Age by Pirenne, Cohen and Focillon, this book was first published in England in this translation in 1936. It has now been reprinted and is still the best condensed single-volume introduction to its subject. This survey is fully documented with a wealth of illustrations and abundant references for which there is an index of authors. It provides a picture of the organic development of the Middle Ages—the revival of commerce and of urban life, manorial organization, international trade and the beginnings of mercantilism. Apart from the bibliography of general surveys and works dealing with particular questions, each chapter has a bibliography relating to its own special questions. Professor Pirenne is very well known as one of the most stimulating teachers of Medieval History. (330.94)

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BRITAIN

AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF BRITAIN. H. M. Croome and R. J. Hammond. Christophers, 8s.6d. C8. 353 pages. Index.
This is a revised reprint, with altered title, of Economy of Britain: History, first published in 1938. The book's aim is to outline the principal stages of the economic life of Britain and to provide a background to the economic fabric of Britain today. It manages to compress all this into one small, attractively written volume with a valuable arrangement of paragraph headings within each chapter. There are notes on further reading. (330.942)

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
A new impression of the 1935 revision of this book, which is recognized and well known as the leading authority on the beginnings of the modern factory system in England and on the economic and social development of this phase. This edition was translated by Mrs. R. V. Vernon under the supervision of Professor Mantoux, Director
of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, since 1927. The bibliography of 27 pages lists documents, contemporary information and works on special subjects.


This comprehensive reference book which covers the whole field of planning, has been brought right up to date, in spite of the ever-changing situation with regard to planning. It is a very useful guide to what is being done in Britain towards material recovery and reconstruction. It gives detailed information of official and non-official departments and organizations in any way connected with the subject. Articles on the various Commissions, Councils, Trusts, and other bodies included, are contributed by these bodies themselves, each giving a short history of itself, notices of its work, its organization and conditions of membership. There is a section on officially appointed committees and reports, showing by what body it is appointed, date of appointment, the chairman and members, terms of reference, and an outline of its work and aims. Other sections indicate proposals for planning in individual areas and cities, and progress made; Regional Planning Authorities; Statistics and Tables, including population, employment and housing. There is an Overseas Section covering the British Dominions, including India, and the U.S.A. A detailed section on books, periodicals, films, libraries and information services comprises the bibliography. The book ends with a short Who’s Who in planning and construction.

**The Economic Problem in Peace and War. Lionel Robbins. *Macmillan*, 3s.6d. C8. 93 pages.**

This book consists of the Marshall Lectures delivered at Cambridge University in the spring of 1947. Its object is the reappraisal of British economic policy in the light of recent experience. The first lecture discusses the objectives of production and distribution; the second the applicability of war economy to post-war problems; the third offers an approach to the problems of control in peacetime. Besides a gradual transformation of controls to meet present needs, Professor Robbins advocates the restoration, where possible, of the consumer’s choice in a free market; comprehensive financial planning by the Exchequer; a controlled rise in prices accompanied, if necessary, by supplements to certain incomes. He thinks that, if the distribution of property and incomes is wrong, such a device is preferable to closing markets and maintaining false prices. He shows, too, from his own experience, how conventional assumptions and the best-laid plans can be nullified by human factors. The author claims to offer no infallible solution of present economic problems, but apparatus that could be directed to solvable questions. The relative merits of Collectivism and Individualism, as means, do not concern him so much as the ends to be achieved. Although he prefers the latter, he recognizes that ‘there are some fields where collective ownership and enterprise have important functions to perform’. The author is Professor of Economics in the University of London. From 1941 to 1945 he was Director of the Economic Section of Offices of the War Cabinet.


This volume, by the Harmsworth Professor of American History in the University of Oxford, is written from the point of view of the economist as well as of the historian.
It deals with the period 1790-1914, the era of British industrialization, and is well illustrated by statistical tables. The substance of three of the chapters was delivered before the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1947. (330.942)

--- Austria

AUSTRIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN THE TWO WARS. K. W. Rothschild. Muller, 10s.6d. C8. 116 pages. Maps. Diagrams. Index. A brief survey of Austria's economic position between 1918 and 1939. It was felt in many quarters that Austria, which became an independent unit with the break-up of the Habsburg Empire, found it difficult to integrate its economic policy and stand on its own feet. Arguments against Austria's economic independence were used by the Pan-Germans and finally led to the Anschluss. The author, who is a member of the Department of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow, discusses these points and considers future policy in the light of them. (330.9436)

--- Egypt

EGYPT: AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS. Charles Issawi. Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 15s. L.Post 8. 235 pages. Index. Written by an Egyptian who is Adjunct Professor of Political Science in the American University of Beirut, this book is of particular value, for it deals with the practical problems of social and economic development in Egypt—'the pressure of the rapidly growing population on the land and its problems of subsistence, the great extremes in income and expenditure, the problems of land utilization, of taxation, and of industry and its social relations, the conflict of ideas and personalities and their influence on the public life of the country'. This is a sincere and readable study which is a tribute to the author's impartiality. (330.962)

--- Nigeria


The growing importance of Nigeria, Britain's largest tropical dependency, justifies the detail with which, in this and the preceding volume, The Native Economics of Nigeria, its economic life is studied by a group of experts working under the Nuffield College Colonial Sub-committee. Sections in this volume deal with the mining industry, extra-territorial enterprise and commercial policy, the monetary and banking system, and public finance. Dr. A. J. Brown, Oxford economist, sums up in conclusion, discussing the four major problems, poverty (and here he recalls, from the example of Japan and Soviet Russia, that late starters in the industrial race have the benefit of applying at once the full scale of technological advance), insecurity of primary production due to world markets which they are powerless to influence, external control, which has greater dangers in the political than in the economic field, and social adjustment between the principles of indirect rule and the needs of an expanding social and economic order, in short, to reconcile economic with political progress. Dr. Perham contributes an introduction. (330.9669)
Labour and Labourers


This volume comprises the General Report and the Reports of the three Working Committees set up by the Manpower Conference held at Rome from 26 January to 9 February 1948, on the invitation of the Italian Government under the auspices of the Committee of European Economic Co-operation. The General Report deals with the European Manpower situation for the year 1948, the action taken or required to increase the manpower available for essential branches of production and to find employment for surplus manpower, and the problems of migration and the transfer of manpower. The other reports examine the problems of the redistribution of manpower within the different European countries, and of the productivity of this manpower, and study those questions on the Agenda of the Conference which concerned the international movements of manpower. A list is given of the countries and international organizations represented at the Conference.


The function of the Interdepartmental Committee, which has academic as well as departmental members, is to survey and advise upon research work in Government Departments, to consider the extent to which material collected by Departments is of potential value to research in the social sciences, to suggest new methods and areas of collection, and to advise how the information gathered can be made available to research workers. This first booklet issued by the Committee is a valuable guide to the great mass of material available through the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Britain.


This is a recognized standard work on British government regulations for securing the health, safety and general well-being of employees. This revised edition has been largely rewritten in order to discuss the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, the Young Person's (Employment) Act, 1938, the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, the Catering Wages Act, 1943, the Wages Councils Act, 1945, the Family Allowances Act, 1945, the National Insurance Act, 1946, and other recent legislation. The author is Emeritus Professor of Commercial Law in the University of Birmingham.


As in the Eighth Issue, the present volume gives a summary of the principal statistics of labour in some sixty countries in all parts of the world. It follows the Eighth in covering a two-year period and, as usual, contains text, table-headings and notes in French, Spanish and English. It has the same chapter headings as previous issues, ensuring quick comparison. The main innovations in the Ninth Issue are the inclusion
of three new tables (the distribution of persons employed according to industry, the estimated quantities of certain foods and the number of calories consumed per head of population, and the number of strikes and lock-outs, workers involved, and time lost in industrial disputes); the use of new conventional signs, to make them uniform with the usage of other international organizations; the inclusion of figures not before available for the war period for certain countries; the use of the year 1937 as the base of reference (instead of 1929); and a new arrangement of industries in place of the former list of industries. This last change has been made in view of the tendency of some countries to regard the list of industries as an international standard classification. The arrangement and presentation of the material is as before: each chapter opens with an introduction, discussing the statistics, and this is followed by the tables themselves.

**History**

**THE BLEAK AGE.** J. L. Hammond and Barbara Hammond. *Penguin Books*, 1s. 6d. 256 pages. Index. (Pelican Books)

The authors are distinguished political historians, best known for their classic works, *The Village Labourer*, *The Town Labourer*, and *The Skilled Labourer* in the England of 1760-1832. In the present book the authors, in the belief that a study of the first half of the nineteenth century has a bearing on modern times, describe the industrial life of the towns, the status of organized religion, the effect of enclosures and the state of education. They then survey the English people's first experiment in making a new society out of the conditions thus presented. It is shown, first, that Chartism, though failing in its political aims, prompted other movements—for education, Trade Unions, public health, for open spaces, and for Temperance and Friendly Societies. Secondly, the conflict between landlord and manufacturer, by effecting the repeal of the Corn Laws and the passing of the Ten Hours Act, stabilized the price of bread and, establishing shorter working hours, gave the workman opportunities for leisure and culture. Finally, the writers established their case that the study of an age without leisure has a bearing on the modern problems of an age of increasing leisure and common enjoyment.

**Relations of Labour to Capital**


Throughout this pamphlet the author stresses the importance of human relationships in industry, feeling that faulty human relations are the principal source of industrial difficulties. He discusses the problem of how to revive the will to work now that the former main incentives (financial reward and fear of dismissal) are failing.


This little book is a summary of the rights of employers and employees in England and is a reprint, revised to include later decisions, of lectures delivered at Gresham College, London. These lectures are primarily for the citizen who desires to understand more fully the law which affects him in his employment or business, but the book will also serve as a valuable survey of the subject for lawyers. It is in four parts: entering into employment, reciprocal duties, ending the employment and the position afterwards. Appendices contain notes on 'enticement' of employees and patents and copyright. The author is a King's Counsel.
Poverty

THE STREET TRADER'S LOT: LONDON 1851. Being an account of the lives, miseries, joys and chequered activities of the London Street Sellers as recorded by their contemporary Henry Mayhew and now recalled for the edification of the Public by Stanley Rubinstein. Sylvan Press, 12s. 6d. D8. 193 pages. 25 illustrations.

Henry Mayhew (1812-87) displayed a great talent as a reporter combined with the insight of a sociologist when, in 1849, he began for the Morning Chronicle a series of articles on Labour and the Poor which, in 1864, he published in an encyclopaedic work in five volumes, London Labour and the London Poor, the first great survey of the problem of poverty in the nineteenth century. Part of this work consisted in his reporting, in their own words, the life and work of London street traders. From these accounts, together with contemporary illustrations, Mr. Rubinstein has compiled the present book. His running comments, summaries and references to contemporary events unify his chosen passages into an illuminating social history of a workers' underworld. From it can be gathered not only the work, amusements, tragedies and fortitude of these 'traders', but the impact on their lives of the Irish Famine (1846), the Corn Laws, Chartism, the Cholera Epidemic (1849) and the ever-present dread of the workhouse. Miss M. Dorothy George, author of London Life in the Eighteenth Century, has written an instructive introduction giving further details of Mayhew's life and opinions.


Until the war, when he became Economic Adviser to the Polish Government in London, the author was Professor of Economics in the University of Cracow. His report is unlike the ordinary social survey in that it is written from intimate knowledge of individual men; it is not simply a generalization from statistical data. Through informal conversations with about four hundred people, mainly London workers, Professor Zweig secured a mass of valuable information which he has interpreted skilfully and with understanding. He finds that a good deal of primary poverty still exists, and estimates how much of it is due to unwise spending. An appendix of seventy-five case-histories adds to the interest of the volume.

Industrial Hygiene


The aim of the Chief Medical Officer, Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., is to present concisely, information on industrial medicine to fill the gap in the education of the medical student and nurse, and to assist the practitioner undertaking the work of an industrial medical officer for the first time. He surveys the whole field, and for those requiring more detail on the clinical side of industrial medicine he adds useful bibliographies. After an historical and introductory survey, this concise manual gives chapters on Medical Examination, Accidents, Fatigue and Environment, the Social Functions of Industry, Industrial Diseases and Toxicology, the Hazards of Coal Mining and Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation.
THE INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT AND ITS CONTROL. J. M. Dalla Valle. Pitman, 30s. M8. 239 pages. Diagrams. Bibliographies. Index. The factors of environment with which this volume is concerned are those which affect the health and welfare of workers and can be controlled by the industrial engineer. The author has had extensive experience in the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U.S. Public Health Service, and writes from expert knowledge of factory ventilation, lighting, sanitation, and the problems of noise and vibration. (331.827)

EARLY FACTORY LEGISLATION. A study in legislative and administrative evolution. M. W. Thomas. Foreword by G. P. Barnett. Thames Bank Publishing Co. (Leigh-on-Sea), 35s. sD8. 483 pages. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. This book is an historical record of the evolution of factory legislation in England and shows the pioneer efforts made to improve conditions in factories and workplaces, particularly with regard to the employment of young children. It deals at length with the development of the system of factory inspection and lays particular emphasis on the activities of the Inspectors during the first part of the nineteenth century. It also reviews the work of the Commission of 1833 and the Committee of 1840, set up to inquire into conditions existing at those times, and the scope of the early parliamentary bills and statutes. An appendix contains valuable additional information in the form of returns, regulations and tables. Lawyers, industrialists and students of history will find much of value and interest in this survey. The foreword is by the Chief Inspector of Factories. The author is a barrister-at-law. (331.827)

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE. Report by a Study Group appointed by H.M. Treasury. H.M. Stationery Office, 4s. sR8. 164 pages. 37 illustrations. 19 appendices. Paper bound. This Study Group was set up by the Treasury in April 1943 to consider how the efficiency of the British Civil Service might be increased by bringing its standards of physical working conditions into conformity with the best practice in commerce and industry. The investigation was carried out during the war years and the information was obtained by actual inspection and by personal discussion. The report is in twelve sections which include recommendations on lighting, decorating, heating, ventilation, furniture, equipment, and canteens. This is the only survey of its kind which has been made in Great Britain. (331.828135)

Sir Ernest Barker, the eminent scholar and author of numerous works on political science, discusses the use and enjoyment of leisure in this booklet, which is based on a series of broadcasts to Persia. He describes a number of leisure activities and the means of pursuing them, and concludes with a picture of the ideal community centre and the part it could play in the stimulation of such activities. (331.845)

—Industrial Education

Dr. McLaine was Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union from 1938 to 1946, and has always been interested in conditions of young people in
industry. In this book, an historical account is given of organized apprenticeship in Great Britain from its earliest known beginnings under the Guilds in the twelfth century to the present day. The author devotes the major part of the book to a discussion of the present conditions in the various industries and to the future of apprenticeship. The need for attracting young people to the industries and the value of the combined practical and theoretical training given in the workshop and in the technical colleges is stressed.

--- Trade Unions: Britain

**BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM.** Allan Flanders. *Bureau of Current Affairs*, 25. L.Post 8. 64 pages. Illustrated. Paper bound. *(Background Handbooks)*

A compact and informative booklet describing the growth and traditions of the trade union movement in Great Britain from the early eighteenth century. A brief account is given of the various types of trade unions and their organization, their activities and policies, and their place in present-day society. A number of topics suggested as suitable for discussion groups are included, together with a short list of books for further reading. The author was formerly Research Assistant to the Trades Union Congress and, until recently, Director of the German Political Branch of the British Control Commission for Germany.

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**BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM. Six Studies by PEP.** *PEP (Political and Economic Planning),* 15s. SuR8. 192 pages.

The strength and influence of trade unionism in Great Britain have grown steadily during recent years. The war, the rise of a Labour Government, new ideas on economic policy and various other factors have brought the unions into greater prominence and have called for some change in their general structure and attitude. The six studies in this volume discuss the present position of the unions as regards membership and the machinery and subjects of negotiation, the functions of shop stewards, and other matters of urgent importance. Together they give a good factual account of present-day unionism.

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The French edition of the revised edition of *British Trade Unions*, published in 1945. The author, who is a leading member of the Transport and General Worker’s Union has first-hand knowledge of his subject. He describes the development of British Trade Unions; their contribution to the disciplined and orderly settlement of industrial relations; and finally what progress has been made in social conditions. The foreword is by the Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and former General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers’ Union.

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**LAW OF TRADE UNIONS.** H. Samuels. 3rd edition. *Stevens & Sons, 6s.*

D8. 111 pages. Tables. Index.

A concise guide to the British law of trade unions intended both for the legal practitioner and the trade unionist. The author, a barrister-at-law, reviews in a brief compass the whole field of the subject and deals with the definition and classification
of trade unions, membership, contracts, civil wrongs, conspiracy, strikes and lock-outs, political funds, registration, property and liabilities and legal proceedings. Appendices contain a note on the effect of an important Act of Parliament passed in 1946 and forms.

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**Canada**


The author, a member of the staff of the Department of Economics of the University of Toronto, surveys the history of the trade union movement in Canada from its first traces in 1825 until 1902, the date of the first Trades and Labour Congress. He then outlines the growth and organization of unions in the different trades and industries, and concludes with a detailed examination of the activities of successive Trades and Labour Congresses, particularly in relation to political and legislative action, with chapters on special aspects of the Canadian movement.

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**Trinidad**


Mr. Dalley, an experienced British Trade Unionist and retired official of the Railway Clerks Association, visited Trinidad, British West Indies, in April 1947, to hold informal discussions with leaders of the unions and with various communities of the island. The Report conveys that, since Trade Unionism in Trinidad dates effectively only from 1937, it naturally bears the marks of youth which should gradually be eliminated as constitutional unionism develops.

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**Australia**


A study of awards, method of remuneration fixation, and the status of trade unions under the Australian regulative system, by the Lecturer in Industrial Relations in the University of Melbourne.

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**Compositors**

**THE LONDON SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS. A Centenary History.**


This study of the London Society of Compositors is not only a centennial history of one of the oldest British craft unions, but a social document of the times. It shows the rise of the printing trade from its industrial depression of the early nineteenth century, the subsequent development of the printing industry in Britain, and the value of trade union institutions in the development of the character of the British people. Attention is drawn to the maintenance of standards of apprenticeship and performance in a highly skilled trade as well as problems of wages and working conditions. The book is excellently produced by the Curwen Press, and should prove of great value not only to students of printing but to all those interested in British social institutions.

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Finance and Banking

LETTERS OF AN ECONOMIC FATHER. W. S. Hill-Reid. Foreword by Beverley Nichols. Falcon Press, 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 140 pages.

Mr. Hill-Reid, a bank manager, here gives us a lightly written volume on the financial problems of the ordinary man. He explains in non-technical language all that the private individual needs to know on such topics as bank accounts, overdrafts, investments, mortgages, and the process of writing a will. The examples are taken from English experience, but the author's sound advice is applicable to all. (332)

—— Money

THE MEANING OF MONEY. Hartley Withers. Murray, 8s.6d. 7th revised edition. C8. 336 pages.

This well-known work, first published in 1909, has been fully revised and brought up to date in this edition. An extra chapter is devoted to peacetime problems. (332.4)

—— Investment Finance


The present edition of this well-known annual consists chiefly of a comprehensive list of public companies in Great Britain, Eire, the Dominions and Colonies, America and foreign countries, with addresses of directors and the amount of capital and dividends held by the companies over a period of years. It also contains particulars of some 218 additional companies and 31 Government and Municipal Loans. The Commercial and Industrial Classified List has been reinstated. This standard directory serves as a guide for stockbrokers and all those interested in financial markets everywhere. (332.61)

—— Bills of Exchange


The English law relating to Bills of Exchange was codified into a single statute in 1882 and it has remained substantially unchanged since that date. The main object of this work is to meet the need of students for a short book on this branch of law and the author presents the important aspects of the subject in such a way that they stand out in relief. His commentary on the statute is preceded by two short chapters on negotiability. The statute is then set out section by section and fully annotated and explained. The book should be of value not only to law students but also to those desiring a concise guide to the law. The author is a barrister-at-law. (332-77)


This is an elementary book intended primarily for those students of banking with little or no knowledge of the English law. It is, however, a useful guide to the subject for all purposes. The greater part of the book is devoted to an explanation of the Bills
of Exchange Act of 1882, the principal statute on negotiable instruments. The author is an Associate of the Institute of Bankers.

—Interest and Usury

INTEREST AND USURY. Bernard W. Dempsey. Dobson, 12s. 6d. D8. 244 pages. Index.

As a member of the Society of Jesus and of the Department of Economics of St. Louis University, Missouri, U.S.A., Father Dempsey writes on the vexed question of interest and usury both from moral and theoretical viewpoints. Professor Joseph Schumpeter, in an appreciative introduction, describes the book as an important contribution to the history of economic thought. He points out that it is unusual for economic theorists to concern themselves with developments prior to the eighteenth century, but that the present author has combined this treatise on modern interest theory with a sound interpretation of that of the Schoolmen. The work should be valuable to the economist, the sociologist and the theologian.

Land


Dr. Dudley Stamp, Professor of Geography in the University of London and Chief Adviser on Rural Land Use to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been Director of the Land Utilization Survey of Great Britain since its formation in 1930. In the first chapters of this book Dr. Stamp gives an introductory historical account of land use in Britain from Prehistoric and Roman times and proceeds to a detailed account of the Land Utilization Survey from 1930 to 1947. The work and findings of the field-to-field survey are analysed and evaluated and details are given of the distribution of permanent grassland, arable land, orchards, moorland, heathland, rough grazing, forest and woodland. Other chapters describe the influence of climate on land utilization, the various types of farming, farms and farm units, soil and the fertility, productivity and classification of land, and the ecology and distribution of certain cultivated plants and domestic animals. The chapter detailing the basic principles which underlie any comprehensive planning of land use and their application does not specifically apply to Great Britain and should be of particular interest to overseas readers in all parts of the world. The appendices list the staff of the Land Utilization Survey, the patrons of the scheme, the ninety-two parts of the County Reports and other publications, including the one-inch maps issued by the Survey, a financial statement of the Survey, and the official statistics of land use.

Co-operation


Nearly all the writers of these essays are actively engaged in the co-operative movement; the rest are students of its theory. Their aim is to summarize some of the more important aspects of the movement in Great Britain, to answer various criticisms, and to discuss the modifications which are required if co-operation is to become still more useful in the achievement of a socialist programme.

A summary of the growth of the co-operative movement in Great Britain from its foundation just over a hundred years ago in Rochdale (Lancashire) to the present day, its principles, organization, development and future prospects. The foreword is by the Minister of Defence.

(S34.0942)

Socialism

Socialism of the West. Leo Moulin. Translated from the French by Alfred Heron. Gollancz, 8s.6d. sC8. 336 pages. Appendices. Bibliography. Index.

Abridged from the author’s Socialisme d’Occident, this book attempts to lay the foundations of a new humanism and is of considerable interest at the present time. M. Moulin gives detailed analysis of many of the theories of government and of social life produced by the Western world, with a suggested plan of treatment, chronologically arranged, linking the theories and their effect on European history since the Middle Ages. Rejecting both the anarcho-liberalism of the nineteenth century and the totalitarianism of the twentieth, he advocates a middle way, giving firm philosophical and ethical foundations for his theories.

(S35)

Communism

Communist Manifesto. Socialist Landmark. A New Appreciation written for the Labour Party by Harold Laski, together with the Original Text and Prefaces. Foreword by the Labour Party. Allen & Unwin, 7s.6d. cloth; 3s.6d. paper. C8. 168 pages.

This is written to mark the centenary of the Communist Manifesto, first published in 1848. In a lengthy introduction, Professor Laski gives a brief history of the background and characters of Marx and Engels, and describes the development of their ideas. The second part contains the Original Text and Prefaces of the Manifesto.

(S35.4)


This book is a reprint of a series of pamphlets which have been in wide demand. The author is a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He shows that there are three forms of communism: primitive communism, as seen in ordinary family life; a system of public ownership of the means of production, with distribution of goods according to need; and the doctrine of the Communist Party, claimed by its followers to be based on Marxism. After a brief account of the socialist predecessors of Marx, the author examines Marx’s doctrine, traces the influence of Marxism between 1848 and 1918, and discusses how far its principles have been carried out in Soviet Russia.

(335.4)
Socialist Communities


In this account of the various groups of people who have attempted the co-operative way of living the author deals with the co-operative communities of Palestine, Mexico and the Soviet Union, and the experiment of the Farm Security Administration and of other groups in the United States. He reviews the settlements of the Hutterites, the New Llano, the Sunrise Community, the Mexican Ejidos, the Palestine Kutzot and the Soviet Kolkhozy, and clarifies the lessons to be learnt from their operation. The author is Executive Director of the Rural Institute of America and has previously published Co-operative Living in Palestine.

Public Finance: Customs and Excise


This report is submitted by the Financial Secretary to the British Treasury and constitutes the Ninety-first Report relating to Customs and the Ninetieth Report relating to Excise. It consists of an account of the various circumstances affecting the Customs and Excise revenue and the work of the Department during 1947, followed by an Appendix of Tables giving particulars of the receipts of revenue from various commodities and other statistical information, together with comparative figures for previous years and explanatory notes indicating the scope and significance of the tables.

---Britain


These accounts cover the period from 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1947. Figures are given for Exchequer Receipts and Issues, Revenue, National Debt Services, Sinking Funds, Annuities and Pensions, Salaries and Allowances, Supply Services, Ways and Means Grants, Guaranteed Loans, and Unrepaid Advances made to or for Colonial and other Governments.


The authors are, respectively, Professor of Commerce in the University of London and Director of the Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge University. In this lucid account they show that there are many admissible ways of defining national income, but that for practical purposes it is convenient to distinguish between five different concepts of the term. They then proceed to give statistics of the national income of the United Kingdom and the United States for each of those five groupings, taking for comparison the years 1938, 1943 and 1946. Finally they discuss the percentages of the national income of the United Kingdom devoted to various items of national expenditure. The work has been revised throughout in the light of recent statistics.
Colonial Tariff Policies

THE AWAKENING: OUR PRESENT CRISIS AND THE WAY OUT.
The author claims that Britain's present difficulties had their origin a century ago in the change to a free trade system, and have been brought to a climax by recent socialist policy. His conviction is that the remedy lies in Imperial Preference: the members of the British Commonwealth should organize themselves to that end, adopting a commonly accepted monetary system. He argues that there would still be room within the Empire for an unlimited variety of economic organization, and that subject to their mutual preferential arrangements the members would be free to trade with other nations as they pleased. The author was former British Secretary of State for India and Burma, and has written numerous works on colonial, political and economic questions.

Dr. Meyer examines Imperial trade policy, particularly from the point of view of Imperial Preference, and also the history and importance of Colonial trade with the United States and foreign countries, and local regional trade. His conclusions are that Imperial Preference is an instrument which benefits only a few colonies, and not others, and therefore must be used selectively; and that regional arrangements, and in many cases complete free trade, afford greater prosperity. Much of the material on which the study is based was drawn from the Colonial Office files.

Production: Economic Organization

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL SURVIVAL. Ian Bowen. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 204 pages. Diagrams. Index.
A discussion of Britain's place in the post-war world, covering the questions of monopoly, the place of advertising in a modern economy, the application of power to industry, population, the formation of capital, and investment policy.

The author here presents for the general reader the theory of the late Lord Keynes as to the cause of recurrent economic depressions, maintaining that a correct Keynesian policy should revive free competition and re-establish capitalism on new foundations. He gives as an appendix to this new edition an article which he contributed to *The Manchester Guardian* in 1947—'Countering Inflation: Problems of a Labour Government'.

The author believes that the present economic crisis in Britain calls for a new social and economic order, and that this is the only country in which such an order could be established without a revolution. His argument is that management and workers have a common cause which should be expressed in an economic unity not to be found in joint stock companies, public corporations or the new nationalized industries. What is needed is self-leadership among the workers, from whom the management should
get its authority. Government interference should be eliminated and every industry made responsible for its own affairs. How that should be done is discussed in relation to prices, imports and exports, agriculture, unemployment, trade unions, money, and various other topics. The author held various Government appointments during the Second World War and has devoted much attention to the finance of garden cities and financial questions connected with town planning.

Unemployment

THE CONQUEST OF UNEMPLOYMENT. E. Victor Morgan. Sampson Low, 7s. 6d. C8. 194 pages. 11 diagrams. Index.

This is a lucid account, based on the arguments of Lord Keynes and other leading economists, of the question of full employment. It is intended for those who have not studied economics but who require some knowledge of the subject for a better understanding of political problems. The author shows that mass unemployment arises because of the failure of effective demand to absorb all that a fully employed industrial society can produce, and discusses how a government, by regulating private borrowing and private spending, could keep effective demand at the right level.

Industrial Organization

THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN. A Series of Lectures arranged by the University of London (Centre for Courses in International Affairs) and the Institute of Bankers, November 1947 to March 1948. Europa Publications, 15s. D8. 228 pages.

In the first of these fourteen lectures, Professor T. S. Ashton speaks of the industrial past, tracing British economic development from the days of the Industrial Revolution. Professor G. C. Allen follows with a review of the impact of the war on British economy. For the rest, the lectures are on subjects of outstanding importance at the present time: fuel and power, iron and steel, agriculture, building, inland transport, finance of reconstruction, the export drive, shipping, textiles and export, new industrial development and export, long-term finance of enterprise, and industrial change. The lecturer in each case is an acknowledged expert on his subject.


This work is a sequel to the series of Studies in Industrial Organization, edited by H. A. Silverman, and published in 1946. It is an account of the less well-known British industries, including flour-milling, the white fish industry, the granite industry, and the brewing industry of Edinburgh.

THE ROAD TO RECOVERY. Fabian Society Lectures given in the Autumn of 1947 by Douglas Jay and others. Wingate, 6s. C8. 112 pages.

These six lectures on British political and economic reorganization are written from the Socialist standpoint. They are: 'Plans and Priorities', by Douglas Jay; 'Parliament and the People', by Geoffrey Bing; 'Efficiency in Government', by Harold J. Laski; 'Incentives in Industry', by Ian Mikardo; 'Paying our Way Abroad', by the Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson; and 'Foreign Affairs and Home Prosperity', by Richard Crossman.
Professor Laski, Professor of Political Science in the University of London, is also Chairman of the Fabian Society. The other contributors are all Labour Members of Parliament.

— Organizations


A comprehensive list of organizations of employers, of workpeople, and of employers and workpeople jointly in Great Britain and Northern Ireland so far as they are directly concerned with labour matters, together with the names and addresses of the secretaries of the organizations. It includes the Employers’ Associations, Joint Industrial Councils, Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, etc., and Wages Councils. Associations with purely commercial, technical, educational, social or political objects are excluded from the list.


The first part of this useful directory lists the representative bodies in the United Kingdom which deal with national economic planning problems, such as the Economic Planning Board and the various regional bodies for industry. Part 2 is a guide to the consultative bodies dealing with particular problems: the Fuel Efficiency Committee, the National Youth Employment Council, the Shipbuilding Advisory Committee and others of a similar nature. Each entry includes a note of the address to which inquiries may be made.


The Committee of Co-operation of the Conference of European Economic Co-operation was set up in July 1947 to prepare a Report on the Conference, which was attended by sixteen countries for the purpose of developing an economic recovery programme and of determining the manner and extent to which these countries could, by their individual and collective efforts, bring about the achievement of that programme. The Report was then submitted to the Government of the United States to enable them to consider what aid could best be contributed by the American people. In the Report the participating countries have defined the economic and financial problems facing them and have reviewed: (a) the production targets which they have set for themselves; (b) the steps which are being taken and will be taken to bring about internal stabilization; (c) the measures which the participating nations will take through combined or co-ordinated action to solve production problems, provide for the free and efficient flow of goods and labour, and ensure the full use of their resources; and (d) the problem presented by the participating countries’ and Western Germany’s balance of payments deficit with the American continent. Supplementary reports may be published later as it was found impossible within the few weeks at the Committee’s disposal to give a completely detailed and exact account of the economic situation of sixteen European countries.
— History: Britain


This important survey reviews the economic state of the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1948 and sets out some of the prospects and targets for the year. The main objective is the restoration of external stability and the building up of British trade with the Western Hemisphere, and above all, with dollar countries. The statistics contained in this Survey do not take into account any United States aid under the European Recovery Plan, but the Survey assumes, as a basis of general policy and planning, that aid in some form will be available. Emphasis is laid on the cardinal importance of maintaining the highest possible level of exports and the ability to sell them in the overseas markets, particularly those from which the bulk of British imports are drawn. The five sections of the report cover the Balance of Payments in 1948; Targets for Home Production; Capital Development in 1948; Man-power, National Income and Consumption; and Conclusions. The two appendices deal with the fulfilment of the objectives of the Economic Survey for 1947 and a statement on personal incomes, costs and prices. (338.0942)

— Germany


Dr. Lurie's book, should prove useful both to the economist and to those interested in the general problem of economic management and the relationship between public controls and private business. It deals with the problem of investment by private industry under conditions of a completely controlled economy, based on the developments in Germany between 1933 and 1939. A large place is given to the economics of self-financing, including a study of the basic structure of costs and prices in German industry. A special chapter is devoted to 'specific' investment controls. (338.0943)

— South Africa

ECONOMICS IN SOUTH AFRICA. N. N. Franklin. Oxford University Press (Cape Town and London), Iss. C8. 253 pages. 8 charts. Index.

The opening paragraph, declaring roundly that the urgent task of South Africa is to combat poverty, indicates that this review of the present situation of South Africa's resources, agriculture, gold and manufactures is more than a text-book. It is rather a survey of the existing information on how to increase efficiency and of the urgent need for such increase. (338.0968)

— Agriculture

FEEDING THE HUMAN FAMILY. Science Plans for the World Larder.

F. Le Gros Clark. Sigma Books, 7s. 6d. C8. 125 pages. 8 plates, 14 diagrams and maps. 16 appendices. Bibliography. (Introduction to Science Series)

Mr. Le Gros Clark, editor of the Nutrition Bulletin of the Central Council for Health Education, has travelled extensively on the Continent inquiring into the sociology and economics of food, and has written several books on the subject. He gives a brief survey with statistics of types of food required by the human body, and how far these are obtainable or lacking in different parts of the world. The need is shown for a world

184
organization of production and distribution to avoid waste in one part and famine in another. It is hoped that the establishment of the International Food and Agriculture Organization in 1945 will achieve this in time. (338.1)

REPORT OF WEST AFRICAN OILSEEDS MISSION. Colonial Office.
H.M. Stationery Office, is.6d. R8. 60 pages. 3 maps. (Colony No. 224)
A Commission of four visited the Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria and the Gambia at the close of 1947 to make recommendations for the large-scale production of groundnuts for export. This Report indicates the areas in the three territories which they selected as suitable, the type of mechanical units required, and their estimate of labour force and finance (approximately £25,000,000). They recommend development by Government-controlled corporations established under the local legislatures. (338.173385)

MINING

Before the war this Statistical Summary was published annually, the last issue covering the years 1936–38. Production, imports and exports of some sixty minerals are shown for all countries, though inevitably there are many gaps during the war years, for which figures are not available. (338.2)

COAL MINING INDUSTRY: ANNUAL STATISTICAL STATEMENT, 1946.
Paper bound. (Command Paper 7220)
The Annual Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry of Great Britain for the year 1946. (338.272)

Detailed information respecting oil companies operating in all parts of the world is given in this volume, which includes names of the directors and officials, capital, dividends, etc., of 620 companies and a list of 320 officials engaged in the industry. (338.2728)

WORKING PARTY REPORTS. CHINA CLAY. Board of Trade. H.M.
Stationery Office, 28.s6d. sR8. 68 pages. 14 plates. 4 figures. 2 plans. 12 appendices.
The Working Party for the China-Clay Industry was appointed in March 1946 to examine the various schemes for improving the organization, production and distribution methods in this important British industry. The report deals with some of the immediate problems, but is mainly concerned with long-term policy. Accounts are given of the china-clay deposits of Cornwall and Devon; the treatment, qualities and use of china-clay; the economic problems and structure of the industry; the estimated requirements of British china-clay in home and overseas markets for the next decade; the labour force in the industry; the welfare of workers; the growth and extension of mechanization; transport and distribution; and by-products. The report concludes with a summary of the recommendations made by the Working Party. (338.2761)
Manufactured Products


The purpose of these investigations is to examine the various schemes and suggestions put forward for improvements of organization, production and distribution methods in the Cutlery and Rubber-proofed Clothing industries in Britain, and to report as to the steps which should be taken in the national interest to strengthen the industries and render them more capable of meeting competition in the home and foreign markets. The report on Cutlery consists of one main section, with four appendices covering Mechanization in the Cutlery Industry; Dust Extraction and Ventilation; Industrial Relations, and Statistical Tables. The Rubber-proofed Clothing report is divided into four sections giving an Introductory Survey, Production Problems, General Problems, and Conclusions. A Summary of Recommendations is also included, together with two appendices giving a Survey of Costing and Suggested Minimum Standards for Materials.


This Report examines the various schemes and suggestions put forward for the improvement of organization, production and distribution methods and processes in the light clothing industry in Britain, including those contained in the Report of the Working Party on Heavy Clothing, and gives the steps to be taken in the national interest to strengthen the industry and render it more capable of meeting competition in the home and foreign markets. The Report is divided into four main sections. Part I, Introductory; Part II, Present Condition of the Industry, arranged under various subject headings; Parts III and IV, Recommendations and Conclusions, arranged under subject headings, suggesting improvements as to future material provisions, technical services and administrative machinery.


This Working Party Report examines the various schemes and suggestions put forward for the improvement of the organization, production and distribution methods and processes in the British carpet industry—an industry valuable for both home and export trade. The report is divided into five main sections; Historical and general survey of the industry; Technical review; Design; Marketing—Home and Export; and Conditions within the Industry. The appendices give a brief technical account of carpet weaving, a survey of the present demand and an estimate of future demands on the industry, evidence submitted by the Council of Industrial Design, details of the export of woollen carpets and rugs from the United Kingdom and to individual countries, and a survey of the employment of British female labour in the industry.

Legislation


The field of industrial law is extensive but this work is devoted to the relationship between master and servant, or employer and employee in England. The subjects
covered include contracts of service, apprenticeship, relations of master and servant with third parties, wages and insurance, injuries and trade unions and disputes. Two chapters on industrial legislation deal with the Factory Acts, the Shops Acts and kindred Acts, legislation on mines and quarries and the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act. A chapter is also devoted to emergency legislation arising out of the late war and the reinstatement in civil employment after discharge from war service. The book is intended for the use of students and teachers of industrial law. The author is a barrister and is Registrar and Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Laws, Manchester University.


Index.
The author, who is Stanley Jevons Professor of Political Economy in the University of Manchester, here discusses the present economic difficulties of Great Britain. At the root of our troubles, he says, lies the fallacy that the best way of ordering economic affairs is to place the responsibility for all crucial decisions in the hands of the State. He finds the solution in a return to the free price mechanism and all that is bound up with it.

Wealth and Poverty
THE WORLD'S WEALTH. W. G. Moore. Penguin Books, 1s. 6d. SC8. 255 pages. This book provides for the layman an introduction to the subject of the location, production and distribution of the world's wealth. It discusses the factors that influence the last two processes and the economic problems connected with them. (339)

AFRICA ATTACKS POVERTY. S. Vivian. Longmans, Green, 2s. 6d. F8. 85 pages. Illustrated. (Pathfinder Books)
The sub-title, 'A Guide to Clear Thinking for Africans on a Vital Subject', indicates the scope of this book. Written for the ordinary educated Africans in British colonies, it stresses the evils consequent upon poverty, and the part each individual can play in aiding the Government to develop industry and agriculture. (339.1)


Index. (Middle East Economic and Social Studies)
Miss Warriner worked in the Middle East Supply Centre during the Second World War, and made a study of peasant life in that area. Her book is the first of a series of monographs which is planned to deal with population, education, agriculture, industry, trade and communications, raw materials, banking and finance. In this volume Miss Warriner analyses the basic problem of the Middle East—poverty—and indicates directions in which reforms are needed in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon and Iraq. She offers suggestions regarding ways of giving effect to such reforms. (339.1)

LAW

Medical Jurisprudence
The tenth edition of 'Taylor' the classic work of reference, has been considerably altered and revised to cover advances in medical and allied sciences and alterations in
British legislation since 1934. The essential features of the work have been maintained, but the text has been revised and modernized, and certain passages have been clarified. Some sections have been entirely rewritten, new material added and where old cases could, with advantage, be replaced or supplemented by more recent case histories, this has been done. The omission of many technical details formerly given in the chapters on Insurance and Workmen’s Compensation is justified by the passing of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, whose medico-legal applications have been very briefly dealt with. The National Health Service Act, 1946, is not considered at length at this present stage, as it is considered that it creates no distinctly medico-legal problems. Statutes noticed in revising the text are the Public Health Act 1936, the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1937, the Factories Act, 1937, the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Mental Deficiency Act, 1938, the Children and Young Persons Act, 1938, the Infanticide Act, 1938, the Road Traffic Act, 1938, the Cancer Act, 1939, the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, and the Nurses Act, 1943. The legal aspect has been completely revised by W. G. H. Cook and the chemical aspect by C. P. Stewart.

Education

GUIDE TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION. Sweet & Maxwell, 6s. L.Post 8. 80 pages. Charts. Index.

The legal profession in England is a complex organization to the layman consisting, as it does, of two branches, Barristers and Solicitors. In addition, universities have power to grant degrees in law, but the possession of a degree does not in itself confer any professional status. This little book will prove a useful guide to those desiring an explanation of the system. Part I explains the method of admission, education and examination of barristers and solicitors, professional etiquette, poor persons procedure, practice and appointments open to members of both branches. A chapter is devoted to law degrees conferred by the University of London. Part II consists of a guide to students’ law books arranged under subjects. Part III contains miscellaneous information, including a guide to pronunciation of legal words and terms and a chart showing the English courts of law.

Legal Miscellany


This is a study of two of the greatest British Counsel of this century—the late Sir Edward Marshall Hall and Sir Norman Birkett, who is now a Judge of the High Court—written by a man who was Clerk to both of them in the heyday of their fame as advocates. It is also a story of the author’s fifty years’ work as a barrister’s clerk in the Temple, the home of the English Common Law. It is not a sensational work that tells only of causes célèbres or cases which caught the public’s imagination. The author does, of course, mention the famous cases in which the subjects of his work were involved, but he has written a book representative of the daily life of a busy barrister or King’s Counsel dealing with cases of wide and varied interest, with unique and ordinary personalities. In addition to chapters on individual trials the author has included several devoted to general topics, the barrister’s clerk, the Temple, the art of cross-examination, work in the High Court and, finally, the Nuremberg Trial at which Mr. Justice Birkett was the second British Judge.
International Law


This work consists of a summary of the facts and decisions in leading cases between nations. The cases selected are almost entirely English and American and are grouped according to the subject matter of the disputes. Following the summary of each case are comments and notes by the original author or editor in which the facts are discussed and principles explained, and in which other leading cases are considered. The author, formerly Professor of Law in the University of Sydney, was an authority on international case law and his work, carefully revised by other authorities from time to time, has always been regarded as the leading English text-book on this subject. (341)


A branch of international law of particular interest and significance is that of the recognition of States, of Governments and of belligerency. There is a tendency to regard the granting or refusal of recognition to new States or Governments more as a political than a legal act, and the author attempts to show that recognition is essentially a part of international law as distinct from international politics. Dr. Lauterpacht is Whewell Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge and is a recognized authority. His book is divided into four parts: I, Recognition of States; II, Recognition of Governments; III, Recognition of belligerency and of insurrection; and IV, Problems of recognition. He discusses all aspects of the subject and analyses diplomatic procedure and judicial discussion. Appendices to several chapters contain Opinions of the British Law Officers of the Crown, which are of considerable interest as illustrations of actual incidents and of the attitude of governments to questions of recognition. (341)

CRISIS IN THE LAW OF NATIONS. H. A. Smith. London Institute of World Affairs: Stevens & Sons, 7s.6d. sc8. 102 pages. (Library of World Affairs)

Change in the law of nations is inevitable and is as necessary as change in the law of individual states. Dr. Smith, who was formerly Professor of International Law in the University of London, examines the underlying causes which make such changes necessary, the various processes by which they are accomplished and, finally, recent developments in the law of nations. The work incorporates the substance of lectures delivered at the University of Istanbul in 1946, together with some later material, and his analysis of the problem of the present crisis in international affairs has been described by his listeners both as pessimistic and realistic. (341)


These digests and reports give accounts of the application and development of international law by international and national courts and tribunals. Ten volumes have so far appeared, covering the years 1919 to 1942, and the present volume gives those decisions omitted on account of inaccessibility or other reasons. It includes a number of decisions given in occupied countries in the years 1940-2. The volume also includes
a consolidated index and consolidated tables of cases to the earlier issues. The cases
digested in the present volume number 171 and are classified under eleven headings,
with ample cross-references. Particulars given include the names of the parties, the
court, date of hearing, a summary of the facts and of the judgement, together with
a reference to the publication containing the original report and an editorial note.
Dr. Lauterpacht, the editor, is Whewell Professor of International Law in the Uni-
versity of Cambridge. (341.02)

TEXTBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Alf Ross. Translated from the
Danish by Annie I. Fausbøll. Longmans, Green, 21s. M8. 313 pages. Index.
An exposition of the fundamental features of international law. The author, who is
Professor of International Law in the University of Copenhagen, analyses the con-
cepts and problems of the subject on the basis of a specifically Scandinavian view of the
nature and aims of jurisprudence. For this reason the book will be of considerable
value in assisting students of one country to understand the method of approach by
those of another. The author deals with the concept and presuppositions of international
law; sources and subjects of international law; delimitation of the spheres of dominion
of states under the sub-headings of the territory, the population, competence of juris-
diction and the ‘fundamental rights’ of states; organs of international intercourse;
treaties; co-operation of states for the safeguarding of common interests; violations of
the law and responsibility therefor; and the settlement of state differences. (341.02)

MANUAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. George Schwarzenberger. London
Glossary. Indexes. (Library of World Affairs)
The purpose of this book is to provide a synopsis of the subject for those desiring to
make a first acquaintance with the system of international law. The author reviews
what is left, after two world wars, of the old classic international law and the super-
structure built on traditional lines. He also considers the legal significance of the
collective efforts made to establish the rule of law between nations. The work is in
three parts. Part I, elements of international law, deals concisely with the whole field
of the subject; Part II, entitled ‘Study Outlines’, is intended to assist students in
obtaining, by their own efforts, more detailed knowledge of the various branches of
international law; Part III is an extensive bibliography of material for further research.
(341.02)

BRITISH YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1946. 23rd issue.
H. Lauterpacht (Editor). Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford
University Press, 42s. sR8. 535 pages. Index.
This annual publication, which now resembles its pre-war issues in size, is edited by the
Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, with the assistance of
a distinguished committee. The papers included in this volume, written by experts
in their subjects, are: The Grotian tradition in international law, by the editor;
Interpretation of the Charter of the United Nations, by ‘Pollux’; the Covenant and
the Charter, by J. L. Brierly; the Veto and the security provisions of the Charter, by
B. A. Wortley; Government in Commission, by R. Y. Jennings; Some legal aspects of
the UNRRA, by A. H. Robertson; Recognition of American divorce and nullity
decrees, by M. E. Bathurst; Crimes against humanity, by Egon Schelkel; Booty of
war, by H. A. Smith; Conclusiveness of the Foreign Office Certificate, by A. B. Lyons;
and Italian Prize Law, 1940-43, by S. W. D. Rowson. A section is devoted to notes on
international and foreign law and relations, followed by a review of English decisions on public and private international law and an annotated documentary section (with a general preface) on constitutions of international organizations. Reviews of books on international law and relations are also included.

INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES. Colonial Office. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. M8. 60 pages. (Colonial No. 228)
The purpose of this Memorandum on procedures in the General Assembly of the United Nations is to explain the British Government's view that, under the Charter, the obligation of transmitting information on economic, social, and educational conditions in dependent territories does not extend to the transmission of information on political and constitutional conditions, in so far as that might imply supervision by the United Nations, for which there is no warrant in the Charter. This Memorandum prints relevant documents, the relevant chapters of the Charter, and speeches by the British representatives in the General Assembly and Committees of the United Nations.

A new and interesting publication containing a short account of the United Nations Association, a section on reference material and a valuable collection of documents giving the full texts of some of the most important international agreements of recent years not previously available. The four basic documents cover the statute of the International Court of Justice, the final act of the United Nations Conference which established UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization), and the constitutions of both the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization as now amended. Included also is the important text of the first four sections of the Secretary-General's Report on the United Nations during the first stage of its work. A survey of twenty-four meetings of the Security Council is followed by information on the Economic and Social Council and the International Court, with lists of the Governments of the fifty-five State-Members of the United Nations. The book is edited by H. R. Madol on behalf of the United Nations Association in collaboration with Association officials.

A collection of fourteen lectures given by the well-known classical scholar, Professor Murray. He divides the lectures into three sections: Before the Second World War, During the War, and After the War. At one time joint president of the League of Nations Union, he was later vice-president of the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation. He expresses regret that he failed to convince the British Government of the value of the latter, as he feels that had Great Britain thrown her whole heart into the work the influence of Fascism on the youth of Europe might have been stemmed. He traces the effect of the First World War on Victorian complacency, the hopes placed in the League of Nations, and its failure. He is firmly convinced that some such organization is essential but it must be united, and he quotes Churchill's words: 'There is no security except collective security.' Professor Murray deprecates talk of war and advocates truthful propaganda and reversion to Christian ethics. He maintains that people and nations must be less self-centred and think of civilization
as a whole and that economic co-operation must lead to functional co-operation. The threat of the atomic bomb may result in nations surrendering their sovereignty to some oecumenical body, and thus the hitherto impracticable dream of world government may become the obvious line of least resistance.


Private international law, or Conflict of Laws as it is frequently called, comes into operation whenever a Court of Law is concerned with a case in which a foreign element is involved. Dr. Cheshire, who is Vinerian Professor of English Law, University of Oxford, originally wrote this book for the use of students, but it has now taken its place as a text-book for all purposes. It is divided into seven parts. Part I is an introduction to the subject. The second part deals with preliminary topics including proof of foreign law, domicile and capacity. Part III is concerned with the law of obligations, i.e. contracts, negotiable instruments and torts. Family law, one of the most important sections of the work, is considered in Part IV which deals with husband and wife, legitimacy and legitimation, infancy and lunacy. In Part V the law of property is reviewed and discussed under the headings of movables and immovables. Parts VI and VII are devoted to foreign judgments and procedure. Much of the original work has been rewritten and several new sections added.

Constitutional Law: Britain


The Statute of Westminster, 1931, was a measure of far-reaching effect on the constitutional relations of the British Dominions and the United Kingdom. The most important of its provisions were that laws enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom should not apply to the self-governing Dominions otherwise than at their request, and that the Dominions should have full power to make laws of extra-territorial operation. This book seeks to explain the effects of the Statute on Dominion status, and it has now become a standard work on the concept of that status. Chapters are devoted to an examination of Dominion status generally and of the Statute in relation to the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Elie and to the Monarchy. Appendices contain the Statute itself and the laws enacted by the various Dominions to give effect thereto within the Dominions. The author is Professor of Government and Public Administration, University of Oxford, and his book is a valuable contribution to the study of Imperial constitutional history and of political institutions.

——Ceylon


The terms of this Bill, which has now passed through the British Parliament with the approval of all parties, provide for full Dominion status; its schedules provide full legislative powers for the Parliament of Ceylon, provisions regarding nationality, tariff preferences, shipping, matrimonial causes, and copyright. Each country will be represented in the other by a High Commissioner.

(341.1)  (341.5)  (342.42)  (342.548)
CEYLON: PROPOSALS FOR CONFERRING ON CEYLON FULLY RESPONSIBLE STATUS WITHIN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.
This contains the list of the agreements under three heads, Defence, External Affairs, and Public Officers, which having been concluded, lead to the final stage of independence for Ceylon by Act of Parliament. The agreements provide, in brief, for mutual aid in defence, for independent representations in foreign countries and membership of the United Nations, and for the continued employment or compensation of British civil servants.

—United States
THE GREAT REHEARSAL. The Story of the Making and Ratifying of the Constitution of the United States. Carl van Doren. Cresset Press, 25s. L.Pop 8. 378 pages. 15 plates. 13 appendices. Sources of information. Index. From personal notes made by the delegates, from histories, biographies, monographs official minutes, letters and newspapers of the time and the original records of the Federal Convention of 1787, the author pieces together the story of the drafting, and putting into effect of the most important documents in the history of the United States—The Constitution. This is an important piece of work, and is of particular interest at the present time, since all the arguments, for and against, then used in that connection have their counterpart today, one hundred and sixty-one years later. In 1787 the problem was to make the people think nationally instead of locally; today, 1948, it is to make them think internationally instead of nationally. The appendices give the official documents showing the growth of the Constitution, from the Randolph resolutions in 1778.

Criminal Law: Trials
This is the first volume of a new series and deals with the trial of a German U-boat Commander and four of his crew for killing members of the crew of a sunken Greek steamer who were clinging to rafts and floating wreckage, by firing and throwing grenades at them. It contains an introduction by the editor, in which he reviews the whole of the circumstances of the case, opening speeches, the evidence, closing speeches, summing-up, verdict and sentences. Appendices contain relevant documents. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, who was one of the British prosecutors at Nuremberg, in his foreword considers the question of trials of War Criminals generally, of the justice of which he is fully convinced. The editor of this volume served in the British Navy in two wars and was decorated; he is a King’s Counsel and Sheriff of Inverness.

Dr. Gilbert was the Prison Psychologist at the Nuremberg trials of the major German war criminals and, having had free access to the prisoners at all times, he was able to make a close study of their reactions and behaviour under controlled conditions. The results of his study are set out in this book, which is a record of his day-to-day conversations and observations in the form of a trial diary. He gives a brief note of selected
sessions in the Court followed by a report of conversations on those events which he had later with the various prisoners in their cells. The foreword is by the Deputy Chief Prosecutor of the British Delegation.


The eleventh part of this series covers the trial of the German Major War Criminals from 4–15 April 1946, based on the official transcript made available to H.M. Attorney-General by the International Military Tribunal. It contains a full verbatim account of the proceedings with statements of charges against the accused and lists of Counsel for the Prosecution and the Defence.


Oscar Wilde, the well-known dramatic author, formed the principal figure in three trials at the Central Criminal Court, London, in 1895. In the first he appeared as the prosecutor in an action for criminal libel against the Marquess of Queensberry, a sporting peer, and in the other two as a prisoner in prosecutions for indecency which lead to his conviction and imprisonment. These trials immediately became causes célèbres. The present volume contains a most comprehensive introduction giving an account of the trials and of the matters which led up to them; verbatim reports of the trials, including the evidence, speeches, judges' summing up and verdicts, and appendices of documents and letters. The foreword is by a Judge of the High Court who was himself engaged as a junior counsel in the trials. Mr. Hyde is a barrister and legal writer.

**Punishments**


The first part of this paper gives statistics relating to capital cases in England and Wales and in Scotland, showing the period of detention in commuted death sentence cases, the previous and subsequent criminal records of reprieved murderers, and the mental condition of offenders. The second part gives useful information as to the law and practice in respect of convictions of murder in certain European countries.

**Criminal Law: Britain**


This book is primarily concerned with the criminal law in England from the point of view of the lawyer in general and the law student in particular. It has a modern approach to the subject and draws attention to the increased activity of the Administration in the adaptation of the criminal law to the peculiar needs of contemporary society. The work is in four parts: I, Nature of Criminal Law; II, the Machinery of Criminal Law, dealing with jurisdiction, trials, appeals, etc.; III, the Content of Criminal Law (Offences), which includes a discussion on the modern theories.
of punishment; and IV, Evidence in Criminal cases. An introductory work of this
type is a useful addition to the literature on the subject. The authors are solicitors and
both are tutors at the Law Society's School of Law.

THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT. Leo Page. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. L.Post 8.
190 pages. Index.

The efficacy of punishment as a deterrent for crime is a controversial matter and is a
subject constantly under discussion. The author of this book believes that existing
conventional sentences passed by the criminal courts fail in their primary purpose of
protecting the community and in support of his contention he produces a formidable
body of evidence. The book begins with a description of the functions of the criminal
courts in England, both the highest and lowest, followed by a review of the existing
state of affairs and a study of the stages of growth of the criminal. A summing-up,
with proposals for reform, complete an absorbing book. The author is a barrister and
has written several works on the sociological aspect of the law and the legal system of
England.

— Australia

INTRODUCTION TO THE CRIMINAL LAW IN AUSTRALIA. J. V.
Tables. Index.

The sixth volume in the 'English Studies in Criminal Science' series issued under the
auspices of the Department of Criminal Science, Faculty of Law of the University of
Cambridge. The aim of the compilers has been to produce, not a technical work of
reference, but a work in which they delineate broadly the characteristic features of
criminal law in Australia in order to stimulate interest in comparative law. Chapters
are devoted to an historical introduction to the subject, a general discussion on criminal
codes, the principles of criminal liability, evidence and procedure, special types of
criminal legislation and the punishment and treatment of offenders. Mr. Justice Barry
is a Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria and Professor Paton and Mr. Sawyer are
both of the staff of the University of Melbourne.

Statutes and Cases

CURRENT LAW YEAR BOOK, 1947. A Complete Statement of all the law
of 1947 from every source. Sweet & Maxwell and Stevens & Sons, 42s.
Sh8. 619 pages. Tables. Index.

Current Law commenced publication in January 1947 as a monthly digest and review
of all Acts of Parliament, Statutory Rules and Orders, and reported law cases, and this
volume is the first cumulative issue, superseding the parts for the year. The service is
unique in that it enables subscribers to keep constantly up to date with current legisla-
tion and case law which are digested under appropriate subject headings. Its value is
enhanced by the addition of references to selected Scottish, Irish and Dominion cases.
This annual volume contains an 'Outline of the Law of 1947', in which is reviewed
the year's activities of Parliament and the Courts, and tables of statutes and cases
digested in the volume and of those considered judicially and in legal literature,
together with an index. It is compiled by a team of barristers-at-law. Although it is
intended mainly for the legal profession, it will adequately serve the purposes of all
those whose business or interests entail the use of up-to-date information concerning
Private Law: Treatises


The title concisely describes the subject matter of this book which is a study of the impact of war on the principles of English law. The effect of war upon the procedural status of enemies and upon contracts occupies a large part of the volume. The frustration of contracts has been considered separately and at length. Trading with the enemy, bills of exchange, companies, insurance, and tenancies are among other aspects dealt with, while the effects of belligerent occupation of territories have been considered in detail. Appendices contain an historical survey on procedural status of aliens, the text of an Act on frustrated contracts, with commentary, an article on requisitioning of merchant ships, and the text of a wartime Act on limitation of actions. The author is a King's Counsel and a Doctor of Law. (347)


For those with little or no knowledge of the English legal system this concise little book provides an excellent epitome of English law. The headings under which the subject has been treated are Statute law and Common law; Common law and Equity; Probate, Divorce and Admiralty; Persons and personal relations; Property; Contracts; Torts; and Crime. The author was Vinerian Professor of English Law in Oxford University and his work has been brought up to date by two acknowledged authorities. (347.02)


English law, unlike many other systems, is not codified, but this work, a digest of the English Civil Law, is moulded on the lines of a code familiar to foreign lawyers. It has become a legal classic and its revision and reissue are timely. A large part of English law does not exist in statutory form but is recorded in decisions of the superior Courts of Justice. In this digest, a careful blending of law derived from both statutes and judicial decisions has produced a series of condensed but lucid statements of law set out in numbered paragraphs. References to authorities and short historical notes, explaining the stages by which some of the more important rules stated in the text were arrived at, are interspersed between the paragraphs. The subject has been treated in five books. Book I, General, deals with persons, legal acts, time and limitation of actions. Book II, Obligations, considers general contracts, particular contracts, quasi-contracts and obligations arising out of torts. Book III is devoted to the whole field of the law of property—property generally, chattels corporeal and choses (things) in action. Family law is covered in Book IV and the law of succession in Book V. Certain changes have been made in the arrangement of the work since the last edition and the whole has been revised to date. Edward Jenks, the original compiler, was a Doctor of Civil Law in Oxford University, and Professor of English Law in the University of London. The Editor-in-Chief of this edition, Professor Winfield, is a Doctor of Laws in Cambridge University, and holds Dr. Jenks's former professorship. He has been assisted in the task of revision by a distinguished team of lawyers and teachers. (347.02)
This book is intended as an elementary introduction for those about to embark, for whatever purpose, on a study of English law. It is in three parts with an introduction in which is surveyed the main characteristics of English law and the principles on which justice is administered in England. Part I, the Courts, deals with the various system of courts, their composition and jurisdiction. Part II is devoted to a study of the sources of English law—legislation, interpretation of statutes, judicial precedents, law reports, and custom. The last part covers the general principles of English law—criminal law, law of property, law of tort, law of contract and law of persons. The author, who is Barber Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Birmingham, will be remembered by his Principles of English Law and the Constitution (1939). That work and the present volume provide two valuable works on the system of law in England.

—Year Books

This little annual publication contains a wealth of information on law and practice in the courts and, although it is intended primarily as a quick reference work for lawyers, it also serves as a useful compendium for others desiring an outline of the laws of England. It is arranged alphabetically under subjects. Lists of judges, courts and legal officials are also included, together with some general information.

This is an annual publication and, so far as it relates to the list of Solicitors, it is published by the authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and the Law Society. It contains a wealth of information concerning the legal profession, the principal sections being the list of counsel (barristers), giving date of call, Inn of Court and professional address, and of solicitors, giving name of firm, date of admission and professional address. It also contains lists of judges, details of the courts of law, lists of officers of the courts and of their various departments, and particulars of legal institutions and societies. This edition for the first time includes a list of barristers and solicitors in Government Departments. The international section contains the names of the Dominion representatives and agents in London, foreign consuls, international lawyers in London, lawyers of Scotland, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Eire, together with a list of international lawyers arranged according to countries, including, in the case of the British Commonwealth and Empire, details of the judges and officers of the various High Courts. It is a well-established and invaluable work of reference.

This annual work of reference contains a wealth of information concerning the legal profession in England, the principal sections being the lists of counsel (barristers) and solicitors giving dates of qualification, professional addresses, etc. It also contains lists of judges, details of the courts of law, lists of officers of the courts, particulars of
legal institutions and societies and a list of lawyers serving in the legal departments of the Government service. The international section contains the names of Dominion representatives and agents in London, foreign consuls, international lawyers in London, lawyers of Scotland, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Eire, together with a list of international lawyers arranged according to countries including, in the case of the British Commonwealth and Empire, details of the judges and officers of the various High Courts. So far as the list of solicitors is concerned it is published by the authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and the Law Society. (347.058)

—Societies


Sir William Ball is a Master of the Bench of Lincoln’s Inn and King’s Remembrancer. The object of his book is to give those who are about to enter the legal profession, with a view to becoming a barrister, some account of the Honourable Society of Lincoln’s Inn, one of the four Inns of Court which are the legal societies in England possessing the exclusive right of admitting persons to practice at the Bar. Although it is written for the prospective law student it is a worthy addition to the literature on the Inns. It deals, briefly, with the origin and constitution of Lincoln’s Inn, legal education in earlier times, and life in the Inn through the centuries, and recounts some of the author’s experiences as a Member for more than fifty years. Useful information is also given on the Inn today, with particulars regarding admission, examinations and Call to the Bar. The Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court have been reprinted in an appendix. Subsequent volumes will deal with each of the other three Inns. (347.06)

—History


This work is now an established law students’ book but everyone interested in the history of English law will find it of the greatest value. The first part of the book is a general survey of legal history from the earliest times, devoted mainly to a study of the Crown and the State and of the law courts and the legal profession. The second half consists of introductions to the history of some of the main divisions of law—procedure, crime and tort, real property, contract, equity and succession. Since the issue of the previous edition additional historical sources have appeared. As a result new cases and illustrations have been added to the work and numerous revisions and rearrangements made. The author is Professor of Legal History in the University of London. (347.09)

—Real Estate


This book has become a standard work on its subject and, although it is intended mainly for the practising lawyer, it serves as an authoritative reference book for all those desiring to know the law in force in England concerning the relationship of landlords and tenants. It deals fully with the creation of tenancies including leases agreements, assignments, distress (or seizure of goods) in respect of unpaid rent, and the determination of leases, including surrender, forfeiture and rights and remedies of tenants. This edition, the editor of which is a Judge of County Courts, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. (347.2)

This work deals with the rules of law and equity applicable to trusts of real and personal property in England and Wales. It is intended as a textbook for law students who require a more detailed exposition of the law of trusts than is normally to be found in works dealing with the field of equity generally. Every type of trust has been considered and explained, and the powers and duties of trustees are dealt with at length. Although primarily for the student, legal practitioners will find the book a useful and practical guide. The author is a barrister, a Doctor of Law and Professor of English Law in the University of London.

Contracts


'Chitty on Contracts', which was first published in 1826, is the standard work for use by the legal profession on the English law of contract. It covers the whole field of the subject, dealing with every type of contractual obligation. This edition has been prepared by a team of experts under the general editorship of Dr. Harold Potter, Professor of English Law in the University of London, but the greatest part of the work has been done by Sir Charles Odgers, formerly a High Court Judge in India, who has rewritten large portions in order to modernize it and bring it up to date.


Although this book is intended primarily as an introduction to the study of the subject it will serve as a valuable work for all purposes and is a welcome addition to the literature on the English law of contracts. The author, a former Judge of the Indian High Court, deals with every aspect of the law, paying particular attention to such matters as capacity of parties, illegal, void and voidable contracts, discharge of contracts, remedies for breach, assignments and quasi-contracts.

Torts


Negligence is a tort (wrong) which is a breach of duty to take care imposed by common or statute law, resulting in damage to the complainant. It is an involved branch of law. The task of bringing up to date the old standard work by Bevan was found to be impracticable, with the result that this entirely new book was written and first published in 1938. It approaches the subject from a fresh viewpoint and deals with all aspects of the law in England. Since the first edition was issued there have been considerable developments in the law and several chapters have been rewritten and reference made to many additional cases. The author is a Doctor of Law and Recorder of Scarborough.

199

This book, a revised edition of which has long been needed by the practising lawyer, is the standard work on the law of torts in England. The subject is too complex to permit a detailed description of the contents of this work, but every aspect of the law concerning the redress of wrongs and the recovery of damages therefore has been fully explained and discussed. In this edition, by a team of experts, several chapters have been rewritten, most of the other chapters have been drastically overhauled and much new material added throughout. A new and longer introductory chapter dealing with the principles of liability has been written. (347-5)

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COMMERCIAL AND MARITIME

LAW OF GENERAL AVERAGE AND THE YORK-ANTWERP RULES.


From the earliest recorded times to the present day it has been a common rule among sea traders that what is, in time of danger at sea, given or sacrificed for the common benefit, shall be replaced by the contribution of all, i.e., general average. International uniformity in the application of this rule has been reached and the practice to be followed in the determination of average is set out in what are known as the 'York-Antwerp Rules'. Lowndes' has been the standard work on the subject and this edition, by two acknowledged experts, incorporates a previously separate work by one of them, G. R. Rudolf, on the York-Antwerp Rules. The book is, as a result, a complete statement and commentary on an important branch of mercantile law as interpreted in British Courts. The first part contains an historical survey of the origins of the law, and sections on definition and general principles, sacrifices of cargo and sacrifices of ships, extraordinary expenditure, regulation of adjustment, computation of amounts and lien. The second part of the book is devoted to the York-Antwerp Rules. Appendices contain, inter alia, a commentary on the Roman Civil Law, the law in the United States of America, and practice rules. (347.7)

COMPANY LAW. Sir Francis Palmer. 18th edition by Judge Topham.


A practical book for lawyers and business men, which has been regarded as an authority since its first appearance in 1898. It covers the whole field of company law in England which was consolidated by an Act of Parliament passed in 1929 and extensively amended by another Act passed in 1947. These two Acts, together with the winding-up Rules of 1929, are dealt with at length and the many hundreds of reported cases are reviewed in detail. The law affecting companies is again under review by Parliament, and until a new Act is available this book can be regarded as the most up-to-date and comprehensive textbook on the subject. The editor of this edition is a Judge of County Courts and a King's Counsel. (347.7)


Stevens & Sons, 3s. 1F8. 108 pages. Index. Paper bound. (This is the Law Series)

A private company is a company which raises its capital and makes its other financial arrangements privately, without inviting the public to finance it in any way. This little
book, originally compiled nearly sixty years ago by an authority on company law, deals succinctly with the formation and advantages of a private company and with the mode of converting a business into such a company. It is written in a concise and popular form easily understood by the layman and it has already proved its standing as a most reliable guide. The editor of this edition is a Doctor of Law of the University of London and a barrister. (347.7)


This work has for many years been regarded as the standard book in simple language on the general principles of the law in England relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. Although it is intended as a guide and not an exhaustive treatise, it deals with all branches of the law in sufficient detail to enable it to be used with confidence. (347.7)


A comprehensive work on the law and practice in England regulating the conduct of meetings, both public and private. The author is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and he provides a practical guide to the subject, particularly with regard to company meetings to which the greater part of the book is devoted. He deals with the constitution of meetings, validity of meetings, procedure, meetings of joint stock companies, meetings of chartered and statutory companies, and meetings of local authorities both in and outside London. Appendices contain extracts from relevant Statutes. (347.7)


The purpose of this book is to provide a comprehensive survey of the English legal and conventional rules which regulate the constitution and conduct of meetings. It deals with the Common Law and general regulation of meetings, the convention, constitution and conduct of meetings, company meetings, meetings of local authorities and of miscellaneous bodies. The section on the Common Law discusses the nature of assemblies and the right of public meeting and the freedom of discussion. Mr. Shaw is a barrister-at-law and Mr. Wilson is a Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries under whose auspices the book has been published. (347.7)

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**Equity**


'Equity' used in its popular sense is practically equivalent to natural justice. It is the law administered in England by the Courts of Chancery and the old Courts of Equity as distinct from that administered in the Common Law Courts. *Snell* was first published eighty years ago and is now the standard work for students of this branch of English law. This edition, by the Assistant Reader in Equity to the Council of Legal Education, has been revised to date and references to suitable articles and notes on the subject in learned periodicals have been added. (347.8)
— Civil Trials Procedure

CROWN PROCEEDINGS. R. McM. Bell. Sweet & Maxwell, 17s. 6d. R8. 283 pages. Tables. Index.

This book, like that by Bickford Smith noted below, is devoted to a study of the effects of the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, except that it consists mainly of a full statement of the law relating to actions by and against the Crown. The Act itself, however, is also included, together with the new Rules of Court. It is a comprehensive work and deals with all aspects of the subject. The author is a barrister-at-law.


The Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, is a statute of far-reaching importance in the matter of legal proceedings in Britain. It embodies several constitutional reforms, principally the removal of the immunity of the Crown in tort and the abolition of legal procedure by petition of right. In general it brings the procedure in actions by and against the Crown into accord with that in proceedings between subjects. This book sets out the Act with a general introduction and detailed annotations. The author, a barrister, has had the assistance of Mr. K. W. B. Middleton, a Scottish Advocate, in dealing with the Act in so far as it applies to Scotland. An appendix contains the new High Court and County Court rules.


The principal object of this book is to expound the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, with special reference to doubtful problems of construction. Dr. Williams, who is Reader in English Law in the University of London, deals lucidly with all aspects of the law relating to proceedings by and against the Crown as it now stands. He also attempts a critical appraisal of the new law and for this reason his book will be of particular value to the academic reader. Unlike the two works previously mentioned on the subject, the book does not include the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

(Evidence in Criminal Cases. F. L. Bunn. Sweet & Maxwell, 10s. 6d. 2nd edition. D8. 111 pages. Tables. Index.)

Although this little work has been written as a course of instruction for police in Britain, it contains much of value to those interested in criminal evidence as well as to members of police forces within the Commonwealth. The introduction explains the relative value of direct and circumstantial evidence, and real, best and secondary evidence. Individual chapters are devoted to the burden of proof, cogency, documentary evidence and the examination of witnesses. An alphabetical list of legal terms and their definition is also included. The author is a barrister-at-law and is Chief Constable of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

Church Law


At the present time the Church of England lacks a body of Canons revised and supplemented in the light of modern conditions, the Canons in force being those of the year 1603, many of which are obsolete or have been superseded by subsequent statutes. This work covers the Report of the Archbishops Commission on the Canon Law which
was set up in 1939 to consider the matter and to make proposals. The Report itself contains chapters devoted to the *jus antiquium* and *jus novum*, Canon Law in the Church of England after the Reformation and the Codification of Ecclesiastical law. The most important part, however, is the proposed Revised Body of Canons, which include new Canons embodying recent legislation or generally accepted custom, together with some intended to make plainer the existing law. The work also contains a memorandum by the Hon. Mr. Justice Vaisey on 'Lawful Authority' in the matter of the use of the Book of Common Prayer.

(348)

**ADMINISTRATION**

**Britain**


The general reader will find this a useful introduction to the study of citizenship. It describes concisely the machinery of central and local government in Great Britain, and also considers the political party system, the social services, the working of inter-imperial and international relationships, and the place of voluntary organizations in the state. The present edition, which has been revised throughout, contains an additional chapter on new trends in government.

(350.942)

**Civil Service**


The first of a series of pamphlets describing the main features and practices of an industry, profession or service in Britain with a view to a choice of career. In addition to a section on General Information and Departments, *Civil Service* gives brief descriptions of the method of recruitment and training for the service, conditions of employment, facilities for further education and the prospects for the young worker in each of the Administrative, Executive and Clerical grades. The brochure not only serves as a guide to a career, but will be of interest to parents and teachers and those who may wish to study the methods and administration of the British Civil Service.

(351.1)


The Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Maurice Holmes, visited East Africa between May and November, 1947, and investigated the structure and salaries of the Civil Service, both European and African members, in the four territories. Broadly, their recommendations are for revision upwards of salary scales, that all posts should be open to all races, but with different rates for Europeans and non-Europeans, and a unification of all the four services into uniform grades.

(351.1)

**Civil Lists**

**THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CALENDAR AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST, 1947.** *H.M. Stationery Office*, 10s. 6d. sR8. 1,059 pages. Indexes of departments, sub-departments and civil servants.

A complete list of the Departments of the British Government in the United Kingdom showing their structure, sub-divisions and postal addresses, the names of all administrative and executive officers in them, and their salaries; with similar information

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203
concerning the Royal Households; the High Commissioners and Agents-General in London; the Cabinet; Parliamentary Counsel; H.M. Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor; and Officers of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. (351.2)

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CALENDAR AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST, 1948.


The latest issue of this official publication, giving full details of members of the Royal Households, High Commissioners in England, the Cabinet, and the various Ministries, Commissions and other official bodies. Names and salaries of chief officers in these departments are indicated. An alphabetical index to the names of persons holding appointments in the public departments of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is given at the end of the volume. (351.2)


The latest issue of the Foreign Office List, giving information on the British Foreign Service at home and abroad. Details are given of the Foreign Department in Britain and of the British Embassies, Legations, Consulates, etc., abroad. Foreign Service Regulations are included and an alphabetical Statement of Services of officers serving at home and abroad. There is also a list of Foreign Embassies, Legations and Consulates in the British Empire. (351.2)

Control


The acquisition of judicial power by government departments and various other bodies outside the courts is of the most striking developments in the British Constitution of recent years. The object of this work is to examine in detail the nature and scope of the judicial functions exercised by such departments and bodies, to analyse the causes leading to the grant of this judicial power and to consider the advantages and disadvantages resulting therefrom. Dr. Robson is Reader in Administrative Law in the University of London and, since the publication of the first edition of his book twenty years ago, he has gained considerable experience in the practical working of several administrative tribunals. Some of the original work has been rewritten and much new material has been added. Two of the most valuable sections of the book are those devoted to an examination of the many administrative and domestic tribunals in operation. Other chapters deal with administrative and judicial power, justice in the courts, the judicial mind, and the attitude of the judiciary to the manner in which the administrative tribunals carry out their judicial functions. In a final section, evaluating what he describes as Trial by Whitehall, Dr. Robson assesses the advantages and disadvantages of the system and suggests certain guiding principles that might usefully be followed in future developments in the same field. (351.9)
Local Government: Britain

The author, who is Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory in Oxford University, here discusses in detail the best size and organization of the administrative area in Britain in relation to its duties. The book is of particular importance in view of the present deliberations of the Local Government Boundary Commission. (352.042)

Since this work was first published in 1936, there has been a steady stream of local government legislation which has modified the organization of some departments and has introduced many new activities. Notes of those changes have been incorporated in this new edition. For the rest, the work remains a reliable guide, discussing the powers and duties of both the elected and the official element in local government. (352.042)

This little book is based in part on lectures by the author, formerly a university lecturer in law and now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon. He is an authority on constitutional and local government law. The subject is a vast one and this work is a concise guide for those desiring to learn something of its principles. It explains the nature of English local government, the history of local government before 1934 (when the law was consolidated) and its development since that date. Chapters are also devoted to local authorities and their organization, powers and duties, local government finance, central control and judicial control. (352.042)

A survey of local government in England and Wales by the Assistant Education Officer of the Kent County Council. The first section deals with the scope of local government and the citizen's part in it; the second describes how local government works—the various types of it, the system as a whole, the people who are responsible for it, and where the money comes from; the third considers the future of local government. Subjects for discussion and a list of books for further reading are given. (352.042)

This is a useful summary of the methods of recruitment to the British local government services, methods of training, salary scales, questions relating to promotion, and other details laid down by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services (the recognized negotiating body). The author is Establishment Officer to the Cornwall County Council. (352.042)
LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Sir Arthur S. MacNalty. Methuen, 4s.6d. F8. 222 pages. (Home Study Books)
A concise account written for the general reader of the history, development, and changing character of the structure of local government in Great Britain. For much of the material in this book Sir Arthur MacNalty, the eminent medical authority, has drawn on his own experiences of the past thirty years while serving on numerous local government boards.

The author, who is Professor of Public Administration in the University of London, has revised this standard work, which was first published in 1931. It may be read with confidence as an authoritative work on the local government system of the United Kingdom.

This book describes the administrative machinery and methods of an English local authority, and discusses how they can best be adapted to the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of such an authority. After showing broadly the range and groupings of local government services it describes the system under which those services are apportioned to varying types of local authority in varying kinds of area, and the constitutional and legal questions involved. The author, who is General Secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers, writes from experience, having formerly been Town Clerk of Slough.

SOUTH AFRICA
The latest issue of this annual reference work, which gives detailed and complete statistics of South African municipalities, arranged by Province, together with special chapters on electricity and transport undertakings, engineering data, water supply, fire protection, and public libraries.

POLICE
The author was from 1927 to 1946 Secretary to the Metropolitan Police, whose headquarters, known as Scotland Yard, are situated on the Thames Embankment, London. His purpose is to give some insight into and hence a clearer understanding of the organization and the work of the Metropolitan Police, and also to depict some of the people who are, or have been, engaged in headquarters work. After a brief survey of police history down to 1927, he shows how three outstanding Chief Commissioners, Lord Byng, Lord Trenchard and Sir Philip Game, each contributed in his own way to the morale, reform, organization and consolidation of the London police. The account of the organization of the five departments inside the Yard should dispel many popular misconceptions. The more general police matters discussed include recruitment, training, promotion, the ‘perfect policeman’, women police, and the
liaison between police and the Press. The author tells many amusing stories arising from the mixed personalities at headquarters and from police contacts with the public, and, in conclusion, outlines some major problems that may still face police work.

—Fire Service

**THE FOURTH ARM. A Survey of Fire-Fighting, Past, Present and Future.**

James W. Kenyon. *Harrap*, 12s.6d. C8. 272 pages. 54 illustrations. Index. The author served from 1938 to 1945 in the British Fire Service and his experience covers both the municipal and national organization of fire defence. After a brief historical survey, the narrative deals in detail with fire-fighting in Britain during the recent war. The expansion of the calls on this arm of civil defence in London alone can be gauged from the fact that during the first three months of the Blitz in 1940 two hundred times the tonnage of bombs was dropped compared with the whole of the First World War. The wide scope of the book can be estimated from some of the subjects covered: Blitz; Nationalization; Training; Fire in Ships and Aircraft; Army Fire Service, which was augmented by Overseas Contingents of the National Fire Service; and Fire-Fighting Abroad. The book is a factual and well-illustrated account written more for the general reader than the specialist and it loses none of its thrill in the telling.

Central Government: Scotland

**HOW SCOTLAND IS GOVERNED.** C. de B. Murray. Revised edition. *Art & Educational Publishers (Glasgow)*, 10s.6d. C8. 228 pages. As Sheriff-Substitute for the Western Isles, the author is well qualified to write on the Scottish system of government. His book, intended primarily for students of local government and administrative law, but also of interest to the general reader, begins with a chapter on Scotland's share in central government. It then gives details of the constitution and powers of the Scottish government departments, the law courts, and the various local bodies. Finally it discusses the general question of the relation between the State and the individual.

—Britain

The author, an Australian, surveys the history of the British Commonwealth and Empire and concludes that, in its variety of forms of government, linked in an enduring association, it is a model for international co-operation. After describing the economic problems facing the Empire as a whole and the particular political and strategic concerns of its members, he urges greater provision for the co-ordination of action. As a basis he suggests consultative bodies, representing the members of the Commonwealth, in each Dominion capital, to deal with needs and problems of the area in the interests of the whole Commonwealth. He further urges closer political co-operation with the U.S.A., the removal of economic barriers and the abandonment of narrow nationalism.

**LE SYSTÈME DU GOUVERNEMENT BRITANNIQUE.** William A. Robson. *British Council: Longmans, Green*, 1s. 6d8. 44 pages. 11 illustrations. Paper bound. (*La Vie et la Pensée Britanniques*)
The French edition of the second revised edition of *The British System of Government*, published in 1944. The purpose of this essay is to inquire into the status, prospects
and consequences of democracy in Great Britain at the present time. It comprises a short and lucid outline of the principal institutions which together make up the Government of Britain, with an explanation of the spirit which pervades their working. Descriptions are given of the part played by the King, Parliament, the Cabinet, the administrative bodies, the Civil Service and the local authorities. Included also is an account of the personal and political liberties which exist in Britain, and an analysis of the attitude of the people towards public affairs. The author is Reader in Administrative Law at the London School of Economics, University of London, and joint editor of The Political Quarterly.


This Report is a continuation of the Annual Reports presented up to 1938 and covers the work of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Britain during the years 1939-46 inclusive. The three main parts comprise Mobilization for War, Demobilization and Re-allocation of Man-Power, and Other Work of the Ministry. Appendix XXXI gives a comprehensive list of publications relating to the work of the Ministry from 1939-46.

Germany


This book attempts a critical analysis of the chief functions and problems of Military Government based on the administration of Germany since the end of the war. Despite the obvious difficulties, it covers the four zones; anything else would fail to bring out the vital inter-allied and international aspects. The writer explains the background and task of Military Government, the divergences between plans and reality, the progress of the administration, and concludes with a chapter on the reactions of the Germans to the Allied Occupation. The ordinances and directives issued by Military Government are reproduced with their full text. The author, who is Professor of Public Law in the University of Melbourne, Australia, was employed in the administration of both the British and American zones.

Ethiopia


Miss Perham is Reader in Colonial Administration in the University of Oxford and an expert on Africa and Colonial affairs. Her book is the first serious attempt to collate evidence on the political structure of Ethiopia. Part I gives past geographical and historical conditions. Part II describes every aspect of the Constitutional government, as it was in the past, as it was on the eve of the Italian invasion, and, as far as evidence could be gained, as it is today; also the constitution and local government of the several provinces. Part III deals with tendencies and prospects, and relations with Great Britain are discussed.
Canada


A comprehensive survey of Canadian Government. Chapters on constitutional development and the present Constitution are followed by others dealing with the Executive, Administration, Legislature, and Judiciary; the final section outlines the history, policy and organization of political parties. In each case the present position is surveyed against its historical background. The author is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto.

Military Science

War Between Continents. F. U. Miikische and E. Combaux. Faber & Faber, 15S. D8. 211 pages. 8 maps. Index.

After his two successfully prophetic books, Blitzkrieg and Paratroops, Colonel Miikische now collaborates with Colonel Combaux of the French Army in analysing the future military situation and the possible course of world events. In the process of tracing the path which the world has followed since 1914, the authors outline the political and economic conditions existing at the beginning of the Second World War and show how they came about. They then go on to elaborate the theme of a hypothetical third war, to discuss the probable strategies of both sides, and to speculate in which countries or regions the main actions would take place. A survey is made of the developments in technique and of their probable effect in the tactical field, and arguments are put forward refuting the claim that modern methods and weapons are likely to shorten the duration of conflict. The sombre picture which the authors paint is relieved by their assertion that a third world war is not inevitable, and by a reasoned plea for a European Federation.


Field-Marshal Earl Wavell’s latest book comprises a variety of essays, lectures and articles written or delivered during the decade preceding the Second World War and during the war itself. The book is divided into five sections, and the material is arranged with reference to its subject rather than chronologically. Part I is a discussion of the qualities necessary to make a good soldier: the general or the rank-and-file infantryman. Part II, ‘Two Unorthodox Soldiers’, is devoted to biographical sketches of T. E. Lawrence and Brigadier Wingate as the author knew them. Part III, ‘In Praise of Infantry’, is a professional tribute to the men who bear the brunt of battle. Part IV consists of a lecture on the problem of training an infantry brigade of the Regular Army at home, of essays on tactics, and includes detailed descriptions of various exercises carried out by Lord Wavell’s Brigade in the early 1930s. The last part is a review of the development of armies from 1870 to 1928, and the concluding essay, written in 1930, anticipates many of the problems encountered in the recent war.

— Tactics and Strategy

The Essentials of Military Knowledge. D. K. Palit. Gale & Polden, 10s.6d. C8. 140 pages. 18 diagrams. 11 sketches. 1 map.

Major Palit, a young Indian Officer, has condensed into one slim volume the history and development of tactics and strategy. Of the four chapters, three deal with the history of tactics, the foundations of strategy, and the principles of war; the final
chapter exemplifies the results of the author’s studies by an account of the German assault on Poland in 1939. The book should serve as a guide for the lay reader who wishes to make a study of the art of warfare. The Foreword is written by Field-Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck, late Commander-in-Chief, India. (355.4)

THE PATTERN OF WAR. Lt.-General Sir Francis Tuker. Cassell, 8s.6d. D8. 159 pages. II maps. Index.
The author develops a theory that the warfare of all ages, no matter what weapons may be employed, follows a definite and fundamentally unaltered pattern, and that the essential principle of warfare remains the same. He traces this pattern from the campaigns of Alexander, through the wars of Marlborough and Napoleon, to the Second World War, and aims to prove his point with careful analysis and maps. He contends that the main principle of strategy will remain in the Atomic Era, although local conditions and tactics will change with circumstances. General Tuker commanded a division in the Eighth Army and was recently General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, India. (355.4)

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE. Cyril Falls. Royal Empire Society: Longmans, Green, 15s. 1C8. 30 pages. Illustrated. Maps. (British Commonwealth Affairs Pamphlets, No. 2)
This popular writer on military strategy discusses, briefly and in simple terms, the defence requirements and problems facing the British Commonwealth, in the light of wartime experience and post-war developments. Intended for the layman, it places before him the outstanding points and difficulties. (355.4742)

Infantry: Parachute Troops
Group-Captain Newnham’s book tells the story of British military parachuting from 1940 to the air assault at Arnhem on 17 September 1944. The author rejoined the Royal Air Force in 1939 and the following year was briefed to explore the possibilities of parachute and glider-borne armies. He evolved a parachute flying and landing technique which greatly reduced injuries, and he later proved that parachuting could be made a practicable method of transporting soldiers to battle. In just over four years more than sixty thousand men and women of many nations passed through the Parachute Training School under Group-Captain Newnham’s command. The men of Normandy and Arnhem, men and women of the resistance groups, saboteurs and intelligence agents, all drew their confidence and parachuting skill from the staff of the school. The text is admirably illustrated, and many interesting sidelights are thrown upon the personalities of the airborne forces. (356.16)

Mounted Services
Brigadier Glubb emphasizes that this book is the story and not the history of the Arab Legion, but his account provides the best material yet produced for the historian. He begins with a brief summary of the first Arab conquests and the expansion of the Arab Empire, to give an historical background to the narrative. After describing his journey in 1924 from Iraq to Trans-Jordan by camel across 500 miles of the Syrian desert, the
author traces the growth of the Arab Legion from its inception in 1920 under Captain Peake until its limitation by the treaty between Trans-Jordan and Great Britain. With the creation of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force for frontier defence, the Legion's responsibility was confined to internal security. In 1930 Brigadier Glubb joined the Legion; from this point the narrative is personal, with occasional excursions into descriptions of the old Arab system of warfare and the Arab rising in Palestine. About one-third of the book is devoted to the activities during the Second World War in Palestine, Iraq and Syria, where the Legion was chiefly employed in reconnoitring the desert in advance of the British columns and in raiding and harrying the enemy's communications. So impressive were their exploits at Baghdad and Palmyra that, at the request of the British Army, the Legion was increased in strength to three Regiments to form a mechanized Brigade, a far cry from the original 100 men and camels. (357.0953)

Air Service

AIR POWER IN WAR. Lord Tedder. Hodder & Stoughton, 9s.6d. D8. 124 pages. 10 diagrams. 2 endpaper maps.

This book comprises the four Lees Knowles Lectures in Military Science delivered in Cambridge University in 1947 by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder, Chief of the Air Staff and Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, and lately Deputy Supreme Commander with General Eisenhower. The titles of the lectures are: The Unities of War, Air Superiority, Air Power in Relation to Sea Power, and The Exercise of Air Power. The last three cover the recent war, and in the words of the author, 'I have tried to set out as objectively and factually as possible some of the effects of the impact of Air Power on the course of World War II'. No words on this subject could be expressed with greater authority. The diagrams illustrating the text are in the form of graphs and statistics, based on official information which is not readily available elsewhere. (358.4)

Naval Science


This book reviews the world's warships from battleships to miscellaneous vessels. Photographs of the chief ships in the various world navies, with 'drawn elevations and plans' in many instances, are given. The explanatory notes to the illustrations cover armament, armour, complement and aircraft equipment. The foreword glances briefly at the future developments in propulsion and armament of ships and in safety devices in submarines; it also deals with the future status of the aircraft-carrier, ships in construction at the end of the war, the 'scrapping' programmes and the novel type of the seagoing Radar training ship. Although this volume has not been able to deal with the dispersal of ex-Italian ships and the Japanese destroyers, the appendices give particulars of ex-enemy warships, the Axis building programme, and war losses. (359.058)


This is the Jubilee issue of this well-known annual and to mark the occasion the editor has traced the development of the book from 1897, when it was first issued, down to the present time. In addition to the usual full particulars of the fighting ships of the
world’s navies, corrected to July 1948, the book includes details of the following: Appearance Changes in British Ships during the War; Index of the Major Warships of the World as described in *Fighting Ships*, 1897–1947; The Biggest Warships ever built (the three units of the Japanese ‘Yamato’ class); Silhouettes of the World’s Ironclads, 1860–1945; Summary of British War Construction; Complete List of ‘Hunt’ Class Destroyers as originally named; Warships completed after September 1 1939, which were lost in the Second World War; War losses (Supplementary List); Allocation of Surrendered Japanese Warships, June–September 1947; Division of Surrendered Italian Ships as specified under the Peace Treaty.


The fifty-eighth Brassey lives up to its long reputation and maintains its traditional balance between original articles and records for easy reference. It is arranged in four parts: annual review; reference section, containing the dimensions and particulars of ships of large and small navies and details of British, French and American naval aircraft; miscellaneous, including the Provisions in the Peace Treaties with Italy, Roumania, Belgium, Hungary and Finland; and the pictorial section showing the plans and elevation of warships. The original articles in the first section include: Maritime Industries at the Crossroads; Collaboration of Sea, Land and Air Forces; Future of Naval Aviation; Operational Future of the Flying Boat; Defence of Australia; Role of Sea Power in Global Warfare of the Future; Rise and Fall of Japanese Sea Power; Inter-Allied Naval Co-operation in the War; and the 1946 Atomic Bomb Trials.

**Brassey’s Naval Annual, 1948.** 59th year of publication. H. G. Thursfield (Editor). *Clowes*, 30s. M8. 571 pages. 8 photographs.

Edited by Rear-Admiral Thursfield, this volume, besides containing reviews of the Naval and Naval-Air situations today, contains the full text, which is published *in extenso* for the first time, of the set of German Naval Archives known as ‘Fuehrer Conferences on Naval Affairs’. These archives were released simultaneously in London and Washington during 1947. The British version, besides the translated minutes themselves, includes a series of ‘background notes’, designed to present a comprehensive picture of the course of events and the naval situation from month to month as each conference was held. These notes are based on information from various sources, Allied as well as German. They give, for instance, a vivid picture of the acrimonious disputes between the German Naval and Military authorities in 1940 over the planning of the invasion of England, and they also include the full story of the last voyage of the German battleship *Bismarck*, sunk in the Atlantic in May 1941, as depicted by the radio messages that passed between the ship and the German authorities. A glossary concludes the section on German Naval Affairs. The remaining sections of the book consist of the following articles: Changes in the Fleet in 1947; Abstract of Navy Estimates; First Lord’s Memorandum; White Paper on Defence; and the Nimitz Report giving the views of Fleet Admiral Nimitz of the United States Navy on the function of the Navy in maintaining the future security of the United States.

212
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**History**


Mr. F. B. Eldridge, Instructor in History in the Royal Australian Naval College, Victoria, has here traced in some detail the part played by maritime affairs in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans from the earliest recorded times to the establishment of British naval supremacy in the middle of the eighteenth century. Beginning with the intercourse of the Far East with the Western World in very early times, he then deals with the seaborne trade of the Arabs, India, the Chinese and Japanese and their consequent rivalry and conflict. The beginning of European penetration about 1514 is shown to develop through the sixteenth century into the Portuguese supremacy in the Indian Ocean and Spanish domination in the Pacific. How this supremacy passed to the Dutch and led to the rivalry resulting in the expulsion of the English traders from the West Indies is then described. The section on the East India Company shows British interest shifting to India itself, and, after the death of Clive, clashing with French interests until the Peace of Paris concluding the Seven Years’ War (1763) left Britain the paramount naval power in the East. (359.09)

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**Britain**


In the first of his three lectures given in the University of Cambridge, Admiral James traces the pattern formed by fighting-instruments, bases, merchant shipping and competent seamen in British naval history up to the French Revolutionary War. His second lecture is a personal study of Nelson, discovering those chief qualities in his character that have passed by example into the making of a tradition. The third brings the historical survey of sea power to our own century of two world wars, and up to June 1944. During the second war Admiral James was Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, and Director of Naval Information. (359.0942)

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Professor Lewis calls his book an ‘Historical Portrait’, and states expressly that it is not a short naval history of Britain, but a short history of the British navy. As such, it combines within single covers information usually to be found only within a whole series of books. He treats of ships, from early times to the present, not omitting some reckoning of the debt owed by Britain to French and Spanish ship-designers; of manning, both for war and peace; of the development of ranks (on which intricate subjects he is one of the few living experts); of naval administration; and he ends with a very long section on the navy in action. While his book is primarily addressed to the student, its language being simple and emphatic, the general reader will find much in it to interest him. The author is Professor of History and English at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. (359.0942)
Naval History: Britain


The eminent authority on British naval history has here brought together selections from contemporary novelists to illustrate every aspect of naval life in Nelson’s day. The subjects treated are: The Man-of-War; The Officers; The Midshipmen; The Crew; The Marines; The Daily Routine; The Food; In Harbour; Naval Dialect; Prize Money; and Religion. Some of the illustrations show details of a 74-gun ship, a 38-gun frigate and a 32-gun frigate. A bibliography and a glossary of technical terms are included. (359.1)

WELFARE


A revised edition of this very useful guide to the voluntary social services in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is divided into three parts, the first consisting of four chapters on various aspects of the subject, e.g., a chapter on the voluntary social services in the twentieth century by Dr. Adams of the National Council of Social Service; another chapter on social service as a career, and another on legal aid. The second part contains notes on and a list of various social services, and the third part is the Directory giving full details of three hundred organizations. (360.58)


Dr. Mess, late Reader in Sociology in the University of London and Director of the Tyneside Council of Social Services during the inter-war years, was unable to complete his survey of Britain’s voluntary social services before his death in 1944. The editor has here presented his papers on the subject as far as possible as he left them, and has added actual accounts of specific social services written by a number of experts. The resultant collection is chiefly historical. It does not pretend to give an exhaustive survey of voluntary social services, but provides a clear and instructive picture of the growth of those selected. The editor herself contributes a chapter on the training and recruitment of social workers, and Dr. Mess’s chapters on the definition of voluntary social services and their place in the life of the nation are outstanding. (360.942)

Medical Aid


The author, who is Almoner at St. Mary’s Hospital, London, has written this book as a reference for the working almoner and the student on the principles of the work. It is divided into four parts. Part I, Origin and Growth of the Almoner Service, describes the history of the profession, training and prospect, the activities of the Institute of Almoners and the status and functions of the almoner. Part II covers the Social Legislation bordering on the work of the almoner or even empowering it. Part III outlines various sources of Financial Assistance to patients and Part IV, Social Aspects
of Diseases, deals with the almoner's task in hospital units, Medical, Surgical, Ear, Nose and Throat, Gynaecological, Maternity, Children's Diseases, Orthopaedics and Venereal Diseases. There is an appendix on the Almoner's Place in a Rehabilitation Scheme.

Welfare for the Blind

BLINDNESS IN BRITISH AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EAST TERRITORIES.


A joint survey by the Colonial Office and the National Institute for the Blind, was carried out in 1946-7, in the course of which the delegation, including an Assistant Secretary of the Institute who is himself blind, spent nine months visiting Cyprus, Palestine, Aden, and the colonial territories of Eastern, Central and West Africa, after a preliminary visit to Egypt to see the work done in Cairo. The report is in two parts; the first giving statistics, examining the causes of blindness and the medical services available; the second outlining a comprehensive scheme for the welfare of the blind. Emphasis throughout is on the need for an organized effort to translate the life of the blind native from apathy to a useful existence.

Geriatrics


(University of Liverpool: Social Science Department. New Merseyside Series, 17)

This is a comprehensive report, printed in full for the first time, which the authors prepared at the request of the Survey Committee set up in 1942 by the Nuffield Foundation Trustees. The Committee undertook to inquire into all aspects of the welfare of the aged, and required for the purpose full details of the provision made for old people in a large urban district. The district chosen was Merseyside, an area with a population of over a million. In this study the authors (who are, respectively, Senior Lecturer and Tutor in Social Science in the University of Liverpool) have provided abundant information of both local and general interest.

WHEN YOU ARE OLD. British Medical Association, 15s. D8. 33 pages. 32 illustrations. Paper bound.

In 1946 a special committee of the British Medical Association was set up to consider the whole problem of the care of old people. This pamphlet describes in general terms the reforms they recommend, including: the provision of special wards in hospitals, with special staffs, for old people needing active medical treatment and observation; long-stay annexes for incurable and chronic cases, who would be kept under frequent review and helped in every way possible; and residential homes for the more robust. The report stresses the necessity for elasticity in the arrangements for different types of treatment, to allow for changing conditions and circumstances.

THE SOCIAL MEDICINE OF OLD AGE. J. M. Sheldon. Nuffield Foundation:

Oxford University Press, 5s. L.Post 8. 250 pages. Statistical tables. Index. This work is a report of an inquiry, by the Director of Medicine of the Royal Hospital at Wolverhampton, which is one of the towns covered by the Rowntree Committee's Social Survey on the Problem of Ageing and the Care of Old People. It is based on the author's own direct observations on 334 women from the age of 60, and 143 men.
from the age of 65, without reference to any other published work except to the report of the above Committee. The last chapter gives his own personal reflections and suggestions on the problems brought to light by the investigation. The questionnaire used in the survey, and statistical tables, are given in the appendix.  

Child Welfare

LAW RELATING TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS, INCLUDING THE LAW OF ADOPTION. W. Clarke Hall and A. C. L. Morrison. 3rd edition by A. C. L. Morrison and L. G. Banwell. Butterworth, 37s.6d.

R8. 423 pages. Tables. Index.

The late Sir William Clarke Hall was a Metropolitan Police Court Magistrate and keenly devoted to work for children. His collaborator in this book was formerly Senior Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police Courts. This work consists of the relevant statutes on all branches of the English law affecting children, fully annotated and explained, and arranged under specific divisions: 1, general, containing principally the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933; 2, infant life protection; 3, adoption of children; 4, guardianship of infants; 5, legitimacy; and 6, emergency legislation. In addition to statutes the book also contains rules and orders and Government circulars on the subject of the care of children. This edition has been brought up to date with additional cases and amendments of the law, together with a new section on the probation of offenders.

Hospitals: Britain


Index.

The authors, one the Secretary-Superintendent, Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children, and the other formerly a Deputy-Comptroller and Accountant-General of the Post Office, do not intend this book as a complete and detailed textbook of practical hospital management. Their aim is to describe the main features of the administration of voluntary and public authority hospitals in England before the change inaugurated by the National Health Service Act of 1946. They examine principles and methods of procedure in the two systems. They try to ascertain administrative facts, to compare them and to point the way to the incorporation of the best qualities of both systems in the new national hospital service.


30 illustrations including 4 coloured plates. Bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

The author, secretary of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, confines this attractively produced history to the main stream of general hospital development. He describes how Church and monastic orders were responsible for the early hospitals of the ninth century, the tradition lingering on through Tudor and Stuart times; how this was succeeded, in a second phase, mainly in the eighteenth century, by the growth of the voluntary hospital, a partnership between doctors and enterprising and philanthropic laymen, willing to provide for the care of the sick as far as their means permitted. He goes on to outline the third phase, that of the Poor Law Institution and its transformation into the public hospital of today. The illustrations are a feature of the book.
This story of a famous London hospital and its development through the centuries makes absorbing reading. It includes quotations from the hospital records, accounts of the hospital’s connections with such famous people as Dick Whittington (Lord Mayor of London) and the poet John Keats, of its brilliant physicians and surgeons, and of the part it played during the recent war.

(Criminology)

This is the first volume of a journal which the Department of Criminal Science, Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, proposes to issue from time to time in furtherance of its aim to promote the development of criminal science in England. It is a collection of papers written by lawyers and criminologists comprising: Responsibility of Corporations under Criminal Law, by Sir Roland Burrows; Sociological Research in Criminology in the United States, by Professor D. R. Taft; Sexual Crime, by Sir William N. East; Organization of the London Metropolitan Police, by Sir Harold Scott; Methods of Crime Detection, by R. M. Howe; Treatment of Political Delinquents in some European Countries, by Professor J. M. van Bemmelen; Protection of the Accused, by A. C. L. Morrison; Draft Code of minimum rules for treatment of persons suspected or accused of Crimes, by Professor S. Glaser; Training for the work of a Probation Officer: a Report; The Police exhibition, by F. T. Tarry; and Principles of the Criminal Law relating to Insanity, by G. Ellenbogen. The object of the present volume is to present material which will be of use both to those who take part in the administration of criminal justice and to all who are interested in the impact of crime on modern society.

(Juvenile Delinquency)

Dr. Mannheim, who is Reader in Criminology in the University of London, here presents the results of his inquiry into the problem of juvenile delinquency in Cambridge, a town of medium size not previously included in such surveys. The magistrates of the Cambridge Juvenile Court gave the author access to much useful material. Case histories and other details provided by the Borough Probation Officers, the Borough Education and Housing Departments, the Cambridge Child Guidance Clinic and other appropriate bodies have further contributed to a most useful record, from which Dr. Mannheim has drawn general conclusions and made a number of recommendations.

A programme for a reconstructive policy in the treatment of juvenile delinquency. The main chapters are by Margery Fry, M. Grünhut, Hermann Mannheim, Wanda
Grabinska and C. D. Rackham, but the whole work is an outcome of numerous discussions by experts of many nations and languages. Although it is primarily a statement of ideals, it contains a useful appendix summarizing the present law and practice relating to the treatment of young offenders in the various countries of Europe.


In this study the author, who is Chairman of a London Juvenile Court, discusses the problem of juvenile delinquency and traces the evolution of the existing methods of combating it from the almost barbaric criminal law in force in the early nineteenth century. He describes the modern British Juvenile Court and the various methods of treatment, particularly the Probation system, the Approved School and the Borstal Institution. The Lord Chancellor, in his foreword, says of the author that he has compressed into a small space a clear and readable account of the functions and duties of those who sit as justices to hear charges or applications in respect of children and young persons.

Penal Code: Britain

THE HOME OFFICE: ITS FUNCTIONS IN RELATION TO THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. Sir Alexander Maxwell. Stevens & Sons, 2s. 6d. 3C8. 22 pages. Paper bound.

A reprint of a lecture by the Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office delivered at Cambridge under the auspices of the Department of Criminal Science of the University. The Home Secretary is the central authority for questions relating to the treatment of offenders, and specific responsibilities in this field are placed upon him by Act of Parliament—management of prisons, supervision of approved schools, promotion of the Probation service, etc. This book outlines these responsibilities and his other functions in the operation of the British penal system.

Secret Societies


This study, in an expanded and revised form, is based on the authors' Short History of Freemasonry to 1730, which was first published in 1940. Some of the material has already appeared in various periodicals and masonic journals. It gives a continuous history of the rise and development of freemasonry beginning with an account of the Medieval Building Industry, the Organization of Masons in the Middle Ages, the Formation and Early Days of the Grand Lodge, and the Origins of Masonic Ceremonies, and ending with a survey of Early Eighteenth-century Trends in Freemasonry. The authors are respectively Professor of Economics in the University of Sheffield and Reader of Economics in the same University.
Social Insurance

**NATIONAL INSURANCE.** John Gazdar. *Stevens & Sons*, 3s. 1f8. 74 pages. Index. Paper bound ("This is the Law" Series)

The purpose of this little book by a barrister-at-law is to explain in concise terms everyone’s position under the National Insurance Act, 1946, when it comes into operation in July, 1948. This Act is one of a series designed to provide a vast system of social security under which practically every person in Great Britain will become State insured. The benefits payable under this Act are unemployment and sickness, maternity and widows' benefits, guardians' allowances, retirement pensions and death grants. The work contains five chapters dealing with insured persons, contributions, benefits, procedure and administrative and general provisions. It should prove a useful explanatory guide to the subject. (368.4)

**Young People’s Societies**


In this booklet are described the development and present operation of the measures taken—in England and Wales, with some reference to Scotland—to extend formal education and to organize work and recreation for the adolescent boy and girl between their fourteenth and eighteenth birthdays. The lack of regular pattern in these measures—a lack characteristic of the activities of an intensely individualistic people—is shown as the result of compromise which admits enthusiastic voluntary effort and enterprise, but consolidates their most valuable elements in various ways recognized as requiring support by the State or by local government authority. Dr. Morgan, a prominent authority on education, is the author of *The Needs of Youth, Young Citizen*, and other works. During the war he was in charge of the Juvenile Branch of the Ministry of Labour. He is now Educational Controller of the British Council. (369.4)

**EDUCATION**

**Theories Meaning**

**FREEDOM IN THE EDUCATIVE SOCIETY.** Sir Fred Clarke. *University of London Press*, 4s. 6d. C8. 104 pages. Index. (Educational Issues of Today)

This book, by the former Chairman of the Advisory Council on Education (England), examines the much-changed social and cultural situation of today, and considers what powers, insight and qualities, English education should set itself to produce in the citizen of the future. (370.1)

**EDUCATION FOR SANITY.** W. B. Curry. *Heinemann*, 7s. 6d. D8. 132 pages.

In a book which is both pungent and witty, the Headmaster of Dartington Hall, Devonshire, discusses both the traditional and the progressive views on education, in the form of a dialogue between parent and schoolmaster. The questions raised are those most likely to be asked by parents who wish to examine anew the assumptions of conventional educational methods. (370.1)


The first edition of this book by the General Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association was published in 1942. In the first chapters, "The History of the Education
System’, ‘Education Today’ and ‘Health and Welfare in the Schools’, the author outlines the development and present state of the national system of education in England, Scotland and Wales. These, and the three chapters which follow, ‘Educational Limitations’, ‘Democracy’s Failure’, ‘Towards a New Society’ and ‘Planning the New Society’, have been revised and brought up to date. The book is dedicated to the common man, because it is his enthusiasm for education and his understanding of its social significance which will determine with what speed we can produce an educational environment to provide for every child the opportunity for the development of his physical, mental and spiritual powers.


In this volume Professor Lodge has brought together all the writings on education of the famous Greek philosopher. It is a compilation rather than a critical survey and consists of series of quotations from the various dialogues grouped together under chapter headings such as ‘Education for the Professions’, ‘Education for Citizenship’ and ‘Education for Leadership’. References are provided in footnotes at the end of each chapter. In the last two chapters Professor Lodge compares Plato’s theories of education with modern theories and conditions and emphasizes the effect of industrialism and the development of science on the nature of education. Mr. R. S. Frank contributes an appendix on ‘Education of Women according to Plato’. The author is Professor of Logic and History of Philosophy in the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, and has written numerous philosophical works.


More than half the people of the world can neither read nor write, while an even higher proportion live in ignorance, disease and poverty. One of UNESCO’s principal aims is a world-wide campaign against these evils, and this book has been prepared by an international body of experts who took part in the work of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO in 1946, as a survey of the task ahead and also as a record of some of the work already done in this field. An account is given of the problems met with in different parts of the world, and of campaigns against ignorance and illiteracy carried out in various countries. It is stressed that fundamental education involves not merely the ending of illiteracy, but also the provision of that minimum groundwork of education in matters of health, industry and citizenship as well as of art and culture, without which, as Dr. Julian Huxley says in his foreword, full participation in the life of the modern world is impossible.

PARTNERSHIP IN EDUCATION. E. W. Woodhead and others. Jarrold (Norwich) 7s. C8. 158 pages. 16 pages of illustrations. (Education Handbooks No. 3)

A redistribution of powers and duties, and a definition of functions among partners in the educational system of England and Wales, have been among the initial problems resulting from the implementation of the 1944 Education Act. In this symposium
the emphasis is on partnership, and the contributors discuss problems of planning, administration and curriculum which have to be settled if aims are to be reconciled and adequate provision made for their fulfilment. Writing from different standpoints, they are not necessarily in agreement except, as the introductory article points out, 'upon the need to preserve variety and reasonable freedom so that partnership may be real and valuable'.

Psychology


A revised edition of a work first published in 1921 when Sir Cyril, now Professor of Psychology in the University of London, was Psychologist in the Education Department of the London County Council. The book gives a systematic account of the use of standardized tests of intelligence and of school attainments for the purpose of assessing the ability and work of school pupils. It includes all the materials required for the Binet scale, for the commoner types of group-tests, and for the scales employed for measuring reading, spelling, arithmetic, composition and other subjects of the elementary curriculum. Full explanations for administering the tests and marking the results are given, together with detailed descriptions of the methods to be used in constructing and validating such tests, and of the results obtained in the surveys carried out in London schools. The new appendices contained in this edition discuss alternative views on general intelligence and special aptitudes and explain the statistical methods employed.

Directories


This useful reference book contains a list of personnel and departmental details of the Ministry of Education and Inspectorate; Government Departments, with addresses and telephone numbers; particulars of Local Education Authorities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; Secondary (Grammar) Schools; Training Colleges; Emergency Training Colleges; Art, Arts and Crafts, Music, Trade and Technical Institutions, and Polytechnics; Universities and Colleges in the British Isles; Institutions for the Blind and other handicapped students; Home Office Children’s Care Department; County and Rural Libraries; Self-governing Dominions Education Departments; Education Societies, etc. There are, in addition, authoritative articles on Education (in England and Wales) in 1946, Visual Education, School Broadcasting, School Records, and the School Meals Service.


A comprehensive guide to the schools of Great Britain, this 1948 edition comprises a complete Directory of the schools of Britain, a tabulated list of boys’ schools which are recognized as Public Schools (giving number of pupils, fees, etc.), notices of scholarships, bursaries and exhibitions at boys’ and girls’ schools, and advertisements of many of the schools in the Directory, sub-divided into such sections as Roman Catholic,
Secretarial, and Vocational Training Colleges. The two indexes are of the principals and the schools whose advertisements are included. References in the advertisements indicate the position of the schools on the map.


C4. 836 pages. List of abbreviations.

A useful work of reference giving lists of staff, departments, faculties, and brief general particulars of the educational, scientific and cultural institutions of the world. Included are the universities, learned societies, research institutions, academies, libraries and archives, museums and art galleries, colleges and technical institutions, arranged in alphabetical order of country. Other useful information given is the year of foundation of these institutions and the titles of publications issued by them. This second edition has been considerably enlarged, twenty-one new chapters have been added, and the inclusion of leading professional and technological associations in a number of countries considerably broadens the scope of the work. A special section is devoted to the aims and activities of international organizations, including UNESCO and the International Council of Scientific Unions. There is no general index, but a detailed list of contents attached to some of the longer chapters facilitates reference to such countries as Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany.


Published by Education, the official organ of the Association of Education Committees, this work contains a wealth of essential information on educational administration, those who control it, and the bodies and organizations connected with it. Forewords are contributed by the Minister of Education and the President of the Association of Education Committees; and the Secretary, Dr. W. P. Alexander gives a review of education in 1947. Officers, members of County Council and County Borough Education Committees in England and Wales and of Education Committees in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and important statistics are given, followed by lists of Ministry of Education Circulars, administrative memoranda, grant regulations, general regulations, pamphlets and recent reports. Other sections include School Meals Services; physical training, youth service and health; school broadcasting and visual education; higher education, including universities and training colleges; Burnham Committees scales of salaries; and names and addresses of educational associations.


After an interruption of seven years caused by the war, this annual survey of current educational thought and development makes a welcome reappearance. The 1948 volume provides the first published survey of the effects of war on education, including education in the Armed Forces, and the effects of occupation. It also deals with the measures of reconstruction and reform now in hand, showing educational trends after liberation, work being done to meet problems arising out of war conditions, etc. The present volume deals with the English-speaking world and Europe, leaving the rest of the world to be covered in the 1949 volume. In compiling this survey, packed with invaluable data and statistics, the Editors and Editorial Board (under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. B. Jeffery, Director of the Institute of Education, University of London) have had the assistance of experts in four continents and twenty-seven countries.
Training of Teachers

TEACH YOURSELF TO TEACH. L. Wilkes. English Universities Press, 4s.6d. sC8. 200 pages. 15 diagrams. Index. (Teach Yourself Series)
An essentially practical book on the art of teaching, based on sound psychological principles, by the Lecturer in Education at St. Katharine's Training College, Liverpool. (370.7)

History of Education

The author, who is Reader in Education in the University of Glasgow, traces the history of education from the early ventures of the Greek people some hundreds of years before Christ to the beginnings of scientific pedagogy in the twentieth century. In doing so, he not only shows how the present grew out of the past, but also relates educational institutions and principles to their social context. Each chapter opens with a brief sketch of the outstanding features of the period with which is deals, by way of suggesting social background. While the main stress is laid on the nations in whom was successively vested the leadership of educational opinion, special attention is directed to all the more notable happenings in England, Scotland, Ireland and America. A number of minor corrections and revisions have been made in this edition, and the bibliographies have been brought up to date. (370.9)

—India

ANCIENT INDIAN EDUCATION: BRAHMANICAL AND BUDDHIST.
This study by the Professor of Indian History in Lucknow University, India, is intended as a companion volume to his Hindu Civilization. It presents the contribution of Hindu thought to the theory and practice of education. The text is well illustrated with line-drawings which reproduce educational scenes and figures to be found in old Indian sculpture and painting. (370.934)

—Britain

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FROM 1760 TO 1944.
The author, who is Professor of Education in the University of Reading, shows how the present state of education in England may best be understood by tracing its development from the latter part of the eighteenth century. The whole field of the subject is surveyed—the building up of the administrative structure of the educational system, the development of educational theory and practice, the evolution of various types of educational institutions, the work of individual teachers and educationists, and the progress of the curriculum and of teaching techniques. Cohesion is afforded by relating these topics one to another and to the social and economic conditions with which they are closely associated. (370.942)

Mr. H. C. Dent, author of a number of books on education, has in this essay given a clear account of the systems of education in the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland, and the changes now being introduced. He explains the conditions leading up to these changes by tracing from their origins the various types of schools whose diversity is so important a factor in producing the varied and complex society of Great Britain today.


In this attractively produced book, with its wealth of illustrations and charts, a picture is given of the educational system in England and Wales as it is today, when the provisions of the Education Act, 1944, are beginning to take shape. In each branch of education, the historical background is sketched, the present position assessed, and the opportunities for development made possible by the Act (as well as the immediate difficulties) are discussed. The easy manner in which a mass of facts and figures is presented is reinforced by the excellent pictorial charts. The author has long practical experience in adult education as National Education Officer of the Workers’ Educational Association. He is at present Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee of the London County Council, and Academic Adviser for Tutorial Classes in London University.

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**Wales**

**EDUCATION IN WALES. ADDYSG YNG NHYMRU. 1847–1947.**


The Welsh Department of the Ministry of Education has issued a pamphlet which tells, first in English and then in Welsh, the story of education in Wales during the last hundred years. Three Commissioners were appointed in 1846 to inquire into the condition of education in the Principality. Their reports included the assertion that ‘the Welsh language is a vast drawback to Wales, and a manifold barrier to the moral progress and commercial prosperity of the people’. In spite of the storm of protest this provoked, the struggle to rescue the Welsh language and literature has been a long one, and it was not until 1942 that Mr. R. A. Butler, then President of the Board of Education, showed that the wheel had turned full circle by declaring, on behalf of the Government, that he dissociated himself from the views of the Commissioners. The pamphlet is concerned mainly with a review of the work of the Commissioners in the nineteenth century and an assessment of its importance in the history of educational development in Wales. Further progress in the last forty years is more briefly described.

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**Tanganyika**


Whilst Tanganyika’s educational requirements were outlined in the *Ten Year Development Plan* previously published, this revised plan, which aims at greater concentration, is now put forward in more detailed form, as a consequence of more funds now made available for education.
Teaching
TO BE A TEACHER. H. C. Dent. *University of London Press*, 4s.6d. C8. 116 pages. Index.
In a challenging new book, the editor of *The Times Educational Supplement* argues that the standard of entry into the teaching profession in England, the quality of the training given to teachers, and the level of efficiency demanded of them have all been set too low. He considers that standards must be raised if the country is to have an educational system worthy of its children. His constructive suggestions, based on experience both as a teacher and as an outside observer, include outline schemes of training and proposals for the organization of the profession in grades based on qualification and ability. Throughout the book, Mr. Dent stresses the importance of the personal qualities required in teachers, and considers that only men and women of the highest ability and character should be recruited.

Dealing specially with teaching in Evening Classes, this book explains the qualifications required, the difficulties to be faced, and the methods which the part-time teacher should use to capture and maintain the interest and co-operation of students. The book is based on a series of articles on 'The Art of Teaching' written by the late Dr. F. H. Spencer (at one time the Chief Inspector, London County Council), which have been revised and expanded by Mr. Beresford Ingram, a former Divisional Inspector of Technical and Continuation Education, London County Council. It should appeal to all who are considering their suitability for part-time teaching, and will provide many helpful suggestions to those already teaching.

School Organization
PROMOTION FROM PRIMARY TO SECONDARY EDUCATION. Douglas M. McIntosh. *The Scottish Council for Research in Education: University of London Press*, 1s. sD8. 165 pages. 16 figures. 7 tables. 5 appendices. Paper bound.
Mr. W. W. McClelland, who was Professor of Education in St. Andrews University, undertook an investigation into the problem of the transfer of pupils from primary to secondary courses of instruction, which was published in 1942 under the title *Selection for Secondary Education*. Dr. McIntosh was one of the author's chief assistants in the original investigation, and in this publication he has provided an abstraction and simplification of the main conclusions of the research in non-technical language for the general body of teachers. Examinations should indicate potentialities as well as test acquired knowledge. This inquiry into the prognostic value of the various tests and examinations used by education authorities at the Qualifying Examination in Scotland will be of much interest to all concerned with examinations of this type.

Teaching Methods: Films
SOUND FILMS IN EDUCATION. An Interim Report by the Advisory Committee dealing with the Place of the Sub-standard Sound Film in the General Provision for Visual Education in Schools. Scottish Film Council and Scottish Educational Film Association. *Scottish Film Council*, 2s.6d. L.Post 8. 76 pages.
This report, issued by the Scottish Film Council—which represents the British Film Institute in Scotland and aims at the encouragement of the use, development and
advancement of the cinematograph in Scotland—and by the Scottish Educational Film Association, includes an account of the experiments in the use of the sub-standard sound film as an educational aid, conducted in Fife, Scotland. There are sections giving interim views on the place of the sound film, the proposals for the further development of the investigation, with suggested experiments, and the interim findings. These are followed by an historical survey, 1922-47, concerned mainly with the development in the United Kingdom of the educational sound film. At the end of the book there is a useful list of the publications referred to in this survey. (371.33523)

Local Surveys


Appendix. List of films.

This book examines the local survey method as a first-hand link between schools and the outside world. It describes how surveys of local history and geography and of the workings of the present-day community, stimulate the natural inquisitiveness of young people, give their classroom new cogency, and help them to become better citizens. Subjects for surveys, methods of approach and presentation and problems of technique are discussed, and suggestions made for close co-operation between the schools and outside authorities. Twelve surveys carried out by different schools in England are described in the appendix, and useful sources of information and materials are listed. (371.36)

School Hygiene


69 illustrations. Bibliography. Index.

Dr. Gamlin, Chief Assistant School Medical Officer for Liverpool, writes about the ways in which considerations of health, by touching the everyday realities of life, should enter into schools' work and the child's growing experience. The book is addressed to teachers, parents and all who deal with health education. He considers that the teaching profession should have available fuller information regarding the effects of environment upon mind and character and the factors governing the ability to profit from education than is usually given in textbooks on school hygiene. It was this consideration which supplied the motive for writing this book. There are chapters on maladjusted children and juvenile delinquency, backwardness, sight and hearing. Food and diet are treated fully, with sections on teeth, rheumatism, ailments and preventive action, research and immunity. The book can be recommended with confidence for its clear and interesting presentation of information, and for the practical and wise guidance given by the author. (371.7)


The report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education on the health of British schoolchildren during the war years 1939-45. It is made up of contributions from the medical staff of the Ministry of Education, and deals with general nutrition; the provision of school meals and milk; the school medical and dental services; mortality and infection in the war years; child guidance and hostels; speech defect in schoolchildren; the effects of the war on special schools; the 1944 Education Act as
it affects the health of the school child; school buildings and furniture; and physical and health education. The appendices give statistical tables of defects and ailments in schoolchildren for the relevant years in England (excluding London), London, and Wales. (371.7)

—Recreations

MODERN EDUCATIONAL DANCE. Rudolph Laban. Macdonald & Evans, 8s. 6d. C8. 118 pages. Diagrams. Index.

The educational value of developing the art of movement by Laban’s methods is receiving growing recognition. This textbook for teachers, students and parents describes the rudiments of a free dance technique now being used in many schools, and gives details of sixteen basic movement themes. (371.74)

Student Life


Following up some of the more general conclusions stated in their earlier report, School and Life, the Central Advisory Council for Education (England) now put forward a number of recommendations resulting from their inquiries. In June 1947 the Minister of Education asked the Council ‘to consider and report on the natural interests and pursuits of schoolchildren out of school hours; the provision made for these outside their homes; the value of such provision and the desirability of further or different provision; and the extent to which school work and activities can and should be related to and develop these interests’. After stressing the parents’ responsibilities for environment, they analyse the interests and pursuits of children from 5 to 7, 7 to 11, and 11 to 15, and urge that every possible agency should be drawn in to supplement what school and home are doing. The appendices describe an experimental playground in Denmark, a play centre, a children’s flat in a London tenement, and an East London Boys’ Club. Finally the questionnaire which was sent to a number of representative schools in England is given, with a summary of the children’s answers. (371.8)

Education of the Blind


An inquiry into the limitations and requirements of schools for children whose defective eyesight debars them from an ordinary education. After discussing the harm which can be done to partially sighted children in either normal or blind schools, Mr. Lightfoot deals with the commoner diseases of the eye, their symptoms, methods of treatment and psychological effect on the child. He then describes in detail the ideal requirements of a Partially-Sighted School: its construction and lay-out, equipment, curriculum, and the type of teacher best suited to its needs. His survey is supported by statistics and illustrations. The author writes from personal experience of his subject, having transferred to a Partially-Sighted School after six years on the staff of a London County Council Central School. The book concludes with a chapter on medical attention and after-school care. (371.911)
Speech Defectives

This book is the result of a piece of original research by a school medical officer, who is also a lecturer in school hygiene at Mount Pleasant Training College, Liverpool. New light is thrown on the relationship between speech, hearing and intelligence in childhood. The first part concerns a survey of some thousands of schoolchildren in three different areas, and summarizes the speech defects most commonly found. A description of the hearing chart follows with full records of the audiograms and scholastic attainments of twenty illustrative cases. The third part deals with an investigation into the acquisition of the actual phonetic units of speech in early childhood. The final section is a critical analysis of the present position with regard to the education of children with speech defects and sub-normal hearing, and suggests improvements.

(371.927)

Elementary Education

A book specially designed to help teachers of young children to carry out modern theories of education. The writer was formerly Inspector of Schools under the Liverpool Local Education Authority, and here considers the life and work of the nursery and infant schools in the light of long and varied experience as teacher, trainer, examiner and inspector. The book deals not only with the curriculum in its many aspects, showing how play may be used as the mainspring of more formal instruction, but also with matters of organization, discipline, parent-teacher co-operation and kindred subjects. Hints on the preparation of lessons, applying for posts and on being interviewed and inspected are also included, together with some particularly useful ideas for handwork, home-made apparatus, and nature study.

(372)

Kindergarten

Learning and Teaching in the Infants' School. E. G. Hume. 2nd edition. Longmans, Green, 7s.6d. C8. 287 pages. 8 plates. 23 figures. 4 appendices. Index.
A new edition of a standard book on the Infants' School and the practical application of psychological principles to the education of the child under eight. The chapter on the development of infants' Education has been brought up to date to cover the war years and the suggestions made in the Education Act of 1944. The chapter on the Nursery Age has been revised, a new chapter on Handwork has been added, and the book lists have been brought up to date. Miss Hume was formerly Lecturer in Education at Furzedown Training College, London.

(372.2)

Drawing, Design, etc.

Art and Child Personality, Based on experience with boys of Whiteacre Camp School, 1940–45. Ruth Dunnett. Methuen, 10s. 6d. D8. 79 pages. 20 plates, including four in colour. 4 pencil drawings. (Contributions to Modern Education)
Whiteacre Camp School was opened by Salford Education Committee in 1940 as an evacuation school, and closed in 1945 after about 900 boys had passed through it, on an average of about 200 at a time. In this residential school in rural surroundings, which
included a proportion of 'difficult' children and nervous cases, Ruth Dunnett, who was in charge of the art classes, had opportunities for trying out what may be termed an intimate or human approach to art, within reach of each individual boy. In this book she describes her experiences, and shows the importance of self-expression in art, both in the development of personalities and in providing a satisfactory basis for community relationships. Examples of children's work and some case-histories illustrate the text. The improvement in social outlook of the more difficult cases is emphasized, the development in the pupil's character being reflected in his work. The author also describes ways by which not only drawing and painting but work in pottery, textiles, modelling and other fields can play a vital part in the all-round development of well-balanced personalities in children.

Secondary Education
Teach Them to Live. James Hemming. Heinemann, 8s.6d. D8.
141 pages. Appendix.
A group of thirty State and Private schools in the United States were the subject of an eight-year study to find whether the standards of attainment demanded by the American universities would be threatened if the restrictions at present imposed upon High Schools by university regulations were removed. Freed from examinations by special agreement, they were able to prepare their pupils for college in any way they liked. This book by the Research Officer of the Association for Education in Citizenship describes, 'as a preliminary to further study', this important piece of educational research which developed into a full-scale sociological survey of the school as an organic community. The conclusions of the American Eight-Year Study are set out, and the extent to which they are valid for systems of secondary education in operation elsewhere is considered. The author concludes with a plea for 'more research, more experiments, more unity of endeavour; above all, a more rapid application of new educational discoveries after they have been made'.

The Public Schools Question and other essays on subjects connected with Secondary Education. Spencer Leeson. Longmans, Green, 8s.6d. D8.
127 pages.
Four essays by Canon Spencer Leeson, former headmaster of Winchester College. In the first, he examines some of the ideals and methods of the English Public Schools, and considers measures which might remove from them the suggestion that they are bound up with social or financial privilege. A large part of the essay is devoted to a review of the proposals put forward by the Fleming Committee (appointed to consider the future of the Public Schools) which would, Canon Leeson believes, achieve these ends if they were adopted. The second essay discusses the present position of the Grammar Schools in England and Wales, and the problems they are encountering through certain consequences, probably unforeseen, of the Education Act of 1944. The teaching of classics and history in a Sixth Form, and various teaching methods of which the author has had first-hand experience are discussed in the third essay. The fourth is a refutation of the view that the Christian faith as it is usually stated is unacceptable to the young people of today.

Three Schools or One? Lady Simon of Wythenshawe. Muller, 3s.6d.
5c8. 95 pages. Paper bound. (Questions of the Day, No. 1)
This book describes the organization of secondary education in England, Scotland and the U.S.A., and it examines the case for and against the Multilateral School as an
alternative to separate grammar, technical and modern schools. It concludes that the Comprehensive School which the London County Council was the first authority to adopt in its Development Plan under the Education Act, 1944, will probably prove the best solution of the problem of providing for all children secondary education suited to their age, ability and aptitude. The author has been a member of the Manchester Education Committee for over twenty years.

_The Quality of Education._ Denys Thompson and James Reeves (Editors). _Muller_, 8s. 6d. SC. 231 pages.

A symposium on methods and purposes in the secondary school curriculum, in which a group of specialists re-examine the ends and means of education. Eight of the eleven chapters deal in turn with the teaching of various subjects, while the editors—Denys Thompson, Headmaster of Yeovil School, and James Reeves, Senior English Lecturer at Eastbourne Training College—contribute the introductory and concluding chapters. Useful book lists are given at the end of each chapter.

—Public Schools


This book consists of eight chapters describing typical independent schools. The first four chapters contain historical and descriptive accounts of Marlborough, Sedbergh, Haileybury and Wellington, four English Public Schools at which the author's career was made. The rest of the book deals with the independent schools of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, countries which Mr. Malim visited in 1938 and 1939 on behalf of the Head Master's Conference. As a commentary based on personal knowledge by a former Master of Wellington College, written in a lively and informal style, the book is a useful survey for the general reader who is interested in education and in the British Empire.

—Britain


This is the fifty-ninth annual issue of the official book of reference of the Headmasters' Conference and of the Association of Preparatory Schools, and contains full information about public and preparatory schools in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The first part of the book is devoted to information relative to the schools accepted as eligible for representation on the Headmasters' Conference, e.g. governing bodies, staff, nomination and admission, entrance examination and scholarships, fees and charges, and lists of honours. The second part gives detailed information concerning Preparatory Schools and further matters of interest relating to Public and Preparatory Schools. The concluding portion deals mainly with careers, and their conditions of entry and prospects.


This handsome volume surveys the long history of one of the greatest of the English Public Schools, and gives an account of its present organization. The author has been
a modern language master at Eton since 1937, but he writes 'from the impartial viewpoint of a non-Etonian'. His book should commend itself not only to Etonians but also to everyone interested in the development of English Public Schools. (373.42)


A finely illustrated history of one of Britain's most illustrious public schools. The author, who is a Sixth Form master and Careers master at Harrow, has been closely identified with many of the school's activities since 1919. In his introduction R. W. Moore, the present Headmaster of Harrow School, describes Dr. Laborde's volume as 'a faithful and scrupulous guide to the buildings, Houses and institutions of the School, their history, their arcana, their embellishments and treasures, and the legends that cling to them.' Much of the material here published for the first time has been derived from close study of original manuscripts. (373.42)


The raising of the school leaving age by a year in England and Wales has come at a time when there are great shortages of accommodation, equipment, and, to a lesser extent, of staff. Long-term plans and ideals for the 'extra year' have been discussed at length. In this book, however, the author, formerly a senior biology master and now Assistant Director of Education in a large County Borough, 'deals only with what is possible in the Modern Schools of the next few years'. Immediate problems are analysed frankly and suggestions for their solution are put forward. Valuable and sometimes provocative ideas are made for the kind of curriculum so many teachers are now planning for children from eleven to fifteen years of age. Throughout the book, realism and common sense are applied with sympathy and understanding. (373.42)

Courses of Study


The report of a sub-committee set up in 1946 to 'study the technique needed to prepare people for responsibility, and examine generally the problem of building up a sense of public responsibility, tolerance and objectivity in discussion and practice, and an appreciation of political institutions, their evolution and progress'. The report has been written with special reference to the conditions in the African territories, though also taking Colonies outside Africa into consideration as far as possible. The problem is first examined in an introduction which draws attention to the fact that the Colonies must be trained for the heavy responsibilities of self-government; that education for citizenship must take account of cultural differences, and the social customs and institutions in native society; and that the Colonial peoples must be educated for democracy, which involves certain spiritual and economic pre-requisites. It is further pointed out that citizenship can only be learnt by practice and experience. Recommendations are then made for education in citizenship in the schools both in formal classes and in non-academic clubs and other out-of-class activities; and among adults, both literates
and illiterates. Experience in local government administration should be encouraged, and information services, the press, and adult education movements developed. An Appendix describes an experiment in education for citizenship carried out in Sudan schools.


This book, first published in 1939, has been unobtainable for some years. It affirms the value of needlework in developing creativeness and independence when it is planned with a sense of social purpose. The book contains detailed work on the principles of planning and cutting, and many suggestions for individual and corporate work in junior and senior classes. Fully illustrated with photographs of work carried out by pupils, it also has many diagrams of stitches and designs.

**Music in Education.** W. J. Smith. *Faber & Faber,* 8s.6d. LC8. 160 pages.

In describing the development of an experiment which he has supervised in London at Alleyn’s School, Dulwich, since 1925, the author writes as a firm believer in the special power of music to liberate and control the emotions, and in the need for a new understanding of discipline—a true discipline which can be reached through artistic performance. An ambitious programme including orchestral concerts, sacred music, operas, plays, with musical accompaniment, and folk dances, has been carried out by the boys themselves under Mr. Smith’s direction, the aim throughout being to make the performance of musical works an integral part of their education. This book traces the development of the work and shows what has been learnt from it.

**Education of Women**

**The Education of Girls.** John Newsom. *Faber & Faber,* 8s.6d. LC8.

160 pages.

A challenging and witty book in which the County Education Officer for Hertfordshire puts forward what he sees to be the true aim of the education of our future womanhood. He stresses the importance of the practical side of girls’ education by showing the world they will have to live in, the standards they are growing up amongst and the influences they are having to meet. He urges that everything must be done to develop personalities suited to the daily lives they will lead, and to foster individual taste and judgment. An educational system evolved primarily for men fails to meet the different physical and emotional needs of women and is not suited to their function in modern society. After examining the economic and social position of women in England at the present time, and describing their roles as mothers, wives and workers, Mr. Newsom attempts to evaluate how far present educational methods are related to their individual and social needs. A brief historical review of the philosophy of women’s education follows; and the last chapters are concerned with an attempt to synthesize the conclusions reached in the earlier analysis in the form of positive suggestions. The book concludes with a section on the recruitment and training of women teachers ‘without whose active cooperation no changes in the education of girls are remotely possible’.

**The Girls’ School Year Book, 1948.** 42nd year. *Black,* 12s.6d.


The latest edition of the official book of reference of the Association of Head Mistresses. Part I deals with leading Girls’ Public Schools in Great Britain. The schools are arranged in alphabetical order of towns. Information given comprises details of staff,
general arrangements, fees, examinations, etc. The right of insertion in the text of the book has been limited to Public Schools, as distinguished from Private Schools by their possession of a Governing Body. Details of all Universities and Colleges also appear in this section. Part II deals with careers and information on requirements for various professions and openings for girls. A complete list of Public Secondary Schools for girls appears at the end of the book, followed by a list of Preparatory Schools.

Universities

SOME THOUGHTS ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Sir Richard Livingstone. Cambridge University Press, 2s.6d. C8. 28 pages.

This, the fifth of the Annual Lectures delivered under the auspices of the National Book League, is an analysis of the purpose of higher education by a distinguished scholar who, as Vice-chancellor of Oxford University, has intimate knowledge of the problems facing the universities today. Both critical and constructive, the lecture touches on many of the practical issues of educational administration, but its chief purpose is to elucidate the basic purpose of a university which, in Sir Richard’s view, is the formation of a positive philosophy of life.

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A companion volume to Dr. Constantia Maxwell’s History of Trinity College, 1591–1892, which brings the story of this famous College up to the present day. Dr. Bailey, a Fellow and Registrar of the college, writes lucidly and objectively of its history during a period which has seen many changes, and provides a wealth of detail on such matters as the reforms in the constitution of the board, the expansion of teaching and of facilities for research, and the finances of the college. His final chapter, ‘The Fruit of the Tree’, gives an account of some of the most famous of the Trinity alumni who belong to the period under review.

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A reprint of a pamphlet first published in 1946. In it Sir Ernest Barker, the distinguished scholar, has written a brief but comprehensive survey of university education in Britain today, showing how the needs of a modern democracy are being met by the development of the ancient universities. He gives details of the distribution, government, teaching, courses and staffing of British universities and of various aspects of the university student’s life. Sir Ernest Barker has himself played an active part in British university life during the years of change which he describes.

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This pamphlet contains the fifth statement to be issued by the Education Sub-Committee set up originally in connection with the Social Reconstruction Survey undertaken by Nuffield College. It surveys the chief demands made on British
Universities by estimating the intake to the professions, the flow from the schools, from overseas students, and the requirements of extra-mural and other students taking courses which do not lead to a degree. The present provision is then analysed and summarized, and compared with pre-war provision. Finally, the Statement brings together certain conclusions to which the comparison of demands with available resources leads. It seeks ‘to formulate the questions to which answers must be given and the conditions which satisfactory answers must fulfil, rather than the answers themselves’. Much valuable statistical information is given in the seventeen tables, which are mainly based on University Grants Committee Returns.

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES. S. C. Roberts. Collins, 5s. sc4. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour. 23 illustrations in black and white. Bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

In this beautifully illustrated volume, Mr. S. C. Roberts, who is himself a Cambridge man and a Fellow of Pembroke College, traces the history and traditions of Oxford and Cambridge and of the first Scottish Universities, and tells of the origins and growth of the modern universities. The actual working of a university, its functions and organizations are described, and the book concludes with a rapid survey of the questions and problems which face the universities today.


Index of names. General index.

This edition of an extremely useful and well-known reference book is the first to be published since 1940, with the exception of a wartime Supplement which was issued in 1941. It is issued with the object of giving information on the seventy-three universities within the British Empire which may be of interest to members of other universities and colleges, Government Departments, clubs, schoolmasters and the general public. The main sections cover Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Eire, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Malta, Hong-Kong, Burma, Ceylon and Palestine, with a separate section on the unattached Institutions and Colleges of Bangalore, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Singapore and Trinidad. The sections dealing with the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Australia, South Africa and India are prefaced by introductory chapters treating briefly of their history, regulations and practice. The information given under each university comprises (a) a directory of the officers and members of the staff of the university, (b) general information, and (c) reports of events of outstanding interest which occurred during the previous academic year. Included in the appendices are particulars regarding qualifications for admission to a full course for a first degree in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and brief information on the universities of the U.S.A.

HANDBOOK TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. Oxford University Press, 7s.6d. sc8. 443 pages. Illustrated. Endpaper maps. Index.

A comprehensive guide, containing a number of essays, many of which are by Senior Members of the University, on the colleges and other associations, as well as on the general conduct of university life. Chapters are included on the tutorial system, research work, religious bodies in the university and on recreation. Particulars of degrees, scholarships and the organization of academic life are given in the second part of the book. One endpaper map is of Oxford itself and the other of the surrounding country.

This volume is a sequel to the author's Unreformed Cambridge and Early Victorian Cambridge and completes his history of the University of Cambridge in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It describes, among many other activities, the struggle for freedom from religious tests to enable those members of the University who were not of the Church of England to become members of the Senate, and thus take part in University government. The creation of new chairs, the addition of numerous new triposes in Natural and Moral Science, Theology, Law, Medieval and Modern Languages, as well as certain examination reforms are fully dealt with, and the relationship between prosperous colleges and an impeccuous University. Sidelights on the rival jurisdictions of Borough and University regarding entertainments and the rules governing the behaviour of undergraduates add light relief to a work which may be regarded as the authority on Cambridge for the period covered. The late Mr. Winstanley, who died in March 1947, was Vice-Master of Trinity College.

(Malaya)


The Commission was appointed in 1947 to consider the setting up of a University College, as a first step in the development of a University of Malaya. A month's stay in Malaya included visits to existing educational institutions and to proposed sites for the University. The Commission do not recommend a University College, but the immediate establishment of a University of Malaya, to be formed initially by the amalgamation of Raffles College and the King Edward VII College of Medicine. Their survey covers vocational needs (including the importance of greater medical and dental training), the supply of potential students under the existing school system, which they consider inadequate, suggested subjects of study, and the organization and finance of the University, including a draft constitution and statutes.

Relation of State to Education: Britain


A revised edition of a simplified guide to the Education Act, 1944, with comments on important points. A useful handbook for the teacher, parent or student who requires well-informed and up-to-date information on the educational system of England and Wales.


Written primarily for parents, ratepayers and the general public, this booklet describes the work of London schools and explains clearly the London County Council's proposal for educational development in the London School Plan, 1947. It is attractively illustrated with photographs, coloured drawings and diagrams.

A welcome reprint of a book which was first published in 1937 and soon became a standard work. It describes the expansion of public education and the social, economic and cultural changes brought about by that expansion between 1895 and 1935. Mr. Lowndes is an Assistant Education Officer to the London County Council and was formerly at the Board of Education for fourteen years, serving in nearly every department and as private secretary to five successive Ministers. He has therefore had exceptional opportunities and qualifications for writing this fully documented book, which since its original publication, has been highly praised by teachers, administrators and social workers for its lucid and attractive style, and its author's sympathy and insight. (379.42)


It is nine years since the Board of Education issued its last report covering the year 1938. The present report is the first to be presented by a Minister of Education, and deals mainly with the calendar year 1947. The report itself, with four appendices, extends to ninety-six pages, and covers primary and secondary education, further education, teachers, buildings, special services, scholarships and awards, information and external relations, a chapter on education in Wales and Monmouthshire, and another on the Victoria and Albert and Science Museums. The statistical tables for 1946–7 form the second part of 105 pages, and are a mine of information on all aspects of the education service. (379.42)

—Colonies


The first report of a council set up in 1946 as the result of a recommendation made by the Asquith Commission report on higher education in the British Colonies. The purposes for which the Inter-University Council exists are set out; work undertaken or planned is described; and an appendix gives the constitution and terms of reference of the Council. (379.42)

COMMERCCE COMMUNICATIONS


An English translation of a book first published in France in 1941. Le Corbusier (the pen-name of C. E. Jeanneret), who through his designs and writing has had an immense influence on contemporary architecture, here deals analytically with communication by air, water, rail and road, and illustrates his points with effective sketch drawings and diagrams. (380)
Government Control

This is a recognized standard work by the Reader in Economics in the University of Birmingham. He wrote it from material collected mainly by a direct canvas of road hauliers, traders, transport managers and railway servants in Birmingham and the neighbouring towns. Although its conclusions are drawn largely from English conditions, as seen in the traffic between Birmingham and London, Liverpool and Manchester, they are of general application; and the work contains useful comparisons with truck and railroad competition in the United States of America. (380.16)

Directories

This Directory has three classified sections, with numerous cross-references: South African Industry, South African Trade, and Representatives of South African and Overseas Firms, with the names of businesses listed under the goods or services concerned. An alphabetical list of firms repeats all those in the classified sections, with the addition of overseas firms represented in South Africa and the names of their representatives, together with addresses, telephone numbers, etc. (380.58)

Argentina

This new series of Overseas Economic Surveys, published by the Export Promotions Department of the Board of Trade, replaces the pre-war Reports on Economic and Commercial Conditions. The present report on Argentina, prepared by His Majesty's Minister (Commercial) at Buenos Aires, gives an Introductory Survey followed by seven sections dealing with the Five Year Plan 1947-1951; Finance; Trade; Production and Industry; Transport; Social Questions; and a Summary of Recent Events. The appendices gives a summary of the commerce of the country, statistics of the economic position, and a list of import commodities. (380.982)

Domestic Trade: Britain

Dr. Levy (who before the war was a Professor of Economics) shows how complex the structure of retailing is, on account of its dependence on a great variety of economic, social, occupational and sociological factors. In order to help in assessing those factors he gives a comparative analysis of British retail trades, under fourteen headings: bakers, butchers, the milk retailer, greengrocery, and so on. He describes in general terms the effects of competition on prices and on the cost of labour, and discusses the means of reducing costs of distribution. (381.0942)
Foreign Trade: Britain


The author, who is Lecturer in Statistics at the London School of Economics, here surveys the problem of Britain’s balance of payments with special reference to the disturbances caused by the two wars. His general conclusion is that the energy which is being put into the export drive should be distributed more widely between increasing exports, finding substitutes for imports and encouraging the production of commodities which compete with imports.


This volume consists of a series of detailed tables for the years 1941-5 showing the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, the quantity and value of each article to specified countries, and totals to British countries (including protectorates, mandated territories and territories under condominium) and foreign countries. The Introduction explains the general arrangement of the tables and the scope of accounts, and gives full particulars of the contents of Vols. I, II and IV. The report is compiled by the Statistical Office of the British Customs and Excise Department.


This report is compiled by the Statistical Office of the British Customs and Excise Department and consists of detailed tables showing (a) Imports and Retained Imports; (b) Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom; and (c) Exports of Imported Merchandise distinguishing the principal descriptions of goods for each country, and also for British Countries and for all Foreign Countries together.


This, the sixty-ninth issue, is the first to appear since 1940, when the decennial figures 1929–38 were published. Accordingly it presents, for the first time, a conspectus of the trade and production figures for the Dominions and Colonies throughout the war years. The arrangement is geographical, and the former Tables of Trade in Selected Commodities have been omitted. A valuable innovation is a brief Introductory Memorandum to each territory setting out some of the more important general facts and figures.
Philately

**STAMP COLLECTING.** Stanley Phillips. *Sampson Low*, 10s.6d. 6th revised edition. sD8. 361 pages. 64 plates. Index.

This standard philatelic work has been fully revised and brought up to date in this edition, which covers all new issues. A feature of the work is the comprehensive index.

(382.22)

Railways


A companion volume to the recently published book on the railway system of Great Britain, *The Permanent Way*, of which Mr. Greenleaf was co-author. This present volume gives an account of the history, development and operation of the former four main-line railway companies of Great Britain, now nationalized and amalgamated as British Railways. The working of the railways is described, including the laying of the track, locomotives, rolling stock and signalling systems. The development of the railway systems of Great Britain is traced from the opening of the Surrey Iron Railway in 1803 and accounts are given of the great controversy over the width of the gauges and the amalgamation by Parliament in 1921 of the many small railway companies into four main companies. The book also outlines the business side of railways and describes the organization of staff, traffic operation, goods traffic, mail trains, tickets, electrification and ancillary services. The book is well produced and lavishly illustrated and should prove of value to all those interested in British railways.

(385.0942)


This well-produced book on Britain's railways, written both for the specialist and general reader, is the outcome of some thirty years of travel, study and observation on the part of the author. He begins with a survey of the railways as they are today, and then gives an account of the opposition, both political and physical, encountered by such famous engineers as Stephenson, Brunel and others a century or more ago in their endeavours to carry the system to every corner of the land. Later chapters deal with the present-day railway network, its organization, rolling stock, types of locomotives, signalling systems, speed records, etc., and the final chapter describes some interesting railway curiosities, cliff railways, miniature railways, accidents, and derelict and disused lines. The many excellent illustrations taken from prints and photographs old and new, are a distinctive feature of this survey, which is not only an account of the origins, developments and present state of British railways but a social history of the time.

(385.0942)

Waterways


Written by a former President of the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, this book should prove of interest to the general reader as well as the expert. It deals in detail with British
Legislation affecting Rivers, their Administrative and Advisory Bodies, Fishery Law and Rights, Netting, Economics and the important subject of water pollution and its prevention. There are some excellent chapters on the life history and habits of the salmon, a fish that will not live in polluted water.

(386.0942)

Maritime Transport


A great deal of general maritime information is provided in this reference book. The classified world directories of ship-owners, ship-builders, ship-repairers, marine-engine builders, towage and salvage contractors, trade and technical organizations have been expanded in this edition. A directory of port and harbour authorities in the British Isles is given. British statutory rules and regulations governing ships and shipping are included. All vessels on the United Kingdom register are listed and ocean-going vessels of overseas ship-owners are enumerated. The volume also contains a summary of the major maritime Conventions of the International Labour Office (I.L.O.) and of the Convention relating to the new Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.); details of British ship-owners' apprentice and cadet schemes, and of general training for the British Merchant Navy; and a 'Who's Who' in the shipping world generally.

(387.058)


The contents of the second edition follow the same general arrangement as in the first, with considerable revision and expansion. The first half embodies particulars relating to ports in the United Kingdom and Eire, and the second half is concerned with Dominion, Colonial and foreign ports. Changes in the present edition include the separation of the former Indian ports into those of the two new Dominions of India (Hindustan) and Pakistan; the transfer of the five German ports into the Polish section under their new Polish names; the transfer of two ports from the Italian section to the Yugoslav section under their new Yugoslav names; and the separation from Italy of the international port of Trieste. Post-war particulars now appear for Singapore, for some German ports and for other ports of the world which had pre-war data in the first edition of this work. For some German or for any Japanese or Russian ports it was not possible to obtain any reliable up-to-date information.

(387.1)

REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE TURN-ROUND OF SHIPPING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM PORTS. Ministry of Transport.

H.M. Stationery Office, 9d. sR8. 36 pages. 2 annexures.

The task of the Working Party set up by the Ministry of Transport in 1947 was 'to consider methods likely to give speedy results in improved turn-round of ships in United Kingdom ports and to initiate action or suggest methods by which improvements could be achieved'. Each port in the United Kingdom was visited by a small team of experts who investigated local conditions. Their reports cover such important aspects of the problem, with recommendations for dealing with them, as conditions affecting port operations, turn-round of ships carrying some important commodities, equipment of the ports, dock labour, and statistics of performance and co-ordination of operations.

(387.1)

Mr. Benham is acutely aware that in the coastal waters between Harwich and the North Foreland, eastwards of London, there is rich material of almost immemorial antiquity which is fast disappearing. The material is both articulate and inarticulate. It consists of men and ships. Seamen as great as Francis Drake and James Cook, both circumnavigators, learnt their trade in such a background, and the race has persisted though it is not, alas, being renewed in the necessary strength. Mr. Benham knows it well, and describes it vividly. Moreover, he provides a record, in word, photograph and drawing, of many types of vessel, all of proven use and beauty, which will soon have vanished. Mr. Wentworth Day contributes a chapter on Essex Wildfowling.

LAD TRANSPORT

BUS OPERATION. Principles and Practice for the Transport Student. L. D. Kitchin. Iliffe, 10s.6d. D8. 164 pages. Illustrations. Index.

This volume is based on the 'Students' Corner' articles in Bus and Coach, of which Mr. Kitchin is assistant editor. It deals with bus operation from many aspects, including general administrative organization, drivers' and conductors' duties, wages, disciplinary procedure, route planning, fare collection, and operating costs. The descriptions and illustrations are taken mainly from examples in Great Britain.

CUSTOMS, COSTUMES, FOLKLORE


This book, which is divided into sections corresponding to the months of the year, is an interesting mixture of comments and reflections, observations and anecdotes. It contains the author's comments on folk customs, ceremonial and junketings, beginning with her native county of Hertfordshire and extending over England, Europe, and backwards through history; anecdotes of her own doings; comments on wartime conditions, village gossip, recipes and simples old and new; observations on the weather, gardening, natural history, amateur drama, the pleasures of the country and of the table, and other subjects of perennial interest.

COSTUME


A brief outline of the history and development of the national dress of Scotland, useful annotations accompany the colour plates reproduced from Maclean's The Clans of the Scottish Highlands (Ackermann, 1845-47).

ENGLISH FASHION. Alison Settle. Collins, 5s. sC4. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 24 illustrations in black and white. Short bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

The author, formerly editor of Vogue fashion magazine, describes the development of costume in Britain, and gives details of fashions from Anglo-Saxon times to the
present day. She shows how contemporary events and social conditions have affected the dress of men, women and children throughout the ages. The book is excellently illustrated with both coloured and black-and-white reproductions from illuminated manuscripts and famous paintings.

THE PERFECT LADY. C. Willett Cunnington. Max Parrish, 10s.6d. IM8.

72 pages. 16 photographs in colour by Alfred Eris and 46 line drawings in the text by Peter Hoffer.

From the ranks of the newly enriched at the end of the Napoleonic wars emerged a new social phenomenon in the shape of the feminine aspirant to gentility, anxious to learn the technique of being 'ladylike'. Destined in the next generation to become the 'Perfect Lady', she was distinct from the Great Lady of lineage and the gentlewoman, and Dr. Cunnington maintains, in this history of women's fashions in Britain from 1815 to 1914, that it was she who dominated the nineteenth century, 'the great feminine century in our history', humanizing it and leaving a permanent mark on the social structure. By surveying her wardrobe and attempting to interpret the significance of the many changes of dress in which and by which she expressed the stages of her progress, the author traces her career through its three phases, the Ascent, the Summit and the Decline, to her disappearance at the beginning of the First World War. Dr. Cunnington is an authority on costume and is Honorary Adviser to the Gallery of English Costume, Manchester, from whose Cunnington Collection the costumes, photographed on living models, were selected to illustrate this volume.

Social Customs: Holidays


An account of the Englishman's holidays, which begins with the Church festivals and annual fairs of the Middle Ages, and proceeds to the spas and sea-bathing resorts of the eighteenth century, the Grand Tour of the nineteenth and the more popular 'conducted tours' of the twentieth. The text includes amusing extracts from contemporary documents. The illustrations consist of reproductions of old prints, including one of the famous Bathing Woman who was reputed to have 'ducked' George IV in the sea at Brighton.


In this study of the migration of holidaymakers to the sea, the countryside and the mountains, the author traces the Englishman's holiday from the sixteenth century to the present time. The Grand Tour of the eighteenth century is compared with the more popular 'conducted tours' of the nineteenth; the social phenomenon of present-day holiday camps in Britain is investigated, as is also the economic significance of the new 'holiday industries'. The book is amusingly illustrated with black-and-white drawings in the text and with photographs.


16 illustrations.

This story of the steady growth of the English habit of 'going to the seaside' presents a picture of English life, character and development from 1754 to Edwardian times. It shows how the habit spread to all classes of the community, how the various resorts began and how they developed into the holiday playgrounds of today.
Woman's Position and Treatment: Employment

The Professional Position of Women. British Federation of Business and Professional Women, 10s. sc4. 78 pages. Maps. Appendix. Paper bound. A shortened and simplified version of The Law and Women's Work (published by the International Labour Office), by the Librarian of the London and National Society of Women's Service. It comprises a brief world survey of the professional position of women immediately preceding the Second World War and was written to provide valuable background material for a detailed study of legislation which Governments have been asked to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations. (396.5)

Gypsies

The Moon in My Pocket. Life with the Romanies. Rupert Croft-Cooke. Sampson Low, 10s.6d. sD8. 207 pages. 24 photographs by the author. Appendix.

Most of the material for this study of the life and character of the gypsy has been drawn from the author's own experiences while living among them in England. He discusses their history in England, on the Continent and in India, and includes a critical appraisal of other writers who have attempted to portray Romany life and development. The appendix gives a selected list of words in common usage among the southern English gypsies today. (397)

A Book of Gypsy Folk-Tales Selected by Dora E. Yates. Phoenix House, 12s.6d. L.Post 8. 5 illustrations. 215 pages.

These are stories recounted by gypsies of Britain and of ten European countries. Miss Dora E. Yates, honorary secretary of The Gypsy Lore Society, which has been engaged on research into gypsy folk-lore since 1880, has translated the European stories into English, but recorded the British stories as they were told, in the vernacular. They not only reveal the skill of the born teller of tales, but many moods and facets of the gypsy's mind: his ideas of fun, beauty, justice, virtue and material satisfaction. These folk-tales are an antidote to the conventional and, often, prejudiced views held of gypsies, and show them objectively as very human people. (398.21)

Folk-Lore: Legends


Illustrations by Eric King. Bibliography. Index.

Miss Christina Hole's earlier works have established her reputation as a leading authority on the customs and folk-lore of England. In this book she records the most widespread and popular legends of national folk-heroes and relates them to the true facts of the life of each hero, so far as they are known. All of them are known to be authentic historical characters or are people who may reasonably be supposed to have existed. The principal figures with whom Miss Hole deals are Robin Hood, King Arthur, St. George and St. Thomas of Canterbury. The volume does not extend the roll beyond the Plantagenets. This sympathetic study of heroic traditions is illustrated from woodcuts by Eric King. (398.22)

—Popular Superstitions


A witty and unusual book by the Professor of English in the North-western University, Illinois, U.S.A. The author sets out to explode the many popular fallacies and
superstitions held all over the world, such as the belief that lightning never strikes twice, that thunder sours milk, that rats desert a sinking ship. He contends that all tyranny rests on fraud and the acceptance of false assumptions, but behind the gaiety of his writing emerges the fact that modern man, so long as he is subject to fear and frustration, is still prone to believe the same wonders and myths as his predecessors in the Dark Ages.

Festivals

THE ENGLISH FESTIVALS. Laurence Whistler. Heinemann, 12s.6d. D8.

This book by the well-known poet describes twenty-seven English festivals—their origin and development, their religious significance and their place in English life—and provides an interesting record of social, sacred and artistic history. A section is devoted to family fêtes—christenings, weddings, birthdays—and there is an analysis of English carols. A book of outstanding literary quality.

PHILOLOGY

GENERAL

LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY. M. M. Lewis. Nelson, 12s.6d. LC8. 255 pages.

Appendix. List of references. Index.

This book examines the effects of what the author calls the 'Linguistic Revolution' on the life of mankind. 'Today, for the first time in history, we see the possibility of universal literacy and the possibility that all men, at the same moment, may be listening to the same voice or reading the same words.' The author, who is Director of the Institute of Education at University College, Nottingham, describes the manner in which language, in the world of today, works within a society and between societies, and the relation of language to social unity and social conflict. The first part of the book surveys the gradual initiation of the individual into the community in which he lives; a process that continues from infancy to manhood. This is followed by an analysis of the functioning of language and its relation to thought, feeling and action in and between societies. The last part of the book discusses concrete instances of these functions of language today; the mutual effects of economic, political and social changes, and the Linguistic Revolution. The book presents an illuminating view of language as the supreme instrument of the human community; so that the more our social life is dominated by machines, the greater the need for attention to the place of language in social life.

HOW TO LEARN A LANGUAGE. Charles Duff. Blackwell (Oxford), 4s.6d.

LC8. 148 pages. 3 appendices, including bibliography.

This book is based upon the author's forty years of practical experience of learning and using languages, as well as his experience as a Lecturer at the Institute of Education, of London University, where he was engaged in teaching teachers the principles of language teaching. It is addressed 'to language learners, potential language learners, and primarily to beginners', and calls for 'a revolutionary outlook in approaching the subject of language-teaching and language learning', based on direct method teaching. The four main conclusions and recommendations made are that good
pronunciation is the first essential; nothing but selected word-material should be used in the initial stages; no great attention should be paid at first to grammar, but the student should acquire a knowledge of ‘grammar in action’ as he progresses; and there should be constant practice based on simple situations.

(407)

COMPARATIVE

SPEECH IN OUR TIME. Clive Sansom (Editor). Hinrichsen, 12s.6d. D8. 228 pages. Frontispiece. Bibliographies. Subject index.

This is a comprehensive survey of speech in Britain from many points of view. Nearly forty writers, each an expert in his or her department, have discussed some aspects of speech as it has come within their observation, profession or investigation. Among the topics treated are speech education and training in all types of schools, colleges and institutions for professional speech and musical training. The courses and prospectuses of certain schools and university departments specializing in phonetics or the teaching of particular foreign languages are given. The work and aims of various voluntary speech societies are dealt with. The B.B.C. announcer, the preacher, the public speaker, and the scientific recording and transmission of speech, all come under review. The scope and achievement of speech therapy, particularly of the last hundred years, concludes this work on a subject of great present-day importance. To each section a bibliography relevant to the topic dealt with is appended. A directory of the schools and publications mentioned in the text is included, together with biographical notes on the contributors.

(414)

ENGLISH

Study and Teaching

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH ABROAD. Part I. AIMS AND METHODS.


The first of a set of three books, giving an introduction to the main principles of language teaching and their application to modern practice. It uses the experience which has been gathered over many years by teachers in Africa, India, Malaya, Japan, and China. Instead of discussing different ‘methods’, those which have proved successful are explained, and suggestions made for using them in the classroom. The book is written mainly for those teachers who have not the advantage of using English as their mother tongue, but have had to learn it themselves as a foreign language.

(420.7)


In this book Sir Philip Hartog, a well-known educationist, summarizes what he has been writing for many years on the teaching of English, and offers some criticism of examinations in English. The aim of his teaching is to inculcate logical thought and the clear expression of ideas that call for communication and have point and purpose. His method is that the pupil should reply to a class discussion of his written work and make a final assessment of his work himself. Thus, he maintains, the pupil receives a valuable democratic training, for he will not only form the habit of honest criticism.
but will develop a vigilance and independence that will be proof against insidious propaganda. Numerous authorities are cited in support of these views, and many children's essays are quoted to illustrate the application of the principles of teaching that are advocated. (420.7)

**Etymology**


A miscellaneous collection of essays on the English language in general and on particular words, by the well-known author of books on the English language and compiler of a number of dictionaries. The notes on nouns of multitude include some of the author’s own inventions. Subsequent essays deal with the language of palmistry and of the underworld, radio catch-phrases, vogue-words and proverbs. The most interesting part of the book is a discussion of war words and Service slang, which includes words which were adopted into the English language during the Boer War, the First World War, the Spanish Civil War and the Second World War. (422.04)

**Dictionaries**

**Chambers’s Twentieth Century Dictionary.** Thomas Davidson (Compiler). Revised and expanded by J. Liddell Geddie. *Chambers*, 12s.6d. lC8. 1,272 pages. Illustrated.

The aim of the compiler of this standard reference dictionary of the English language has been to include all words used in literary and conversational English, the common terms of the sciences, the arts and sport. The dictionary is prefaced by an explanation of the arrangement of words in the dictionary, each one giving the pronunciation, spelling, meaning and etymology. Among other useful information included is a list of abbreviations used in the dictionary; abbreviations, signs and symbols used in medicine and music; correct ceremonious forms of address; and words and phrases in more or less current use from Latin, Greek, and modern foreign languages. (423)


First published in 1917, this standard work by the Professor of Phonetics, University College, London, now appears in a ninth revised edition, further additions and a supplement having been incorporated. The dictionary records the pronunciation ‘used by a considerable number of typical Southern English people in ordinary conversation’ of over 56,000 words, of which nearly 14,000 are proper names. The fully explained phonetic system used is that of the International Phonetic Association. All plurals of nouns, comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, and the inflected forms of verbs are given. (423)


The English editors have revised the American edition of The Thorndike Junior Dictionary to adapt it for the use of English children without taking from the book the methods and character which Dr. Thorndike gave it. The Dictionary contains 25,000...
words, encyclopaedic material has been largely excluded, and the pronunciation system, of which a full table is given, is that adopted by Dr. Thorndike as suitable for pupils having no knowledge of the international phonetic alphabet. The words are those frequently used, heard and read by children, and pictures and illustrative sentences avoid the use of scientific paraphrases as definitions. Attention is given to word formation, and the user will be able to avoid the common spelling pitfalls that arise from formation of participles and the use of prefixes and suffixes. The book is eminently suitable not only for children of school age but for foreign students of English. Dr. Thorndike gives two prefatory articles, one on advice to the teacher, and the other on the use of the dictionary.

Text Books


Although this book is addressed to Civil Servants, it is to be commended for general use and should prove useful to foreign students who have reached an advanced stage in their study of English, since a great deal of it is concerned with matters of universal interest, vocabulary, punctuation, grammar, etc. It points the way to a sensible and seemly use of the English language, and contains illuminating examples of good and bad writing which will help the reader to avoid errors common to many. The author has held a number of distinguished Government posts.

ENGLISH FOR THE FOREIGNER. E. Lewy and W. Percival. Longmans, Green, 7s. 6d. C8. 304 pages.

This comprehensive volume should prove useful both to the foreign student of English and his teacher. The principles, practice and peculiarities of the English language are studied closely from the foreigner's viewpoint, and explained in numerous idiomatic examples. The authors concentrate upon the errors which foreigners actually do make, rather than upon the pitfalls which they are likely to encounter. Contemporary English life is discussed in detail, particularly those national institutions, customs and standards which are perplexing, the purpose being to introduce the advanced student to details of the British way of life, together with the corresponding vocabulary. One of the authors is an experienced teacher of foreign students, the other is the headmaster of an English secondary school.

LATIN


This book, by the Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Utrecht University, was first published in Holland in 1941 under the title of Imperium. By delving beneath the meaning that certain elements in their language conveyed to the Romans of classical times, Professor Wagenvoort has discovered the original connotations of many Latin words, and hence the primitive ideas they embodied. This has enabled him not only to throw light on the religious and anthropological aspects of Ancient Rome, but to show primitive thought passing into a European civilization.
Celtic


This handbook provides a systematic account of the modern Breton language. It should prove adequate for background study not only for students of the language, but also for students whose principal concern is with another language of the Celtic Group, e.g. Welsh or Irish. The work should prove particularly valuable, as the only other work in English on modern Breton, a short grammar published in 1903, is now almost unobtainable. All the illustrative material has been taken from, or based on, Breton texts of the present and last century. A Breton folk tale, a Breton-English vocabulary of common words and a note on Breton prosody are included. (491.68)

Albanian


Mr. Mann has now added to his previous work, A Short Albanian Grammar (1932) the first Historical Dictionary of Albanian to be published in Britain. Albanian is a separate and independent member of the Indo-European family of languages. It contains a large proportion of what Mr. Mann calls 'loan words' from Latin, Ancient Greek, Old Slavonic, Italo-Venetian, Middle and Modern Greek, Middle and Modern Slavonic and Turkish, but, as he says, 'native Indo-European elements predominate'. His work, much of it in the nature of research, and much 'gathered from the lips of peasants', is of permanent value, and will be welcomed as the most valuable aid to the study of a little-known language. The author is Lecturer in Czech and Slovak in the University of London, and from October 1948 will assume the additional post of Honorary Lecturer in the Albanian language and literature. (491.99132)

Arabic


In this inaugural lecture the new Sir Thomas Adams's Professor of Arabic in Cambridge University traces the history of Arabic studies in the University from 1632 to the present day. (492.7)

A HANDBOOK OF DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL ARABIC. Bernard Lewis. Luzac, 4s. 6d. 1C8. 72 pages. Paper bound.

Intended to supplement the standard dictionaries, this book, in addition to the English-Arabic, Arabic-English vocabularies, contains glossaries of honorifics and of civil ranks of titles, also an appendix of UNO (United Nations Organization) terms. The author is Reader in the History of the Near and Middle East in the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. (492.73)
COPTIC

AN INTRODUCTORY COPTIC GRAMMAR. (SAHIDIC DIALECT.)
Intended to provide students with a grammar of Coptic, a language used by scholars of the hieroglyphic writings of ancient Egypt, this modern English introduction to Coptic uses the Sahidic dialect because of its prominence in the late Dr. Crum’s well-known Coptic Dictionary, and also because a variety of texts in this dialect are available to the student.

CHINESE

An investigation of the history, characteristics and related tongues of the Chinese language by the Lecturer in Tibeto-Burman Languages in the University of London. An account is given of the aboriginal and of the present-day dialects which make up the language, and the appendices include a number of passages and extracts from Chinese authors and some specimens in phonetic script of the languages and dialects described.

BURMESE

This new Burmese-English dictionary was originally proposed to replace Stevenson’s 1893 edition of Judson’s well-known Dictionary as far back as 1913. Collection of material by numerous contributors was begun in 1925, and Part I, which has now been published with the special assistance of U Kin Maung Lat, is edited by Professor J. A. Stewart, late Professor of Burmese in the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) and Mr. C. W. Dunn, both of whom were members of the original Dictionary Sub-Committee in 1924. The vocabulary has been drawn from Burmese literature of all periods from its beginnings in inscriptions of the twelfth century A.C. and in books of the fifteenth century to the present day, including technical works on medicine, astrology, magic, etc. and from spoken Burmese. Definitions are given in English of the meaning of Burmese words, together with Burmese synonyms. The etymological notes show the affinities to the more important Tibeto-Chinese languages only. The editors have followed what they consider to be the best modern usage of Burmese spelling, but in quoting from works of any standing they have corrected spelling only by interpolating the preferred spelling in brackets. Part I begins with the letter က and concludes with ဗီး့ာ. The script used for the phonetic representation of Burmese sounds was devised by Professor J. R. Firth, Professor of General Linguistics in the School of Oriental and African Studies. Included also is a Key to the Pronunciation and a List of Books cited, giving their abbreviated and full titles, particulars of publication, subject or nature of work, the author’s name and date of work or floruit.
AFRICAN

BANTU

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BANTU LANGUAGES. Malcolm Guthrie. 
*International African Institute: Oxford University Press, 8s.6d. IM8. 91 pages.*

Classified list of Bantu languages. Index to the languages. Folding map. 

Paper bound.

This painstaking and scholarly monograph by Dr. Guthrie, who is Reader in Bantu Languages in the University of London, is intended to establish a framework by which the Bantu languages may be identified and classified, and which will show where knowledge of the subject is imperfect or lacking. Difficulties arising from the use of the term 'Bantu' are discussed and the criteria for identifying the Bantu languages are established and illustrated. The author adopts the method of putting into zones those groups of Bantu languages that have linguistic affinities. The characteristics of the sixteen resulting zones and their constituent groups are discussed and a scheme of enumeration is adopted for identifying them. An accompanying map shows the large area of Africa occupied by the Bantu-speaking peoples, and within this area these zones and groups are indicated by means of this enumeration. A list is given of the Bantu languages classified by the author's method and, with the index of these languages, showing their geographical location, provides a key to the map. (496.3)

MALAYAN

TEACH YOURSELF MALAY. M. B. Lewis. *English Universities Press, 7s.6d.* 
C8. 433 pages. *(Teach Yourself Series)*

A practical handbook intended for the use of students who may wish to acquire a Malay vocabulary prior to residence in the country. The Malay words are transliterated throughout in Roman script. The language has 'no declensions, no conjugations and almost no fixed grammatical rules'. The book is a useful addition to this now well-known series of practical self-instructors. (499.2)

PURE SCIENCE

GENERAL


The Riddell Memorial Lecture delivered in the University of Durham by the Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburgh University is concerned with the relationship between science and politics and the problem of the rightful place and the proper function of the scientist in the community. It deals with two questions: (1) whether there is a science of human relations, knowledge of which can provide solutions of political problems; and (2) whether the aims and beliefs of the scientist are socially conditioned, so that his judgments are made because they are, or appear to be, socially advantageous, or because of some kind of social pressure upon him. (501)


This book is the spare-time work of a group of mostly young scientists, engineers and social scientists who are united in the desire to see the quickest possible application of
scientific and technical advances to the benefit of mankind. It deals with a wide field of interrelated subjects ranging from general economics, the heavy industries, transport and communications and building to agriculture and the food industries and health services. There is a section on facilities for scientific research and the training of scientists. The book is essentially concerned with practical problems of industry, health and home. Proposals are made for using existing scientific knowledge to increase efficiency and for planning research. The book refers mainly to Britain in the next five to ten years, although long-term trends are discussed throughout. International co-operation outlined by the United Nations forms the background against which this book is written, and the concluding chapter shows how the proposals made could be put into practice.


A collection of essays from the writings of the late Professor A. N. Whitehead, one of the foremost thinkers of the twentieth century, who was Emeritus Professor at Harvard University, and formerly Professor at the Imperial College of Science and Technology and Dean of the Faculty of Science in the University of London. In addition to six essays each on philosophy, education and science, there are five delightful essays of a more personal kind, mainly autobiographical. In these no less than in his discussions on the aims of education and culture we see Professor Whitehead’s constant concern for spiritual values, in no way obscured by his researches and achievements in the abstract field of mathematics. Some of his basic theories in this science are given in this collection.

Societies


Following a recommendation of the Barlow Committee on the future scientific policy of the British Government, an Advisory Council, consisting of some of the foremost British scientists, was set up in January 1947 to advise the Lord President of the Council in the exercise of his responsibility for the formulation and execution of Government scientific policy. This first report gives a brief review of the conclusions reached by the Council on the place of science in government, building and fuel research organizations, the contribution of science to productivity, scientific manpower, higher technological training, overseas scientific relations, and miscellaneous problems.


A revised edition of a brochure first published in 1942 giving a short account of the history and achievement of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Founded in 1799 by an American, Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, ‘for the promotion of science and the diffusion and extension of useful knowledge’, its headquarters in London soon became, and have remained, one of the principal centres of research and meeting places of the scientific and learned world. Sir Humphrey Davy, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Sir James Dewar and Sir William Bragg are among the famous men
who have contributed to the work and sustained the high tradition of the Institution. Mr. Thomas Martin is the General Secretary of the Royal Institution and the author of a life of Faraday.

**Scientific Surveys**


The author has brought together in this book all the existing material from Soviet sources (including the periodical press) of the Russian exploration and colonization in the Arctic regions. In 1928 the State Arctic Committee was set up (with a Scientific Arctic Institute later attached to it) to carry out a programme of exploration and development under the Five-Year Plan of the U.S.S.R. The main objectives of the programme were scientific investigations, communications and fisheries. In addition to maritime exploration, the vast areas of Northern Siberia, which are known to have large deposits of coal and oil, have been explored, and a geological survey of other valuable mineral resources in this area is being made.

**History of Science**


Written for the general student these results of eight years' work by three physical scientists of the Chicago City Colleges are given in this comprehensive survey of the history and development of scientific discoveries. Editorial collaboration has also been given by specialists in Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Astronomy. After a general summary of early scientific discovery the book continues with an account of the social and scientific significance of mathematics and a survey of the sciences of geology, astronomy, physics and chemistry. The most important scientific concepts and theories are closely examined throughout, their developments traced, and their practical application in everyday life clearly demonstrated. As an aid to both students and teachers complete summaries, study exercises and detailed references for further reading are included in each chapter.

**THE GROWTH OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE. James Jeans. Cambridge University Press, 128.6d. LC8. 374 pages. Illustrated.**

In language non-technical enough to be understood by readers who have no scientific attainments, the late Sir James Jeans describes the main lines of advance of physical science, including astronomy and mathematics, but excluding all side issues. The book is intended to be of interest to the general educated reader, and particularly to those who are beginning the study of physics. Opening with the Babylonian system of counting and multiplying numbers, it ends with today's mystery of sub-atomic structure. Sir James Hopwood Jeans (1877-1946) is the well-known British physicist and astronomer, and author of a number of popular scientific works including *The Universe Around Us* and *The Stars in Their Courses.*

**MATHEMATICS**

**MODERN MATHEMATICS. S. A. Walling and J. C. Hill. Cambridge University Press, 35.6d. C8. 160 pages. 113 figures. Tables.**

The authors have designed this book more for the individual student than for those working in class. The problems have been separated into different vocational and
occupational types and are classified according to their application in agriculture, industry, and trade. There are sections on logarithms, formulae, and the slide-rule, and it is hoped that the various types of example will appeal to students and instruct by reason of their utility.

Mathematical Physics

CALCULATING MACHINES. Recent and Prospective Developments and their Impact on Mathematical Physics. An Inaugural Lecture. D. R. Hartree. Cambridge University Press, 2s. 8s. 40 pages, 2 plates.

The author, who is Plummer Professor of Mathematical Physics in the University of Cambridge, gives here in very concise form information on the most recent development in his field. There are two classes of calculating equipment: (1) the devices which are used to translate numbers into physical quantities and to measure some physical quantity to give the result, such as the slide-rule and differential analyser; (2) those which handle numbers directly on digital form, for example, machines such as the Brunsviga and Marchant. But the machine which gives most promise for the future, and is the most interesting, is that which uses the technique of electronic circuits. Some of these machines are being developed in the United States, but the only one in operation so far is the Eniak. To describe and explain this new electronic numerical integrator and calculator is the object of Professor Hartree's book.

Mathematical Tables

CHAMBER'S FOUR-Figure MATHEMATICAL TABLES. L. J. Comrie.

Chambers, 5s. (Limp Cloth); 6s. (Cloth Boards). sur8. 64 pages.

This new collection of mathematical tables by one of the foremost authorities on tabulation and the science of calculation, constitutes a deliberate attempt to raise the standard of elementary four figure tables. Noteworthy are the trigonometrical tables with both decimal and sexagesimal arguments, and the adequate tabulation of circular, hyperbolic, and exponential functions. The typographical lay-out is the result of practical experience and enables the eye to read the tables figure by figure. It is hoped that this work will help to bridge the gap between schoolroom and drawing office. Unnecessary rules have been eliminated, but nothing of importance has been sacrificed and much that is new in presentation, at least, has been introduced.

Arithmetic

COMPLETE MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC WITH ELEMENTARY MENSURATION AND ANSWERS. H. P. Green. 3rd edition, revised. Pitman, 8s.

C8. 761 pages. Diagrams. Tables. 2 appendices.

A complete and systematic course in the science of arithmetic. Throughout the book the arithmetical principle of each rule is clearly explained; this is followed by examples. Exercises are given at the end of each chapter, and answers to problems are given at the end of the book. Every effort has been made to select practical questions on the various rules and, while many of the questions are original, a number of them have been collected from papers set by various examining bodies.

Geometry

INTRODUCTION TO THE ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY OF A PLANE.


The author is lecturer in mathematics at University College, London. He has written his book for university undergraduates and for advanced students who have already
learned to study simple properties of lines and circles by means of co-ordinates. The book starts from the familiar concept of a real euclidean plane and describes the modification which must be made so that algebra of complex numbers and of homogeneous polynomials may be used in a logical manner. The main subject matter may be summed up as a study in projective transformations, especially of lines and conics, and in geometrical and numerical invariants relating to these transformations. (513.5)

Trigonometry

FIVE FIGURE TABLES OF NATURAL TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTIONS.


This volume is a reprint of the 1945 edition and consists of a series of tables giving natural values of the four trigonometrical functions that occur most frequently in surveying and associated problems, and are intended to replace similar tables giving logarithmic values of the same four functions. They are provided specially for use with calculating machines and are thus more effective for the practical computation of survey calculations than the superseded combination of logarithmic values and tables. They are divided into two main sections of auxiliary and main tables: the auxiliary table gives values of the cotangent for every second of arc from 7° to five significant figures; the main table contains values of the sine, tangent, cotangent and cosine arranged semi-quadrantly for every ten seconds of arc (10-in.). The Preface is by Sir H. Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal. (514.1)

Analytic Geometry


W. V. D. Hodge is Lowdhean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, Cambridge University and a Fellow of the Royal Society. D. Pedoe was Charles Kingsley Bye-Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. These two eminent mathematicians have here produced the first volume of a work which, in their own words, is designed to provide a convenient account of the foundations and methods of modern algebraic geometry. In order to keep the size of the volume within reasonable limits, the book is strictly confined to general methods. It consists of two parts: Book I, Algebraic Preliminaries, begins with a section on pure algebra. After a discussion of its basic notions, the theory of matrices is developed. In the following chapters algebraic equations are considered and the concepts on which projective geometry is based are analysed. Book II, Projective Space, is concerned with the definition and basic properties of projective space of $n$ dimensions. It is hoped that Volume II will appear shortly. (516.5)

Calculus

THE DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSER. J. Crank. Longmans, Green, 10s.6d. C8. 145 pages. Illustrated. Index.

J. Crank, of Courtaulds Research Laboratory at Maidenhead, describes here the differential analyser, the new calculating machine designed in the United States for the evaluation of solutions of differential equations. The author himself was in charge of the differential analyser at the mathematical laboratory in Cambridge and he explains the new approach that must be made to differential equations when the analyser is used. Several examples, including the well-known equation for simple harmonic motion, are worked out in detail to illustrate the use of the machine. The
construcational features and possibilities of development of the analyser are reviewed, and finally a number of small scale model analysers, such as can be built in any small workshop, are described.

$17.38$


*Index.*

This volume contains material for a course in finite differences. A selection of matter was necessary in order to bring the work within reasonable compass, and also to follow the specialized interest of the author, who is Professor of Mathematics in the University of Georgia, U.S.A. There is much material which hitherto has not been published. Particular attention is given to the differential equation in which the independent variable is limited to a set of discrete values. The treatment of boundary-value problems and of equations with periodic co-efficients is especially interesting and useful. In addition, there is extensive treatment of operators, summation of series, interpolation, mechanical quadrature, numerical differentation, summation formulae, Bernoulli polynomials, and Stirling's numbers.

$17.6$


*Index.*

Dr. McLachlan is well known for his work on mathematical aspects of engineering problems, and his new book represents a comprehensive introduction to the operational calculus. It is based upon the Laplace transform (a method of solving ordinary and partial linear differential equations) and is written for post-graduate engineers and technologists. The purely mathematical part of the book will also be useful to advanced undergraduates in mathematics.

$17.7$

**Probabilities**


The chief object of this outstanding work, by the Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in Cambridge University, is to provide a method of drawing inferences from observational data that will be self-consistent and can be used in practice. It is based on a definite recognition that inductive arguments cannot be brought within the scope of deductive logic, and need additional postulates in any case. The principal types of problem treated in current statistical theory are discussed in detail and numerous specific applications are given. A new method of stating prior probabilities achieves much greater generality than that given in the first edition.

$19$

**ASTRONOMY**


The aim of this book is to bridge the gap between the formal text-book and the purely descriptive work of a popular nature. The early part of the book is concerned solely with spacial relationships and the methods whereby these are determined. Later chapters give an account of the spectroscope and of the elements of atomic physics
which underlie its use. Concluding, a number of unproved but extremely interesting hypotheses, such as the solar origin of the planets and theories concerning the origin of the lunar craters, are inserted. Figures have been kept to a minimum, but are not entirely excluded.

_— Universe_


175 pages. 18 plates. 30 figures. Index. Paper bound (Pelican Books)

A non-technical introduction to that branch of astronomy which deals with the measurement of the universe, by a former president of the British Astronomical Association. Primitive and modern ideas on the construction of the universe are contrasted, and the methods used to determine the relative and the actual distances between the members of the solar system are described. The measurement of stellar distances by parallax methods, by use of the Doppler principle and by indirect methods are also discussed. Short accounts are given of the galactic system and white nebulae. The book concludes with an account of the problems confronting astronomers today and how their researches are aided by the large modern telescopes. A short note on the British Astronomical Society is appended.

_stars_


This volume consists of numerous tables giving the mean and apparent places for 1948 of the 1,535 stars in the *Dritter Fundamentalkatalog des Berliner Astronomischen Jahrbuchs* (referred to throughout by its abbreviation FK3). It has been produced through the co-operation of the five principal almanac offices of Great Britain, the United States, France, Spain and Germany, under the auspices of the International Astronomical Union. The Introduction, which is written in English, French, German and Spanish, gives the essential details regarding the information supplied in the various sections. The Preface is by Sir H. Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal of Great Britain.

_surveying_


572 pages. 293 diagrams. Index.

In the preface to the first edition to this work by the Professor of Engineering at University College, Cardiff, the hope was expressed that the book would prove useful to students of civil engineering as well as to technicians with no examination in view. The reader was advised to work through the various examples given at the end of each chapter which in many cases emphasized points not elaborated in the text. Since the first edition many additions and modifications have been introduced. Notes from the appendices have been elaborated and incorporated in the text; in particular the appendix on errors in surveying, which was revised by Dr. F. Garwood. Many sections in this fourth edition have been partially rewritten and revised and the whole of the text has been reset. The few notes previously given on aerial survey have been replaced by a fuller account and a brief description is given of the new National Grid and Reference system. Trigonometrical formulae are appended and the text is well illustrated.
A DESCRIPTION OF LARGE SCALE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS.

Ordnance Survey Office (Cheshunt), 1s.6d. R8. 29 pages. 9 plates.
The large scale maps described in this pamphlet are those drawn to scales of 25 inches to the mile, 50 inches to the mile, and 5 feet to the mile. Part I gives details of the characteristics, revisions, production and functions of these maps before the recom-
dinations of the Davidson Committee (set up in 1935 to examine the difficulties of the Ordnance Survey) had been implemented in Ordnance Survey map production. Part II describes how large scale maps have been affected as a result of this committee’s findings. The working of the National Grid and grid unit as a linkage between maps of all scales is explained in detail. Lists of Ordnance Survey agents are supplied and directions given for obtaining Ordnance Survey maps. Excellent diagrams and maps, etc., are used throughout to illustrate the text.

(526.98)

A DESCRIPTION OF ORDNANCE SURVEY SMALL SCALE MAPS.

Ordnance Survey Office (Cheshunt), 1s.6d. R8. 46 pages. 19 plates.
The small scale maps described in this pamphlet are: one inch to the mile, half-inch to the mile, quarter-inch to the mile, ten miles to the inch, and 1/M (15,782 miles to the inch). All the forms in which these maps are prepared, or are being prepared, their characteristics, and functions are described in some detail. The working of the National Grid, as a reference system giving a unique definition for every point in Great Britain, is explained. Attention is called to a Gazetteer of all the towns and principal villages in Great Britain, with a National Grid reference for each. The miscellaneous publications mentioned include maps of the Channel Islands, the Scilly Islands, and of Kew Gardens. Lists of Ordnance Survey agents are supplied and information given for obtaining the maps. References to the excellent maps and diagrams are made throughout the pamphlet.

(526.98)

SEA SURVEYS. Britain’s Contribution to Hydrography. Sir John Edgell.

British Council: Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 34 pages. 10 illustrations.

Paper bound. (Science in Britain Series)

Vice-Admiral Sir John Edgell, Hydrographer of the British Navy from 1932 to 1945, gives in this booklet a brief description of the British contribution to the development and maintenance of hydrography. He pays tribute to the famous sea-captains of the various maritime nations of Europe whose discoveries and exploration provide the basis of the science, and describes the work of Hydrographers at the Hydrographic Office of the British Admiralty since its establishment in 1795, the historical development of surveying technique, of methods ofcharting, and of the accumulation and distribution of knowledge. A final chapter is devoted to the work of the sea surveyor in time of war.

(526.99)

Navigation

NAVIGATION AND ASTRONOMY FOR STUDENTS. Ivan E. Allison.


Index. 3 charts in pocket at end.

A comprehensive text-book for students preparing for nautical or aeronautical careers who need an understanding of the principles of navigation and their application to sea and air travel. The book is divided into three parts. Part 1, Terrestrial Navigation, covers navigational geography, maps, charts, tides, magnetism and the compass, the triangle of velocity, dead reckoning, terrestial position lines, and tactical navigation. Part 2,
Astronomical Navigation, deals with the solar system, the celestial sphere, astronomical co-ordinates, the astronomical triangle, time, and astronomical position lines. Part 3, a miscellaneous section, includes an account of radio navigation. The book is clearly illustrated with numerous diagrams, and exercises are included in each chapter. It is assumed that the student has a general knowledge of mathematics, but the processes involved in the solution of plane and spherical triangles are given in detail. The author is a master mariner and teacher of navigation at the Nautical School, Grimsby.

PHYSICS


This work—primarily intended for the physicist—embodies the results of much practical experience in the teaching of physics. It presents a fairly complete survey of the fundamental properties of matter, with special reference to surface tension, osmosis and viscosity which verge towards chemistry, and hydro-dynamics and vibrations, which are of particular interest to the mathematician and engineer. Throughout the book it has been the author’s aim to emphasize the essential unity of scientific knowledge. The student who uses this book is expected to master the fundamental processes of the calculus, but step by step the necessary mathematics are explained. Modern theories of surface tension and lubrication have received liberal consideration. Elasticity and gravitation have been treated with special emphasis on experimental investigations, while the Eötvös gravity balance and the gyro-compass are described at some length. A most important part of the book in this revised edition is a chapter on the production and measurement of low pressures. The whole content has, however, been brought up to date, and some portions of the book are rearranged.


For students of intermediate degree standard the authors have provided a detailed and thorough course of study in magnetism and electricity, illustrated with excellently clear diagrams. The book is the fifth part of a work which is now appearing in a second and completely revised edition; Part V is the first to be issued.


Dr. Martin is Chamber of Manufacturers Professor of Physics in the University of Melbourne, and R. D. Hill is Senior Lecturer in Physics in the same university. The manual was prepared primarily to assist postgraduate students in the first years of their research, but presents aspects of vacuum technique which will be of general use.
in the laboratory. The book does not pretend to cover the whole field, but explains many modern methods in a concise and practical form. It should thus be a valuable help in the production of vacua, a fundamental requirement for many experiments—particularly in the physical sciences.


In the tenth edition of this comprehensive and up-to-date set of physical and chemical tables the general constants of physics have been reviewed in the light of recent determinations of their value; the astronomical constants have been revised; the absolute value of gravity is recalculated; and the section on optical glass has been rewritten and expanded. The book covers atomic weights, general physics and astronomy, heat, sound, light (including spectroscopy), electricity and magnetism, X-rays, ions, chemistry and geology, isotopes, moments of inertia and mathematical tables. The late G. W. C. Kaye was Superintendent of the Physics Department at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, T. H. Laby, who was Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Melbourne, revised the present edition but died before it was published.

Dynamics
A TEXTBOOK OF PHYSICS. For Students of Science and Engineering.


The first part of this important work on physics and engineering has now appeared in its second edition revised and enlarged. In scope and substance, however, the original character of the work has been retained and the changes are mainly in the nature of additions such as information on the measurements of continuous flow of heat, and of the velocity of light; on the principles of radar and artificial radioactivity. The subject is treated thoroughly, proceeding from simple measuring appliances to the principle of Archimedes, and Bernoulli’s theorem.


82 figures. Index.

Dr. R. A. Collacott here describes as simply as possibly the fundamental principles underlying the study of mechanical vibrations. The book concentrates on the practical aspect of the subject, including the causes of mechanical vibrations, their calculation, measurement, effects, and suppression. It provides a useful introduction to a more advanced study of this important branch of engineering.

Light
MULTIPLE-BEAM INTERFEROMETRY OF SURFACES AND FILMS.

Bibliography. Index. (Monographs on the Physics and Chemistry of Materials)

The first volume in a new series intended to summarize the recent results of academic or long-range research in materials and allied subjects in a form that should be useful to physicists in universities and in Government and industrial laboratories. The author, Professor of Physics in Royal Holloway College, University of London, describes
both the techniques and achievements of the application of multiple-beam interference of light to a study of the surface topography of solids and to the examination of thin films. The various techniques described have wide applications in chemistry, crystallography, crystal physics, and metallurgy and these applications are discussed in detail.


A revised and enlarged edition of *An Introduction to Applied Optics*. It is based on lectures given to post-graduate students by the author, who is Professor of Technical Optics in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. The book deals with the elementary theory of optics, the paraxial theory of optical systems, light as wave-motion, the optical image and its defects, the eye and physiological optics, physical optics, the properties of radiation in regard to matter, optical glass and the production and testing of lens systems, and the theory of spectacles.

**Heat**


The period since the appearance of the first edition of this monograph in 1934 and the Second World War was one of greatly increased activity in the study of low temperature physics. Dr. Jackson is actively engaged in research on this subject and his book serves as an introduction for honours students and research workers. There are chapters dealing with the measurement of low temperatures; liquid and solid helium; specific heats; electrical conductivity; and magnetism.

**Electricity**

**ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM. M. Nelkon. Edward Arnold, 10s.6d. D8. 440 pages. 381 illustrations. Index.**

Dealing mainly with the classical principles of electricity and magnetism, and assuming that the reader possesses an intermediate knowledge of the subject, this book emphasizes the physical aspect. It uses the calculus where necessary. Numerically worked examples have been included to illustrate various topics. Emphasis has also been laid on the historical side and in the later part of the book an account is given of topics which have a bearing on atomic theory. The book covers the requirements of the University Entrance Scholarship examination.

—**Cosmic Rays**


This book gives a comprehensive account of theoretical and experimental research in the field of cosmic rays. The results of many observations are critically reviewed. Chapter I-IV give general background information on present-day knowledge of the cosmic ray phenomena, and later chapters provide accounts of more specialized subjects: meson decay, cascade theory, geomagnetic effects, and meson formation. A short appendix deals with statistical evaluation of observational results and a second appendix contains auxiliary tables helpful in the making of cascade computations.
COSMIC RAYS AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS. L. Jánossy. Pilot Press, 9s.6d.
200 pages. C8. Illustrated. Index. (Frontiers of Science Series)
In this book the author, who is Senior Professor at the Dublin Institute for Advanced 
Studies (School of Cosmic Physics), describes the main features of the complex cosmic 
ray phenomena and gives an account of the nature and properties of the so-called 
elementary particles. He traces the development of cosmic ray research since its 
discovery before the First World War, and describes many experiments and apparatus.

Illustrations. Index. (Introduction to Science Series)
The study of cosmic rays has become of increasing importance and considerable 
interest has been displayed in modern research in this branch of science. This intro-
ductive account explains what cosmic rays are and how the present knowledge of 
them has been acquired. Although not written in highly technical language the reader 
will need some understanding of mathematics and of elementary atomic physics.

—Electronics

Index.
The author is Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics at the Working Men's College, 
London. Here he deals comprehensively with one of the latest discoveries of modern 
physics. He explains the nature of electronics and the purposes to which it can be 
applied. His work will be of great value to radio and electrical engineers and techni-
cians.

Magnetism

The author is Lancashire-Spencer Professor of Physics at University College, 
Nottingham. Experience as a university teacher has shown him that the average 
student finds far more difficulty in acquiring a satisfactory knowledge of magnetism 
than of any other branch of physics. His book is designed to remedy this state of affairs 
by giving prominence to the description of fundamental experiments. At the same 
time an endeavour has been made to present an account of modern magnetic theory. 
Much experimental work, of importance to all interested in industrial applications 
of magnetic materials, has been included.

Molecular Physics

NUCLEAR PHYSICS IN PHOTOGRAPHS. Tracks of Charged Particles in 
A selection of photographs showing simply and directly many of the main features 
of nuclear physics in the present stage of development. The collection is the outcome 
of investigations in nuclear physics made during the past eighteen months at the H. H. 
Wills Physical Laboratory in the University of Bristol. Illustrations are accompanied 
by a minimum of descriptive material.
HYPERFINE STRUCTURE IN LINE SPECTRA AND NUCLEAR SPIN.
S. Tolansky. 2nd edition, revised and enlarged. Methuen, 6s. F8. 128 pages. 29 diagrams. Index. (Methuen's Monographs on Physical Subjects)

Nuclear spins are now known for fifty-five different atoms, including among them seventy-nine isotopic species and for sixty-five of these nuclear magnetic moments have been determined. These relatively large numbers enable an approximate statistical approach to be made. The present volume is an introduction to the study of fine structure in line spectra for those who are already familiar with the elements in spectroscopy. As far as possible nuclear data has been brought up to date in this edition and a brief chapter dealing with nuclear quadrupole moment has been added.

CHEMISTRY


The Alchemist follows Dr. Read's Prelude to Chemistry and Humour and Humanism in Chemistry. Intended for the general reader and the specialist, it shows how science, art, metaphysics and magic have contributed through the ages to the development of alchemy, until later alchemists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries discarded its mystical tenets. Robert Boyle published The Sceptical Chemist in 1661, introducing the idea of gold as an element, and a century after Boyle the chemical composition of air and water and the nature of combustion were revealed, and the era of modern chemistry was introduced. In the first part of the work, the alchemist is considered pursuing his quest with the chemicals, equipment, theories, literature, expressions and symbols at his disposal. Then the writer passes from the real alchemist to his portrayal in literature and art. The illustrations are interesting, especially those taken from the work of the seventeenth-century Flemish painter, David Teniers, the Younger, to whom the book is dedicated.

Atomic Theory


The author, who is Quain Professor of Physics in the University of London, sets out to explain to a reader who is not trained in the physical sciences the broad principles involved in the generation of atomic energy. Unlike many recent books on the subject, the present work does not place the main emphasis on recent sensational developments but discusses the general elements of atomic theory and the observations on which it is based. The first part of the volume embodies much of the matter contained in a booklet entitled The Atom, originally published in 1927. It has, however, been extensively rewritten and some of the chapters are entirely new.

DISSOCIATION ENERGIES AND SPECTRA OF DIATOMIC MOLECULES.


The author is Warren Research Fellow of the Royal Society. In this new volume he includes results of recent research and attempts to clear up inconsistencies in his earlier book, Spectroscopy and Combustion. It was impossible to give a complete account of the theory and practice of molecular spectroscopy within the limits of this book,
but that part of the theory relevant to the determination of dissociation has been included. The approach is mainly from the spectroscopic standpoint. Numerical data for about 250 diatomic molecules are included in the last chapter. (541.2)


This book is intended primarily for those who had some basic training in physics and chemistry in their youth but not enough to enable them to understand technical works. *Atoms, Electrons and Rays* explains recent researches which culminated in the invention of the atomic bomb. Some good photographs illustrate the text. (541.2)

**ATOMIC ENERGY: ITS INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 4s. D8. 128 pages. Diagrams.**

The Royal Institute of International Affairs invited several scientists and other authorities to form a group under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Dale to examine the effect of atomic energy on international relations. The group has produced this interim report which, in its first part, gives the scientific and technical background and in its second part discusses the international implications of atomic power. It is in the second part naturally that the contributors differ in their approach to the problems and in their solutions. It is very interesting to compare these with the plans put forward both officially and unofficially in the Security Council and elsewhere, which Dr. Wimperis has summarized in Chapter VI. The contributors to this report are: Sir Henry Dale, Sir J. D. Cockcroft, Dr. Cecil H. Desch, Sir Oliver Franks, Lord Hankey, Professor M. L. E. Oliphant, Professor R. E. Peierls, Sir Arthur Salter, Professor C. E. Tilley, Sir Charles Webster, and Dr. H. E. Wimperis. (541.2)

**APPLIED ATOMIC POWER. Edward S. C. Smith, A. H. Fox, R. Tom Sawyer, and H. R. Austin. Blackie, 20s. D8. 239 pages. Illustrated. Index. This is a work by two American scientists, Professor Edward S. C. Smith, geologist, and Professor A. H. Fox, mathematician, and two American industrialists, R. Tom Sawyer and H. R. Austin. Written in language which can be understood by the non-scientist, the book covers what can now be told of the history, development, present scientific status, and— as far as can be foreseen today— possibilities of application of atomic power to industry. (641.2)**


Sir John Townsend, onetime Wykeham Professor of Physics in the University of Oxford, explains in this treatise how the effects of collisions of electrons with molecules have been deduced from experiments with small currents in uniform fields of force, through gases at various pressures. The book also contains an account of investigations into the motions of electrons in a number of different gases. (541.2)

**ATOMIC CHALLENGE. A Symposium. Winchester Publications, 8s.6d. C8. 190 pages. Illustrated.**

A collection of B.B.C. broadcasts on atomic energy, given by Sir J. D. Cockcroft, Director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Dr. M. L. Oliphant, Professor of Physics in Birmingham University, Dr. J. Bronowski, who was a member of the British mission to Hiroshima, Sir Henry Dale, Chairman of a discussion group on the international relations of atomic energy at the Royal Institute
of International Affairs, Sir George Thomson, who was twice adviser to the British
delegation to the United Nations during the discussions on atomic energy, Lord
Russell, who, in 1923, wrote *The ABC of Atoms*, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson,
Chairman of the Prime Minister's Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy, and
many others, including eminent soldiers and representatives of the younger generation
who have given much thought to the problems of the atomic age. The broadcasts are
published, together with frank views of students from many countries, and a comment-
ary by Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States during the war.
Atomic power is here discussed in all its aspects, and the various views voiced give a
clear indication of the attitude taken by both the scientists and the layman. (541.2)

**Electrochemistry**

*AN INTRODUCTION TO METALLIC CORROSION. Ulick R. Evans.*

*Edward Arnold,* 12s.6d. M8. 245 pages. 66 diagrams. Bibliography. Index.
The author is Reader in the Science of Metallic Corrosion in Cambridge University.
His book begins with an historical note which is followed by an introduction to
electrochemistry. While the book is essentially a work on the scientific aspects of
corrosion, basic principles are illustrated by examples taken from engineering or
industrial practice. In addition to its index and bibliography the book contains a list
of abbreviations, and many clear diagrams illustrate the text. (541.37)

**Allotropy**

*HIGH POLYMERS. VOL. VI. MECHANICAL BEHAVIOUR OF HIGH
Illustrated. Bibliography. Index.

Assistant Professor of Polymer Chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn,
New York, the author in his preface describes his book as an attempt 'to uncover the
fundamental principles underlying the mechanical behaviour (or behaviours) of high
polymers and to show how such behaviour is correlated with the molecular structures
involved'. (541.7)

**THE CHEMISTRY OF HIGH POLYMERS. C. E. H. Bawn. Butterworth,*
17s.6d. D8. 236 pages. Figures. 31 tables. Index.

Dr. C. E. H. Bawn, Grant-Brunner Professor of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry in
the University of Liverpool, is well known for his work on the chemistry of free
radicals, their production, and reaction kinetics. He has recently extended his work to
the kinetics of polymerization reactions, particularly where polymerization is initiated
by free radicals. In this book Dr. Bawn reviews the problems of condensation; addition
polymers, the solid state, the nature, structure and physical properties of crystalline
and amorphous polymers; fractionation; molecular weight and distribution; and
methods of molecular weight and shape determination. His book should prove of
value to the student, the experienced worker in industry and to all those interested in
the theory of high polymers. (541.7)

**FOURIER TECHNIQUE IN X-RAY ORGANIC STRUCTURE ANALYSIS.**
Index. (*Cambridge Series of Physical Chemistry*)

During the past twenty years the technique of organic crystal structure determination,
by Fourier methods, has progressed from quasi-intuitive approximations in very
simple compounds to accurate assignments of bond lengths and angles in complex
substances. Dr. Booth’s book gives a comprehensive account of the subject and indicates the relative scope of the various techniques.

**Analysis: Inorganic Products**


In revising his work the author has taken the opportunity of making various emendations, chiefly relating to the application of certain tests. In the first edition, systematic analysis of metals was discussed without using the traditional tabular methods of presentation; but, reverting to previous methods of instruction which have proved more advantageous, analytical tables have now been added to this work. Part I of the book deals with general principles and the methods of qualitative analysis. Part II with reactions of the metals and acid radicals, systematic analysis of metals and examination for acid radicals.

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**Organic Products**

**SEPARATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS.**

Various authors. (Staff of the Chemistry Department of Glasgow University.) Foreword by J. W. Cook. *University of London Press*, 1s.6d. C8. 20 pages.

The scheme of analysis included in this booklet is designed to supplement the larger treatises on the subject. The separation and identification of organic compounds play an important part in the practical training of students of chemistry and the tests here described can easily be followed. They are, therefore, an invaluable guide in the laboratory. Theory has largely been omitted but students are of course expected to familiarize themselves with the principles which underlie the tests. The foreword is by the Regius Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.

**Inorganic Chemistry**


Don M. Yost is Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the California Institute of Technology. Horace Russell, Jr., was instructor at the same Institute, but died as a young man while working at the Los Alamos Laboratory of the Manhattan Project. Clifford S. Garner is Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the University of California, Los Angeles. The purpose of their work is to present the principal chemical and physical properties of the rare-earth elements and their compounds, and to show the concordance of current theories with these properties. Emphasis has been placed on such questions as methods of separation, reactions and solubilities. Frequent references to original sources are given. Because rare-earth elements occur as products of the fission of thorium and uranium, the published nuclear properties of the rare-earths are included as an appendix. It is assumed that the reader is thoroughly familiar with modern physical chemistry and physics.

**Rhenium: Dvi-Manganese.** The Element of Atomic Number 75.


The discovery of the element of atomic number 75 may be said to have been made in 1925 when three announcements claiming isolation of this congener of manganese
were made almost simultaneously. Nearly four hundred scientific communications dealing with rhenium have since appeared, and the present work by a distinguished scientist gives a comprehensive survey of the chemistry of dvi-manganese, based upon the researches recorded in many journals in many lands, and emphasizing the necessity for international co-operation as the basis of scientific progress.

**Organic Chemistry**


In this second edition the scope of the work has been enlarged and all cyanogen and related compounds have now been included, together with an account of their application to organic chemistry. Endeavour has been made to show the variety and multiplicity of the reactions of this interesting series of compounds. The field for further work is large. In the chemical section of the book all available information has been collected and arranged as a ready reference for the chemist. In the analytical section a variety of methods has been described to enable the analyst to select the method he finds most suited to his needs.

**Fatty Acids: Their Chemistry and Physical Properties.**

Klare S. Markley. *Interscience Publishers*, 60s. ID8. 678 pages. 81 illustrations. An eminent authority in his field, the author is principal chemist at the Southern Regional Research Laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture, New Orleans. He hopes that his work will stimulate further re-examination of those reactions and properties of fatty acids which are in need of review, and investigations to fill the gaps in our knowledge. Although, in assembling the data on the physical properties of the fatty acids and their derivatives, a number of anomalies has come to light, an effort has been made to include only the most accurate values. The volume brings together, in an organized and readily accessible form, as much as possible of the existing knowledge on fatty acids, and especially on those which comprise natural fats, oils and waxes.

**Mineralogy**


This standard reference dictionary has proved of great value to all geological students and field workers, and of considerable use to all those interested in minerals. In this second edition approximately 1,400 short definitions of minerals and mineralogical terms are given together with cross-references. A notable feature of this excellently produced book is the collection of forty coloured plates illustrating 125 different minerals. The plates are classified under the following headings: non-metallic elements, metallic elements, sulphides, haloids, oxides, carbonates, sulphates, phosphates, silicates and organic substances.

**GEOLOGY**

**Physical Geology**


K. E. Bullen, Professor of Applied Mathematics in the University of Sydney, Australia, gives here in compact form essentials of the theory of seismology. Early chapters
are based on lectures he has given, and he hopes that these will be of interest to all students of physics. The mathematical detail included in this book varies according to the topic under discussion. Generally, more space has been devoted to results obtained than to mathematical processes.

**FORMATION OF THE CONTINENTS BY CONVECTION. G. F. S. Hills.**

Edward Arnold, 7s.6d. D8. 107 pages. Diagrams.

One of the main problems of geology is to explain why the continents consisting of granite lie in one hemisphere and occupy about a quarter of the earth's surface, while the ocean floor consisting of a heavier rock, probably basaltic, occupies the remainder. Why was not granite, the lighter rock, spread more or less uniformly over the heavier basalt? So far no satisfactory answer can be given. In the pages of this book it is suggested that the continents were formed in the earliest stages of the earth's history when the magma was hot and in a convective state. Another of the great problems of geology is the explanation of the mechanism that produced the great ranges of folded mountains. The book touches upon these problems and questions related to them. Although the theories developed cannot be anything but speculative, many otherwise-unconnected facts are linked into a rational whole.


M. Casteret has had thirty years' experience of underground exploration in many parts of Europe and Africa. This account is a sequel to his earlier book *Ten Years under the Earth*. Most of it deals with exploration in the Pyrenees and includes the tracing to its source in France of an underground tributary of the River Garonne. The story of each expedition is vividly told, and the natural phenomena discovered are acutely observed and recorded. Interesting and original theories concerning the behaviour of subterranean plants, animals and water are given. There is a catalogue of equipment used on the expeditions which ranges from modern light-alloy ladders to primitive candles carried in a tin hat.

**Meteorology**


Bearing in mind that droughts are phenomena common to many lands and that their consequences are often terrible and by no means confined to the area where they occur, the author has set himself the task of explaining their possible causes. In the great droughts of 1944 and 1946 the United States showed that much of the calamity can be averted by economic and social organization. This only emphasizes the need for further research into the laws which may underlie the recurrence of drought and which science has so far failed to discover, and for the formulation of those principles by which the time and extent of drought and other great changes in the weather may be anticipated. In the present volume the author steps into the unknown, offering his views and the conclusions reached on the basis of extensive studies and observations.

**Stratigraphic Geology: Carboniferous**


Hutchinson, 31s.6d. M8. 367 pages. 16 illustrations. Bibliography. Index.

This work is based on forty years' study of Permo-Triassic rocks and the literature about them. Dr. Sherlock gives an account of a period of the history of the earth as a
whole, i.e. regardless of national divisions. In the first section general matters are discussed, such as the geography, climate and life of the period under consideration. Then follows a synopsis of the stratigraphy of each country containing Permo-Triassic rocks. At the present time there is much discussion on the classification of the Permian, and this book is a contribution towards clearing up the difficulties. The period considered contains the most important dividing line of geological time, that between the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras, and the evidence given points to a new stratigraphical position for this most important boundary. The book also includes a short account of the economic products of Permo-Triassic rocks and the various groups of fossils found in them. (551.75)

Petrology

S. J. Shand is Newberry Professor of Geology in Columbia University, New York. His book is designed for students who have already made a beginning with elementary geology and who wish to make a closer study of the nature and composition of rocks. Eruption and sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are discussed and as much attention is given to their appearance in the field as to their mineralogical and chemical characters. The controversial question of the classification of eruptive rocks is discussed and an outline is given of the different systems. A summary of the procedure to be followed in making a chemical analysis of a rock is contained in an appendix. (552)

Economic Geology

A survey of the many notable buildings of Oxford, seen through the eyes of a geologist who appreciates architecture and history. Mr. Arkell was for many years Senior Research Fellow of New College, Oxford. He describes the working of the various stones used by different architects for walls and roofs, and explains their decay, methods of repair and maintenance. The book is well illustrated with photographs, and line-drawings in the text. (553.5)

PALEONTOLOGY

This comprehensive text-book of paleobotany contains many new discoveries of recent years which have resulted from techniques scarcely known to the writers of the first quarter of the present century. While not replacing the old and indispensable standard works, this book adds greatly to our knowledge of fossil plants and the discoveries discussed have altered our interpretation of some of them. The approach to the subject is essentially botanical. Emphasis has been placed on the wealth of information available on the fossils of the Western hemisphere which has only casually been utilized by European text-book writers, and the reader will find in this work new aspects and hitherto lesser known points of view. Although the main stress has been placed on American fossil plants, other important new discoveries have not been neglected. Wherever possible new illustrations are provided and, with only two or three exceptions, all the original photographs were made by the author, who is Professor of Botany and Curator of Fossil Plants in the University of Michigan, U.S.A. (561)
ARCHAEOLOGY BIOLOGY

F8. 286 pages. Illustrations. Index. (Students Aids Series)
A brief survey of the principles of biology and the fundamentals of physiology written
for those needing a general knowledge of the subject. Brief notes are given on the
classification of plants and animals, water and other fluids in organisms, nutrition,
respiration, excretion, reproduction and sex, growth, movement and skeletons,
co-ordination in animals, and evolution. The author is a lecturer in Biology and Health
Education at St. Paul’s College, Cheltenham. (570.2)

Ethnology

THE ATLANTIS MYTH. H. S. Bellamy. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. IC8.
Mr. Bellamy returns in this book to his bold speculations upon some of the earlier
formative factors in the life of our planet. He presents evidence and interpretations
of far-reaching interest, of his theory that the ‘capture’ by the earth of the planet Luna
about 13,000 years ago caused irremediable catastrophe to the extant civilizations
along with immense geological transformations. His main contention is that the
memory of that catastrophe has been conserved in myths. By this cataclysm he
accounts for the disappearance of the island of Atlantis, of which the present Azores
are the remnants in the Atlantic; further, from a detailed examination of the myth as
recorded by Plato, and of the corroborations furnished by the Maya, Aztec and Toltec
mythologies, he constructs a startlingly new chronology of human history, and lays
down an ‘agreed synthesis’ of Atlantean history. It is undoubtedly easy to dismiss the
thesis as extravagant cosmography, but the method and style are both imaginative and
sober. The book is embellished with two tentative maps. (572.4)

Anthropology

The first systematic study to be attempted of the island tract formed by the Nuba
mountains in the Central Sudan which is inhabited by a primitive pagan society of
farmers and hunters, surrounded by nomadic Moslem Arabs. It is the result of investiga-
tions carried out in the period 1938-41 on behalf of the Sudan Government. The
object of the author, who was at one time Government Anthropologist, Anglo-
Egyptian Sudan, has been to explore the tribal culture as a student of primitive society
and, at the same time, to marshal his findings in such a way that they may be of use
as data of ‘applied anthropology’ to those who are responsible for the political
administration of the district. The book is a valuable contribution to anthropological
research, and should prove equally valuable to students of contemporary affairs.
There is a Foreword by Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston. (572.9628)

Natural History

TRAVELLING NATURALIST. Anthony Buxton. Collins, 10s.6d. L.Post 8.
The Pyrenees, Caucasus, Asia Minor and Scandinavia are among the places described
in this new book by the author of the delightful Fisherman Naturalist, while adventures
in various parts of Britain fill several chapters. Photographs, the writer’s own excellent
drawings and several maps provide the illustrations to this charmingly written and
extremely readable book, the work of a man who, whether hunting, shooting, fishing or quietly observing, remains always the true naturalist. In Britain, Anthony Buxton is largely known for his great work in helping to preserve the rare birds of the Norfolk Broads where he lives; this book, which covers so wide a range of outdoor interests, will certainly widen his public abroad.


One of the most interesting of the numerous volumes which have been published for the centenary of Jefferies (1848–87), a naturalist remarkable for his powers of observation, a mystic, and a charming writer. *Chronicles of the Hedges* brings together in book form for the first time many delightful essays on the English countryside (birds, flowers and trees in particular) and on London life, which the editor has discovered in various forgotten periodicals. The illustrations are from pencil drawings by Jefferies and his uncle. *The Jefferies Companion* provides a unique and most attractive conspectus: long extracts from nineteen of Jefferies’ books, which represent every aspect of his very varied work, a full bibliography, exhaustive notes, a long biographical and critical introduction, a portrait by William Strang, drawings by Charles Whymper, and two facsimile pages from Jefferies’ notebooks. Mr. Looker is the owner of nearly all Jefferies’ manuscripts and letters, and the foremost authority on his life and work.


This, the second volume of a new Collector's Edition of the major works of Richard Jefferies (1848–87), contains a number of his finest essays, giving a picture of the English countryside and of its people which is in many ways as clear and true today as it was when Jefferies wrote. As a writer on the wild life of the fields, he shows us again and again how accurate and honest an observer he was, recording what he saw and quoting the date and conditions, the weather and the time of day; yet, at the same time, maintaining a high standard of prose. Besides essays on pure Natural History such as 'The Makers of Summer' and 'Swallow Time', this volume contains Jefferies in his most poetic strain, in the beautiful 'Winds of Heaven' for example, and as the practical, far-seeing countryman, considering carefully the problems which then, as now, made farming so precarious and yet so attractive a career. The book is well illustrated with wood-engravings by Agnes Miller Parker, of which perhaps the frontispiece most truly catches the spirit which has made the author's name secure among the minor English classics.

**THE GAMEKEEPER AT HOME. THE OPEN AIR.** Richard Jefferies.


These volumes are published to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Richard Jefferies (1848–87), author and naturalist, whose writings show a remarkable power of recording the minutiae of the wild life of the English countryside combined with a
strain of poetry and philosophy. *The Gamekeeper at Home* gives an account of rural life in nineteenth-century England and is notable for the accuracy and intimacy of its observation. *The Open Air* is a collection of essays from various periodicals, each essay being concerned with some aspect of natural history. *The Life of the Fields* is another collection of nature essays from various journals.

The centenary of the birth of the naturalist Richard Jefferies (1848–87) has seen a sudden reawakening of interest in his slender genius. The present book takes its title from the first essay—an autobiographical fragment—one of a series of Jefferies's hitherto unpublished sketches on the countryside and on various general reflections typical of the author's life and character. The editor, Mr. Looker, is the foremost authority on Jefferies.

SYMPOSIUM OF THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY NO. II.
The volume contains most of the papers read at a symposium of the Society for Experimental Biology held in Cambridge in July 1947. It is the second of an annual series of symposium reports. Subjects covered *inter alia* are: concepts of the mechanism of embryonic induction and their relation to parthenogenesis and malignancy, the development physiology of the sea urchin, growth and differentiation of nerve fibres, factors governing the induction and development of reproductive structures in plants, vegetative and reproductive development of Kalanchoe Blossfeldiana as influenced by photoperiodism, growth, differentiation and function of explants of some endocrine glands, nucleus and cytoplasm in differentiation, experimental morphology, differentiation as the controlled production of unique enzymatic patterns, morphogenetic factors, as exemplified in the egg plant, and observations on the present state of embryology.

Dr. Fraser Darling, who is Director of the West Highland Survey and a member of the Scottish Committee on National Parks, has made his field of work the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. One of his pioneer researches was into the social behaviour of a herd of red deer. Later he studied the social structure of gull colonies and other birds, and it was from this work that he was led to enunciate his theory connecting the size of a social group of gregarious animals with its breeding time and breeding success. In his present book he endeavours to discuss the natural history of the Highlands and Islands as a whole, expanding on those subjects with which he is most familiar, the life histories of seals, deer and sea-birds, the ecology of grazing and the regeneration of forest growth. The book is superbly illustrated with photographs of animals in their natural surroundings and with many exceptionally beautiful photographs of Scottish landscape.
THE NATURE DIARIES AND NOTEBOOKS OF RICHARD JEFFERIES.
Issued to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Richard Jefferies (1848-87) these carefully transcribed diaries and notebooks have never before been published, and are in fact the raw materials from which the great writer-naturalist worked. As such they give a remarkable insight into the mind and character of this most sincere of nature writers, and form an ideal introduction to his major works. Mr. Looker, the foremost authority on Jefferies's life and work, contributes a short biographical note. (574.942)

This collection of twenty-four talks broadcast in the B.B.C.'s West of England service gives an excellent picture of wild life in south-western England from Wiltshire westwards to the Bristol Channel and Land's End. The chapters are arranged in series, first one on a general subject, then others on birds, beasts, and wild flowers, before the cycle is repeated. The authors, many of them widely known as naturalists, cover a fascinating range of subject. The book is illustrated with photographs. (574.9423)

EvoLUTIOoN
The author says that this book is an investigation into the relationship between the human body and the power which animates it and keeps it alive. He shows that this is one aspect of man's inquiry into his origin, purpose and destiny. He discusses the operative mechanism of the body, the variation, throughout history, of the standards of human beauty, and the pride in the body as it affords a means of expression and pleasure both mental and physical. This idea is extended in the consideration of the treatment of the nude figure in art, and of the significance of costume and fashion through the ages. The writer does not confine himself to considering the body externally but describes the working of the body's mechanism and the different 'systems' maintaining it. This links naturally with an examination of the sexual impulse with all its physical, psychological and moral implications. The last three chapters deal with the spiritual side of the subject, and the author traces man's attempt to define mind and soul, and shows the changing emphasis that has been placed on the relative importance of soul and body particularly in man's contemplating an after-life. He discusses the vexed question of the problem of pain and, finally, inquires where the essential factor of life is to be found, and the bearing that this has on the question of survival after death. He is led, at the end of his inquiry, 'to suggest a new reconciliation between science and Christianity'. (575)

HARMONY OF NATURE. A Study in Co-operation for Existence.
Like most living naturalists L. Richmond Wheeler grew up with the Darwinian theories in which the 'struggle for existence' is a dominant note. He feels, however, that the time has come for a re-examination of the factors which make for maintenance and evolution of species. Dr. Wheeler believes that the idea of competition is exaggerated and that a greater factor, and indeed the main principle in the struggle for
existence, is ‘co-operation’. In his new work he sets out to prove this theory, starting with examples of biological partnership and social groups among animals, and concluding his treatise with a discussion on the relations of religion to science. This is an important work which it is to be hoped will contribute to the ultimate overthrow of what President Roosevelt called 'the philosophy of aggression'.


A clear and concise account of the main principles of the science of genetics. The author discusses inherited biological factors, mutations and variations in plants, animals and man. He stresses the importance of genetic knowledge to the gardener, farmer, stock-breeder and the human parent. He shows how the application of genetical principles to plant and animal breeding has already led to important economic advances and how the knowledge of human genetics is of increasing practical importance. Full explanations of special terminology are given. Dr. Kalmus is a Lecturer in the Department of Eugenics, Biometry, and Genetics at University College, London.

**Microscopy**

**The Electron Microscope.** V. E. Cosslett. *Sigma Books*, 78.6d. C8. 136 pages. Illustrated. Index. (*Sigma Introductions to Science Series, No. 8*)

The electron microscope is one of the remarkable instruments produced by a combination of modern physical ideas with engineering technique. It is hardly more than fifteen years old, and yet already promises to do for modern science what the invention of the optical microscope did for science three hundred years ago. The author of this book, a research scientist, who is a member of Queen’s College, Oxford University, and at present working on the problem of the aberrations of electron lenses, explains here the principles and uses of the electron microscope and hopes that his work may also serve as an introduction for biologists and others whose work is beginning to bring them more and more into contact with these microscopes.


The object of this useful little book is to aid beginners who want to make their own mounts by showing them what to do. Clear and simple instructions show the student the correct way of placing objects under the microscope. An introductory chapter gives useful advice on the acquisition and maintenance of equipment.

**Botany**


Professor W. Neilson-Jones of Bedford College, University of London, is a distinguished botanist. In this work he explains in non-technical language the nature of the various controls in plant growth, and describes how the researches of plant physiologists have been exploited by practical growers for the benefit of horticulture and agriculture. The general reader will find here an excellent guide to this fascinating subject.
—Plant Pathology
F. C. Bawden is Head of the Plant Pathology Department of Rothamsted Experimental Station. His book is an outline of existing knowledge, with a minimum of technicalities. General principles of plant diseases are summarized, and symptoms, sources and treatment are discussed. The subject is treated on broad lines and individual cases appear only as illustrative examples.

(581.2)

PLANT VIRUSES. Kenneth M. Smith. 2nd edition, revised. Methuen, 6s.
F8. 87 pages. 8 plates. 3 text illustrations. Bibliography. Index. (Methuen’s Monographs on Biological Subjects)
Kenneth M. Smith of the Virus Research Unit of the Molteno Institute of Cambridge University has entirely revised this second edition of his book on plant viruses. He gives concise notes on the economic importance of viruses, the plant diseases they cause, the modes of transmission and the viruses in the insect vectors. The rest of the book describes the viruses themselves; introduces the student to their classification; and gives practical hints on their control.

(581.234)

—Embryology
TWENTY YEARS OF SEED RESEARCH. Lela V. Barton and W. Crocker.
Faber & Faber, 21s. D8. 148 pages. 21 plates. Tables. Index.
The research described in this book is that at the Boyce Thompson Institute of Plant Research, in the United States. Much of the work there carried out is complementary to that done in Britain, especially at Long Ashton Research Station, and this book helps to give a picture of recent advances in this very important field. The first part of the book deals with germination, the second with the storage and span of life of various species. The range of species covered is extremely wide, ranging from common weeds and aquatic plants to coniferous and broad-leaved trees, while numerous tables of results will be of great practical value in all parts of the world.

(581.3)

Geographical Distribution of Plants: Britain
This book includes a large variety of plants found in the British Isles but is by no means confined to those truly native to Britain. Following a short general chapter on the classification and naming of plants, the author explains and discusses the structure of flowers and leaves and the identification of plants in a manner easily understandable to the layman. The greater part of the volume consists of a classified description of five hundred plants. The botanical details of each are given and, wherever possible, its present and past uses; interesting associations and meanings of names are also mentioned. Rare species which only the skilled botanist is likely to recognize are omitted.

(581.942)
This volume, a sequel to the author's Common Wild Flowers, is a manual of flower recognition. The text is accompanied by 228 line-drawings which summarize the structure and characteristics of the British wild flowers selected for description. Dr. Hutchinson is Keeper of Museums of Botany, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

This clearly illustrated work should enable the general reader to identify some 750 species of the commoner native British plants. Identification is established by means of simple keys to familiar species and genera giving measurements and references to habitat. A brief account is given of some of the chief features of each family, and a short note of general interest is added to most of the descriptions, introducing the reader to related branches of botany, such as plant economics, ecology and horticulture. The technical terms used are clearly defined in the glossary.

DRAWINGS OF BRITISH PLANTS. Part I. RANUNCULACEAE. Part II. BERBERIDACEAE, NYMPHAEACEAE, PAPAVERACEAE, FUMARIACEAE.
These two volumes, the first of a series intended to cover all the species of flowering plants native to Britain, are part of a work of major importance, not only to botanists interested in the British flora, but to students of the flora of any part of the world. The series will include some 1,800 drawings in all, and the whole work is therefore on a scale greater than anything previously attempted for Britain. The fact that these drawings, which combine scientific accuracy in depicting the smallest details with an extremely pleasant presentation, are all from the same hand will greatly enhance the value of the book. Miss Ross-Craig is the artist to the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, whose director, Sir Edward Salisbury, has written a foreword to each volume; and the material from which the drawings were made, has been checked against that of the Herbarium. Although this work is primarily intended for teachers and students, there is no doubt that it will become a standard work of reference for a very much wider public, and it is indeed one which no library that has room for books on British Natural History should be without.

Trees
TREES. R. St. Barbe Baker. 2nd edition. Lindsay, Drummond, 12s.6d. C4. 120 pages. 48 photographs.
This beautiful book consists of forty-eight photographs of trees, with text accompaniment, either in the form of notes on the individual tree illustrated, the scientific background of the species, or the wider philosophical idea called up by the scene. These are not only exceptionally fine photographs; they help to convey that impression of the importance of trees in the lives of Men, and their value especially in a troubled and materialistic world, which Mr. Baker has so long advocated through the now worldwide organization, the Men of the Trees. The material is arranged to follow the seasons of the year.
Flowering Plants
The author is Professor of Botany, University College, Hull, and was formerly Assistant in the Department of Botany of the British Museum (Natural History). The first part of his comprehensive book on the geographical distribution of the Angiosperms, or flowering plants, is largely a review of the known facts about plant geography. The second part is an exhaustive study of the factors conditioning distribution. The policy of progressing to a study of the particular only by way of a study of the general is carefully preserved throughout the book. It will appeal primarily to the university botanist but cannot fail also to interest the less scientific plant lover. (583)

This issue of a practical and useful annual includes accounts of the cultivation of rhododendrons in Europe, New Zealand, the Pacific area, North-West and Western China and other parts of the world. Among the contributors are Lord Aberconway, President of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, who writes on the famous rhododendrons grown at Bronant in North Wales, and Captain Kingdon-Ward, the noted plant explorer and botanist, who describes the rhododendrons in Burma, Assam, and Tibet. Scientific contributions by a number of experts are also included. (583.62)

ZOOL OGY

Physiology
Dr. Parker, who is Professor of Biology in Harvard University, U.S.A., here surveys the considerable developments in this field which have taken place between 1910 and 1943. His first chapter is a general introduction to the subject and deals in a methodical fashion with the various kinds of chromatophores. Subsequently he discusses colour changes in cephalopods, crustaceans, vertebrates, the development and growth of vertebrate chromatophores, and their special activities. The comprehensive bibliography refers to over 1,200 items. (391.157)

— Habits and Behaviour
WILD LIFE BY NIGHT. B. Melville Nicholas. MacDonal d, 10s. 6d. C4. 140 pages. 60 plates.
An account of the nature and nocturnal activities of the birds and animals of Britain, excellently illustrated with photographs of wild life in its natural surroundings. The author has made a systematic study of the habits of birds and animals for many years, and parts of this book are reproduced from the various journals in which they first appeared. (391.5)
Geographical Distribution of Animals: Russia


The author of this work is superintendent of the zoological gardens in London’s Regent’s Park. He describes typical examples of fauna found in the U.S.S.R., giving a brief description of each species, without entering into any great detail, but mentioning outstanding facts of interest and the habitat and mode of life. Both scientific and English names of the animals are given. The book is well produced and is noteworthy for its illustrations, made by lithographic offset process from exact and pleasing drawings by Erna Pinner.

—South Africa

WILD LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA. F. Stevenson-Hamilton. Cassell, 12s.6d. D8. 368 pages. 2 maps.

A study of the mammals and other vertebrates of South Africa by an eminent naturalist who was, for some forty years, and until recently, Warden of the Kruger National Park, South Africa’s greatest game reserve. Early chapters deal with the distribution and migration of South African mammals, with the natural check and fluctuation of their numbers, and with their senses and reactions. The main part of the volume describes the more important groups of South African animals, with notes on the past and present distribution of each species and observations on their habits.

Insects


Dr. Dethier, who is Professor of Zoology and Entomology in Ohio State University, U.S.A., and was formerly Entomologist to the Inter-Allied Malaria Control Commission on the Gold Coast, presents a work on the important subject of insect control by chemical means. It is his conviction that more lively interest in attractants and repellents will lead to a more thorough understanding of insect behaviour and ecology. The book bridges the borderline between chemo-reception and the broader aspects of behaviour based upon it. It is, in the author’s words, ‘an attempt at a comprehensive insight into specific chemo-reception as a unit of behaviour from which might be derived practical procedures, methods, and ideas for future investigation’.


This book, written by a member of the Department of Zoology at the University of Cambridge, describes for purposes of identification all insects of the Old World arthropodes of known medical importance. The author assumes the reader has already a certain knowledge of entomology and on that basis the descriptions are given with clear detailed diagrams and keys. It is stressed by the author that the book is not intended to cover methods of exterminating or controlling insects. This second edition published five years after the first gives corrections of errors and a number of extensive alterations. The chapter on fleas has been rewritten and extended by Dr. Karl Jordan; Mr. H. S. Leeson has contributed a new table of malaria-carrying insects, and Dr. K. Mellanby has revised and added new material to the chapter on Arachnids, and to the section on the tsetse fly.
The author calls this the travel-book of a man who stayed at home. He gives an account of his adventures within the near horizon of the insect world discovered in his own garden. He writes of butterflies with legs 1,600 times as sensitive to certain tastes as the human tongue, of the melodious snowy tree cricket which provides a banquet as well as music to attract his bride, and of many other varieties of insects. The book is illustrated with superb close-ups, obtained by the use of a new photographic technique. Mr. Teale is a member of many well-known scientific bodies in the U.S.A. and combines his two enthusiasms, photography and the study of natural history, by contributing to and editing scientific magazines. (595.7)

This book, by a former Reader in Entomology in the University of Cambridge, deals with the habits, physiology, the structure and classification, and the economic importance of insects in Britain, and introduces the reader to some of the latest discoveries and ideas about them. The excellent illustrations include many in colour. (595.70942)

— Butterflies

BUTTERFLY MIRACLES AND MYSTERIES. B. Acworth. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 12s. 6d. D8. 260 pages. Illustrated. 1 colour plate.
This book is by a layman, but is largely based on the works of high authorities. The author is a collector of butterflies and a keen and experienced observer. He sets out to describe insect metamorphosis and other phenomena of butterfly life in the British Isles. A particularly interesting chapter is devoted to the fascinating subject of instinct. The appendix contains the latest classification of British Butterflies. (595.78)

— Wasps

The study of the social and sub-social insects is one of the most fascinating branches of entomology and one of which little is known to the wider public. In this book John Crompton describes the habits of the wasps, both solitary and social, taking as a starting point the differences in feeding habits of the various groups. With a minimum of technical language he deals with the lives of the fascinating species which prey on other insects of various sorts, recording his own observations and comments against the background of the classic work of Henri Fabre in France, and the Peckhams in the United States. This is an exciting book which will open up new fields to students of Natural History in all parts of the world. (595.794)

Fishes

Research during the past twenty years has provided many new facts about the structure and behaviour of fishes. Most of these have never been reported outside the pages of highly technical journals and are accessible to comparatively few people. This book presents the researches of scientists of many nationalities in a way understandable to the general reader, and should be welcomed by all interested in the study of
ichthyology. Technical terms have been replaced by those in common use. An alphabetical key at the end of the book lists the common names of fishes, followed by their scientific equivalents, and the location of the species.

**Birds**

**Birds on the Wing.** John Barlee. *Collins,* 12s. 6d. C4. 128 pages. 65 photographs.

An admirable book on the flight of birds (prefaced by an explanatory chapter on the theory of aerodynamics) in which the author discusses the take-off, flight, and landing of sea birds. The many excellent photographs illustrating the text were taken by the author off the coast of Ireland and have an aesthetic as well as a practical appeal. The book should prove welcome to all who are interested in bird life. The author is Biology Master at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society.


The story of the author's experiences, both as collector and research worker, of the birds he has seen in India, Orkney and Shetland, Trinidad, Tobago and Nigeria. It describes his development from an interested observer and collector of skins and eggs to 'the tentatively probing naturalist with a scientific background'. The book is in four parts, arranged chronologically, and later chapters, when the author, through his interest in the rare Cayenne nightjar, turns from collecting to research, are of particular interest. The finding of the banded plover and the magnificent crowned hawk-eagle nesting in Nigeria for the first time known, made ornithological history. The book is fully illustrated with photographs taken by the author.


First published in 1920, this book soon became, and remains today, one of the classic books on ornithology, and this new edition makes it available to many who have long known it only by name. Eliot Howard's books, as Julian Huxley and James Fisher remark in their introduction, 'are a very special contribution to science'. An accurate and patient observer, Howard would have made his name had he merely recorded what he saw, and his deductions from it, in his lucid, simple style. But behind everything he wrote was a background of philosophy, which has placed him above the ordinary run of naturalist-writers and given his work a world-wide appeal. In the present book Howard enunciates and explains the ideas which led him to his great theory of the importance of 'territory' in the life cycle of birds. Some of his ideas have been disproved, some of his deductions may now be considered wrong; but the book remains one which no one interested in the study of living things or in the wider philosophical background of the whole of Nature should fail to read.

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**Britain**


Ornithologists everywhere should find this book of great interest—although it is limited to birds found in the British Isles—because of its general scientific value and
because many of the species are common to other countries. It appeals to both ornithologist and amateur bird-watcher. It includes thirty-three sea birds and thirty-eight waders and gives, for almost every bird, sections on recognition, breeding, distribution and movements, a short bibliography, a clear monochrome drawing of the bird, a map of Great Britain and Ireland showing habitat and breeding-grounds, and a year-cycle diagram of the periods of movement, breeding, etc. Mr. Fisher, a leading authority and writer on birds, was Secretary of the British Trust for Ornithology, 1938-44, and is now resident editor of The New Naturalist series.

BRITISH SEA BIRDS. C. A. Gibson-Hill. Witherby, 18s. IC4. 144 pages.

Coloured frontispiece. 48 illustrations.
The main part of this well-produced work on bird-watching consists of short accounts of twenty-four active breeding sea-birds of the British Isles, together with a summary of the characteristics of each bird and an accompanying sketch. They include cormorants, gannets, stormy petrels, manx shearwaters, black-headed gulls, kitiwakes, razor-bills and puffins. Each sketch stresses some individual point of value to the watcher, and a feature of the book are the excellent photographs taken by Dr. Gibson-Hill showing the birds at rest and in flight.

MAKING FRIENDS WITH BIRDS. A. F. Park. Chatto & Windus, 21s.

SuR8. 207 pages. 170 photographs. Appendix.

At a time when bird photography has become almost an art on its own, the work of A. F. Park stands out not so much photographically as for his methods of approaching the subject. Working always in the open, never using a 'hide' to disguise himself or his equipment he has indeed shown how to 'make friends' with birds. The present book is the outcome of many years' patient work, illustrated with the pick of an ever-expanding collection. Photographers will be interested in his technical notes, given unreservedly (itself a departure from many other bird-books); and for the naturalist, be he expert or beginner, there are innumerable word pictures of the home-life and habits of many of the more common British birds. A very full appendix gives technical data of all the photographs reproduced in the book.

BRITISH BIRDS. Wilfred Willett. A. & C. Black, 8s.6d. D8. 203 pages.

Illustrations by Ronald Green. Index.

Details are given of over 200 birds which can be seen in Britain. The treatment of each bird's characteristics—size, shape, colour, nest, eggs, flight, song, habits—is designed to assist in distinguishing the different birds. There are sixteen colour illustrations of great charm and many attractive drawings in black and white.

BIRDS OF A VALLEY. W. R. Philipson. Longmans, Green, 10s.6d. D8.

170 pages. Illustrated by Claire Oldham.

Written around the bird life of a small valley in the English Lake District, this extremely pleasant book gives a picture of the whole district as seen by an expert naturalist. Besides chapters dealing specifically with the area and its birds, there are two, on Migration and Roosting, which are of wider interest; but the whole book is full of odd facts and fascinating details which speak of many years' expert watching of birds and wild life, backed by careful and objective note-taking. The book is a notable addition to the literature of the Lake District and an excellent example of the work of the modern ornithologist.
- West Africa


62 other illustrations. Indexes.

A magnificent continuation of this series of books, five volumes of which were published before the war. The interruption of eight years has enabled much additional information to be collected. A seventh volume devoted to the weaver birds is ready for publication, and a final eighth volume will complete the set by bringing all available information on birds of the earlier volumes up to the beginning of 1948. (598.296)

USEFUL ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCE

Technical Dictionaries


The terms in this work have been selected on the basis of fifteen years' experience in reading and translating Soviet technical articles. Inorganic and organic chemistry, chemical technology and chemical engineering are most completely covered. Mineralogy, metallurgy, mining and geology, general engineering, machinery and mechanics, electrical engineering, pharmacy and botany are comprehensively covered. In addition, more frequently used terms in aeronautics, radio technology, meteorology, agriculture, medicine, physics, mathematics, and other pure sciences are included. The arrangement is from Russian into English only.


Technical terms are in reality symbols used by specialist technicians to facilitate the precise expression and recording of their ideas. Their meaning cannot always be safely guessed. Etymological deduction may and often does help, but it is apt to mislead. The editors have therefore, in every field covered, enlisted the aid of specialists in their respective subjects. The book is comprehensive and each term is explained in a straightforward manner. The appendix contains tables in the fields of chemistry, geology, botany, and zoology. A supplement to this edition amplifies existing topics and embraces many new ones.


This dictionary has been compiled by a group of Polish engineers. Besides all branches of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, it covers numerous other technical subjects including chemistry, physics, geology, mathematics, architecture and
bookbinding. The English terms are quoted first and are followed by their equivalents in Polish, French and German. The dictionary should prove a useful aid to all those interested in the translation of technical literature into these languages. (603)

Exhibitions

Enterprise Scotland, 1947. A Pictorial Record of the Exhibition
This well-illustrated booklet gives a pictorial review of Scottish industry as displayed in the Enterprise Exhibition held in Edinburgh from August to September 1947, and shows the valuable part the Exhibition has played in the nation's present export drive. It contains seventeen articles, by well-known authorities, on shipbuilding, tartans, hosiery, carpets, sport, solid fuel, printing and packing, domestic appliances, textiles, furniture, woollens and leather. Sir Thomas Barlow writes on 'The Council of Industrial Design', and the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot on 'Design and Scotland'. The Foreword is by Sir Stafford Cripps, former President of the Board of Trade and now Chancellor of the Exchequer. (606)

Education

In his preface, Dr. Dunsheath, who is a member of the Senate of the University of London and a past President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, states that the first object of his book is to demonstrate the opportunities for service through industry which are open to university-trained men and women. Secondly, he calls attention to the need for a new approach from the universities themselves to meet the requirements of industry today, which is increasingly recognizing the value of higher educational standards not only for its technologists but also for those who will become its leaders. In this book, industry has been broadly interpreted to cover manufacture, while excluding the adjacent fields of agriculture and the civil service. (607)

Patents Inventions

The inventions described in this book have been arranged in subject order, covering the fields of mechanical power, transportation and communications, industrial and allied discoveries and inventions of medical importance. Each item is described in language which can easily be followed by the layman and illustrated by drawings or photographs. (608)

The number of trade names for materials used in industry is constantly increasing. Manufacturers do not always indicate the chemical constitution of materials in their trade names and frequently abbreviations are used. The nomenclature of materials included in this book falls roughly into three classes: trade names, employed by individual firms which may be registered as trade marks; trade names for materials
arising from their use in particular industries or from the locality from which they are prepared or found; generic names for materials having individual registered trade names. The work contains approximately 28,000 definitions and cross references. (608)


This book is a survey of the whole field of invention by an eminent physicist who belongs to the team of scientists working in the research departments of the Admiralty. Dr. Hatfield first defines the meaning of the word 'invention' and then proceeds to discuss the problems which face the inventor, be it in the mechanical, chemical, electrical, or biological field. A special chapter is devoted to what are termed 'psychological inventions', e.g., special methods of book-keeping, safety-devices, etc. The final chapter gives a brief summary of existing patent law in England and suggestions for possible improvement. (608)

History


Since the second edition of this book appeared much fresh knowledge about ancient Egypt has come to light. The new edition has therefore been largely rewritten and rearranged. The author, who was formerly Director of the Chemical Department and Honorary Consulting Chemist of the Department of Antiquities in Egypt, completed the manuscript before his death in 1945. The volume contains a comprehensive account of Egyptian crafts and the raw materials used. Dyeing, glass, glazed ware, perfume, pottery, stone vessels, sugar, textile fibres, and wood are among the many interesting fields covered. The book concludes with an historical summary and tables, showing the chemical analyses on which many of the findings are based. (609.32)

MEDICINE AND SURGERY


The aim of this book is to describe as simply as possible the statistical methods that the author himself has found most helpful in dealing with the problems with which medical workers are confronted. Written primarily for those interested in clinical medicine, to introduce them to statistical ideas and technique, and to statistical methods of experimentation and analysis, the author, who is Professor in Medical Statistics in the University of London, has enlarged the work to meet the needs of workers in public health, industrial and social medicine. The explanation of the tabulation of a frequency distribution and of diagrams derived from it has been amplified, as have chapters on the X² test, life tables and standardized death rates. There is a new chapter on the calculation of averages, specific references to the public health field, and more fallacies, difficulties and problems of selection have been added. (610.0031)

MEDICINE: ESSENTIALS FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS.


This comprehensive text-book of medicine is intended for the student preparing for his final examinations to whom it gives an account of the essential features of each
disease, and for the practitioner for whom it describes the investigations necessary to establish a diagnosis, together with the definite line of treatment. The fifth edition reviews the progress of clinical medicine during the past few years and describes the most important additions to medical knowledge. Several sections have been rewritten or thoroughly revised: tests of liver function, metabolism of bile pigments, causation of black tongue, treatment of meningitis, acute lymphocytic chorio-meningitis, the anatomy of the V nerve, and blood chemistry figures. Notes have been added on very many subjects, including the therapeutic use of new drugs and methods of treatment. New figures have been included, others omitted and the diagram of the V nerve redrawn.

Training of Nurses


The object of this Working Party was to review the position of the nursing profession in Great Britain, to assess, if possible, what nursing force, in terms of quantity and quality, was likely to be required in the future for the National Health Service, and to suggest how best that force could be recruited, trained and distributed. The public health nurses covered by this study are district nurses and midwives, school nurses, health visitors, industrial nurses, nurses in children’s nurseries and other miscellaneous categories (including prison and ship nurses). The Report is in two main sections: the first deals with the nursing profession as it now stands, and the second with the question of training and the necessity for revised systems. The Summary of Main Conclusions gives forty suggestions for future improvements and Appendix I contains a useful list of references for further reading, consisting chiefly of medical and government reports on hospitals and the nursing profession.

Films

CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL FILMS. Compiled by the Royal Society of Medicine and the Scientific Film Association. Aslib, 7s.6d. (6s. to members of Aslib and the S.F.A.). C8. 127 pages.

The book consists of two parts. Part I is a title list of 800 films (chiefly British) viewed by the two compiling organizations and is divided into three sections; an alphabetical list of titles, a subject group index and a list arranged according to the catalogue number of each film to facilitate cross-reference. Part II gives full details and a synopsis of content of 200 of the films listed in Part I. An appendix contains notes on the Scientific Film Association, the Royal Society of Medicine and Aslib.

History of Medicine


In this book Dr. William Doolin, the well-known Irish surgeon and editor of the Irish Journal of Medical Science, deals with the medical investigators of many grades whose achievements mark the progress of medical knowledge and practice, from the Egypt of 2800 B.C. to the orthopaedic work of Dr. Robert Jones in the 1914–18 war. He shows the medical knowledge of the Arabs and Greeks being extended by the
medieval surgeon, fostered by Leonardo's spirit of inquiry till, in the sixteenth century the De Fabrica of Vesalius laid a true foundation stone of medical science. Other aspects of medical progress are illustrated by his pictorial reviews of the anatomist in art, the journeyman surgeons, the early medical schools and the operative achievements in lithotomy. The writings of Cellini and Montaigne are discussed to show the surgeon from the patient's point of view. There are accounts of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, Lister's antiseptic surgery, and the conquering of yellow fever by Gorgas. The work of the pioneer teachers of medicine in Dublin, and the career of Sir William Osler, are described to show the changes in medical teaching since 1815. All the persons and events dealt with are placed in their historical and social setting, and the author's unpretentious and conversational treatment and style should make the non-medical reader feel at home with this book.

(610.9)

Anatomy

PRACTICAL HISTOLOGY FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS. D. T. Harris.

This attractively produced guide to histological methods is written by the Professor of Physiology in the London Hospital Medical School. It sets out very clearly in the form of notes, often numbered with headings in heavy type, details of apparatus and technique; this form makes it a most useful vade mecum in work at the bench. Elementary essentials are described for the beginner, such as the use of the microscope, the student's private apparatus and laboratory bench apparatus, the cleaning of slides and taking of blood samples. Points of interest in the examination of tissues of the various parts of the body are briefly indicated and the preparation of stains and tissues is clearly described.

(611.018)


Appendix. Index.

The author of this text book is Reader in Histology in the University of London and Lecturer in Physiology at the London School of Medicine for Women. This fourth edition has been fully revised; the sections on the reproductive organs and on the respiratory system have been enlarged and a new chapter on the protective mechanisms of the body has been added. There are also additional diagrams and many new photomicrographs of specimens from human material. In this, as in previous editions, details that are primarily of academic interest have been omitted, references being given for further study. The book is based on twenty-one years' experience of teaching medical students, for whom the book is primarily intended.

(611.018)


This book, by the Professor of Physiology at the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, is a treatise on the correlation of the height of the Eustachian valve and the direction of the anterior-superior caval blood flow. The book has been divided into four parts. The first summarizes the history of the growth of knowledge about the Eustachian valve and Lower's intervenous tubercle, including advances by Born and Röse and their successors. The second and third parts introduce a new concept and the evidence thereof. This is given in detailed descriptions, with observations,
including drawings, photographs and measurements, of the mammalian hearts studied, and also references to earlier literature. In the fourth part the author presents his conclusions from the evidence provided, and gives an exhaustive bibliography and index. The physiologist and anatomist will find this an invaluable work of reference.


These illustrations are based on the work of Dr. Jamieson as Demonstrator in the Anatomy Department of Edinburgh University. They were originally built up, collected together and published at the request of undergraduates. Some of the figures are copies of blackboard diagrams, but most of them are the result of observation of actual specimens. In this new edition, in one plate the original drawing has been altered; in others, alterations, generally in colour, have been made and pointer-legends have been corrected. Explanatory additions have been made in some of the foot-legends of the figures.

Physiology


The author, Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry in the University of Liverpool, has written this guide to assist a wider public than the experts in biochemical and medical research. As synthetic organic compounds are increasingly used in the treatment of disease, a knowledge of their fate in the body becomes more important. Here an attempt is made to gather together information on the metabolism of organic compounds foreign to the body. Ethyl alcohol, benzene, phenol, aromatic acids, sulphonamides, pyridine, thiourea, barbiturates and mepacrine are studied. The book opens with an introductory and historical chapter. It closes with theoretical considerations and conclusions and a useful bibliography.


Dr. Harris is Professor of Physiology at the London Hospital Medical College. In his laboratory handbook he has presented experiments designed to enable the beginner to realize the kind of evidence which underlies the science of physiology. A wide field is covered, and diagrams are used to a large extent in place of descriptions. As many present-day students have had opportunities of gaining a first-hand acquaintance with radio devices, simple assemblies have been freely incorporated in this edition and the older experiments on nerve have been replaced by simple exercises illustrating the electro-chemical view of the propagation of the nerve-impulse. Dr. W. A. M. Smart has revised his chapter on Experimental Pharmacology.


The authors, who are, respectively, Professor of Pharmacology and Reader in Physiology, University College, London, have endeavoured, while including the advances in physiology of the last fourteen years, to retain the book's original character as one of the smaller textbooks of medicine. The student will find guidance regarding methods of scientific inquiry in the special fields of medicine in chapters written by specialists; for example, G. W. Pickering has written the section on Circulation,
F. G. Young on Carbohydrate Metabolism, P. Eggleton on Muscle Chemistry, D. Whitteridge on Neurophysiology and W. H. Newton and F. G. Young on the Ductless Glands. For the student, a balanced and coherent picture of the subject is also essential, and this has been achieved by the original author's choice of material and method of presentation.

—Heart


This book, written to replace A Students' Handbook of Clinical Electrocardiography which is now out of print, is intended for the use of medical students, and to guide medical practitioners and hospital officers in the interpretation of the results of cardiographical examinations. The author, who is physician to the cardiac department of the London Hospital and to the outpatients of the National Heart Hospital, has divided the subject into two parts, electrocardiography and phonocardiography. The first part deals with the normal and pathological electrocardiographs, ending with a series of test electrocardiograms and the key to them. The second part describes in detail heart sounds and heart murmurs. Both sections are well illustrated with many electrocardiograms and phonocardiograms, and each one is accompanied by a detailed analysis.

—Nutrition


The author of this monograph is Reader in Biochemistry in the University of London and Head of the Nutrition Department of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. She has written it for the use of workers engaged in the determination of vitamin strength of foods, of preparations for therapeutic purposes and of products obtained in the research of the chemical nature of the vitamins. The book is divided into two parts, Part I dealing with the general principles and methods used in the determination of the vitamins, and Part II with the mathematical side of the subject, the estimation of the accuracy of the results of experiments. Since the first edition, among many developments in the subject are the adoption of the international standard of reference for vitamin E, and methods of estimating fiducial limits of error to replace the old methods.

—Carbohydrates


The author is lecturer in Biochemistry in Cambridge University and his work is introduced by Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, a former Professor of Biochemistry there. Sir Frederick thinks that this book will be welcomed particularly by students. It is moderate in size, yet deals widely and adequately with a very important field of knowledge. The molecular structure and configuration of the carbohydrates constitute one of the most striking chapters in organic chemistry and the field has become so extensive that it has become very difficult for all except the specialist to carry in mind the varying structural details of the many known members in the carbohydrate group. In this volume the author presents an up-to-date and ordered assembly of structural formulae together with discussions of their significance.
The author, who is Senior Lecturer in Chemistry at Canterbury College, New Zealand, surveys modern developments in the field of carbohydrate chemistry, and especially the polysaccharides. It is a book for the teacher, honours student, research worker and biochemist. Details of tested methods for the estimation of carbohydrates in biological material are included. Comprehensive lists of references follow each chapter. The book is designed to bridge the gap between the comprehensive work by W. N. Haworth The Constitution of the Sugars (1929, Edward Arnold) and the present day. (612.39611)

Dietetics

HUMAN NUTRITION. V. H. Motttram. Edward Arnold, 6s.6d. C8. 286 pages.

Index.

This thoroughly practical book by a former Professor of Physiology at King's College of Household and Social Science, in the University of London, should greatly help those concerned with catering, as it is not meant exclusively for the trained dietician. Chapters on the hygiene of food production, preparation and processing have been included to explain how to obviate injury to health. There are further chapters on the caloric aspect of nutrition, cooking, processing and storage of foods in relation to nutritive value, and many other important features of the science of nutrition. The writer shows that food production should be planned not on a national but on a global basis. (613.2)

A STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN’S DIETS. E. M. Widdowson.


The author of this Report is a member of the Department of Experimental Medicine, Cambridge University, and is well known for her recent study on The Chemical Composition of Foods, carried out in collaboration with Dr. R. A. McCance (Medical Research Council: Special Report Series, No. 235). The data for the present investigation were collected from over one thousand children in Great Britain comprising at least twenty boys and twenty girls at every year of age from one to eighteen, the intention being to obtain an exact knowledge of what an individual child eats and to show the variations between one child and another. The food eaten by each child during one week was weighed, and at the same time the heights and weights of the children were measured, and frequently the blood and teeth were also examined. Much detailed information is given in graphs and tables and an extensive bibliography covers both books and extracts from British, American and foreign medical and technical periodicals. (613.2)

Public Health


As so short a period has elapsed since the publication in 1946 of the last edition, the more scientific parts of the book are little altered. On the administrative side there are however considerable changes, due to the passing through Parliament in 1945 and 1946 of the National Health Services Act, the Family Allowances Act, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, and the National Insurance Act. An account of
this legislation is given in the text and the administrative arrangements necessary to bring them into operation are broadly described. Also given is an account of the Government's proposals with regard to the use of land as contained in the Town and Country Planning Bill. The authors, who are respectively Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the City and Port of Liverpool, and Professor of Hygiene and Lecturer on Public Health Administration to the University of Liverpool, cover the ground for the Certificate and Diploma in Public Health under the new rules of the General Medical Council; they hope that the book will also prove useful to students reading for the M.B. examination and the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

A SYNOPSIS OF HYGIENE. (JAMESON AND PARKINSON.) G. S. Parkinson. Churchill, 28s. 9th edition. D8. 799 pages. Tables. References. Index. Since the eighth edition of 'Jameson and Parkinson', the first to appear with Colonel G. S. Parkinson as sole author, was published in 1944, there have been three major changes in social legislation in Britain: the Education Act, 1944, the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the National Insurance Act, 1946. Summaries of the acts are given, and developments in the public health service that will arise from their implementation are outlined. The hospital section now includes the substance of the survey undertaken by the Ministry of Health with the assistance of the Nuffield Trust, and the terms of the National Health Service Act as applied to the hospital system. The chapter on Personal Hygiene has been omitted, and a useful table of values of various foodstuffs added. The new rules of the General Medical Council for the Diploma in Public Health are included, and the book has been planned to meet the new requirements of students for the diploma. It is also an invaluable reference book for Medical Officers of Health, and for all those working in the field of public health. The author was formerly Acting Dean and Director of the Public Health Department, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

— History


By the publication of a general index the eleventh edition of this encyclopaedic work on the Acts relating to Public Health and Local Government in Britain is now completed. The first volume of this edition appeared in 1937 and the fifth, and last, in 1947. A general index to a work of this magnitude is always an essential feature, but its necessity is still greater when an edition has been spread over a large number of years. The compiler of this index is the Assistant Librarian of the Middle Temple, one of the Inns of Court.


Sir A. MacNalty's Presidential Address to the Royal Society of Medicine in 1946 on the Evolution of Preventive Medicine in England is used as an introduction to these four lectures, in which he traces the history of State Medicine in England from its beginnings at the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 down to the passing of the Ministry of Health Act in 1918. In the first lecture, the author describes the work of pioneers such as Chadwick, Shaftesbury and Southwood Smith, culminating in the
formation of the General Board of Health and the appointment of the first Medical Officers of Health. The second lecture outlines the investigations into disease undertaken by the Medical Department of the Privy Council, to which the duties of the General Board of Health were transferred in 1858, the events leading to the appointment of the Royal Commission of 1869-71, and the subsequent passing of the Public Health Act of 1875. The great advance in public health under the Medical Department of the Local Government Board is the subject of the third lecture. Discoveries in medicine and bacteriology were applied to public health, and public health authorities played an increasingly important role in preventive medicine. The final lecture describes how, in the twentieth century, advances were made in disease control, and the foundations of the national health services were laid in the school medical service, national health insurance, the formation of the Medical Research Committee, and finally in 1918, the establishment of the Ministry of Health. The story of eighty years' progress is enlivened by the author's learning in social history and literature; he has added biographical detail and quotations from original reports, which make the lectures fascinating reading. A bibliography is appended to each lecture. (614.0942)


A useful book which reviews practically all the health services in England. The final chapter embodies criticism of existing services and plans for future development. There is a postscript on the National Health Service Act of 1946. The book gained the Joseph Rogers Prize, administered by the Society of Apothecaries under the terms of the will of Dr. Joseph Rogers, a pioneer in public health. (614.0942)

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**Statistics**


This Review consists of thirty-two tables, preceded by Explanatory Notes, giving full statistical information on the estimated total population (Civilian, Armed Forces and Merchant Seamen) of England and Wales in 1945; deaths, causes of death and death rates from 1841-1945; infant and maternal mortality; and the notification of cases of certain infectious diseases from 1935-45. Tables 30-32 are devoted to air temperature, rainfall and sunshine for 1945, and the meteorological elements from 1896-1945. Each section of this comprehensive review is divided into Regional Divisions covering Greater London and all the counties of England and Wales. (614.1)

**REGIONAL AND LOCAL DIFFERENCES IN CANCER DEATH RATES.**


This is the first of a new series of occasional publications to be issued by the General Register Office with the object of providing a more extensive treatment of important subjects than is possible in the *Registrar-General's Annual Review*. The author is the Chief Statistician (Medical) to the General Register Office, and in this report his aim is to present the statistical facts concerning regional and local differences in cancer.
death rates in England and Wales and to 'point out any peculiarities in distribution and correspondences with other measurable factors which appear, so that all possible clues may be followed up by further study'.

--- Protection from Fire


A review of the development of testing to establish the safety of electrical apparatus described as 'flameproof', which should prove of great value in all industries where there is a risk of igniting inflammable gas in the surrounding atmosphere. An account is given of the research work relating to flameproof enclosure undertaken by the Mining Department of Sheffield University between 1931 and 1930 when the Mines Department of the Board of Trade took over the work of the testing station, and of the researches continued until 1947 at the Buxton Testing Station in Derbyshire under the general direction of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines. Mr. Rainford has been directly associated with research on this subject since 1924.

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A STUDY OF MECHANICALLY PRODUCED FOAM FOR COMBATING PETROL FIRES. N. O. Clark for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.6d. sR8. 118 pages. 51 figures. 2 appendices. Paper bound. (Chemistry Research Special Report No. 6)

The report of a highly technical investigation made by a team of research workers, headed by Dr. N. O. Clark, of the Chemical Research Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex. The work was undertaken in 1939 with the object of gaining further insight into the nature and properties of foams possessing a stability and resistance to destruction sufficient to render them of value in combating fires involving inflammable liquids. Attention has been confined largely to the behaviour of foams on petroleum spirit, although reference is made to other inflammable liquids where investigation on them might yield useful information. The study is in four parts, comprising an Introduction, giving a brief history of foams: Experimental Methods; Results of Investigation; and a Discussion on the various foaming materials that are or will become available.

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Materia Medica


This manual, by the Director of Pharmaceutical Laboratories at the State University of Iowa, U.S.A., has been prepared with five general ideas in mind: to offer an attractive range of material to meet the needs of the modern student; to make experiments clear enough to be understood by the average student; to arouse interest by explaining the whys and wherefores of the procedure; to avoid developing in the student the desire to perform the experiments merely mechanically; for the convenience of the student to combine manual and notebook into one volume. The work starts with simple types and ends with more complex preparations. The student is expected to have a basic knowledge of inorganic chemistry and qualitative analysis.
EPITOME OF THE PHARMACOPEIA OF THE UNITED STATES AND
THE NATIONAL FORMULARY WITH COMMENTS. Issued under the
direction and supervision of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry
238 pages. Tables. Index.
The first edition of this important selection of drugs appeared in 1916. The present
edition consists of prescriptions in which are included brief definitions of the physical
properties of the various drugs, actions, uses, and dosage, official titles and synonyms.
(615.1)

USEFUL DRUGS. A Selected List of Essential Drugs with brief discussions
of their Actions, Uses and Dosage. Issued under the direction and super-
vision of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American
Index.
A book designed to meet the demand for a selected materia medica and to serve as a
basis for instruction of the student and as a reference guide.
(615.1)

BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA, 1948. General Medical Council: Constable, 45s.
M8. 954 pages. Tables. Index.
The Seventh British Pharmacopoeia, which supersedes the 1932 edition and provides
a record of pharmaceutical preparations in general use throughout the Empire by the
medical profession, comes into effect from 1 September 1948. There are many addi-
tions, due to the widening of the range of therapeutics to include hormones, vaccines,
sera and vitamins, and there are also reassessments of the value of drugs developed in
chemotherapy. The oestrogens, methyl testosterone and testosterone propionate,
protamine zinc insulin, thiouracil and methylthiouracil, pethidine, picrotoxin, dicou-
marol, tryparsamide aminophylline and various penicillin preparations have been
added. Fifty-seven new injections are included in this edition as compared with six
in the 1932 edition, and the one tablet preparation in the earlier edition is increased
eighteen in the new. Fresh infusions are eliminated and the concentrated prepara-
tion as the basis of the infusion is now fully recognized. The standard of production
of the 1948 issue, with its familiar red cover, is high.
(615.11)

AMERICAN PHARMACY. ADVANCED PHARMACY, MEDICAL, SURGICAL
AND DENTAL SUPPLIES. ANIMAL HEALTH PHARMACY. Vol. 2.
Index.
Part I of the new volume covers subjects such as flavouring and colouring agents,
odours and deodorants. It also deals, on a more advanced level, with subjects which
were introduced in Volume I, i.e. solvents, stabilizing agents, injections, etc. Part 2
covers surgical appliances and supports. The book was prepared by a staff of editors
under the direction of Rufus A. Lyman, the Director of the School of Pharmacy,
University of Arizona, U.S.A.
(615.4)
**Therapeutics**


Written by the author of *Biological Standardization*, Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Oxford, this book is described in the introduction as a series of chapters written for those engaged in teaching clinical medicine. Its object is to link laboratory research in pharmacology with therapeutics and its approach is partly academic, partly practical. There are, among others, chapters on the hypothalamus as a reflex centre; thyroid and thiouracil; allergic symptoms, anaphylaxis and histamine; principles of chemotherapy in syphilis; sulphonamides, salicylates, agranulocytosis and folic acid; plasma protein and the liver, oedema and digitalis; acetylcholine in skeletal muscle, myasthenia gravis; advances in neurology and theories of anaesthetic action. The book is well documented and clearly illustrated by diagrams and charts. (615.5)

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**Anaesthetics Analgesics**


The author, who is senior anaesthetist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, includes in this edition new information which has arisen in the past four years on a number of subjects, including the important event in anaesthesia of the introduction of curare and similar drugs as specific relaxants of muscle. A new chapter is devoted to this subject, but the arrangement of the book remains as it was in the previous editions, with the addition of the fresh information on certain points. (615.78)


The author, Honorary Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, Manchester, has written this book as a guide to the nature and application of anaesthetics, and has concentrated on simple and conservative methods that can be used by the surgeon with no special knowledge of anaesthesia. Part I, General Principles, gives a history of local anaesthesia, discusses toxic effects, methods of selection and recent improvements in technique. Local anaesthesia and auxiliary methods are separately described. There is also a chapter on equipment and physiopathology. The book is well illustrated throughout; the text of Part II, Practical Local Anaesthesia, on the regional use of local anaesthetics, is clarified by many excellent photographs and diagrams. (615.78)


Sigma Books, 16s. D. 352 pages. 28 plates. Figures.

A clear, concise account of the history of anaesthesia and of the leading personalities concerned in this great medical discovery. Dr. Robinson describes the preliminary researches leading up to the first use of ether as an anaesthetic in 1842 to its final acceptance at a successful public demonstration at Massachusetts General Hospital by William Morton, of Boston. The author concludes with a description of recent developments in the many other methods and agents which have since become popular. (615.78)

293
Pathology


The editor, a physician at Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield, had long felt the need for a book containing methods for dealing with acute and urgent illness, as hitherto instructions on what to do were scattered among medical text-books. So this volume is a collection of instructions for emergencies with a reasoned discussion by eighteen of his colleagues dealing with the various medical aspects of the subject. Details of practical points are also given. (616)


There have been many advances in the pathological field since the fourth edition of this well-known book was published in 1942, and many of them have been the result of work of British and Americans. Additions to this edition include a new chapter on the liver, outlining fresh knowledge on the relationship of hepatic disease to dietary deficiencies, and an account of acute infective hepatitis. There is new material on experimental cancer research and inflammation, while the chapter on nephritis has been rewritten. The authors are Professors of Pathology and Bacteriology respectively in the University of London. (616)


The author of this collection of thirty-seven papers is Consulting Physician to Guy's Hospital, London. They are primarily the work of a physician; the subjects of the papers are of general medical interest with emphasis on symptomatology and the description of disease. In the preface to the first edition in 1936, Professor Ryle quotes the words of William Heberden, 'the notes from which the following observations were collected, were taken in the chambers of the sick', and his own notes form the basis of his portrayal of the diseases here described. Therapeutic methods have been revised to include the sulphonamides and penicillin, but as the new techniques are still in process of development, the author does not describe them in detail. Since the use of the new drugs arrests the progress of such diseases as pneumonia, the streptococcal and staphylococcal fevers, and the student is in consequence losing the chance of understanding them, the author gives particularly careful descriptions of them. Chapters on prognosis and nosophobia have been added. As Professor of Social Medicine in the University of Oxford, the author is also interested in the natural history of disease in the community, among families, schools, occupations and populations. As an example of the uses of 'social pathology', he has added a chapter on the natural history of rheumatism in Britain. The book is written in an attractive style and this, combined with its breadth of learning, makes it very readable. (616)


The second edition of this work by the Honorary Physician of the Bristol Royal Infirmary appears ten years after the first and has been completely revised and largely rewritten to add data obtained in the intervening years of medical practice. Much new material is included specially relating to experience gained in the treatment of
chronic mental illness. The author demonstrates the weakness of a system of therapeutics of chronic or incurable diseases based upon anatomical designations and outlook, and upon an attempt to unify the aetiology of a disease. Chronic and incurable diseases must be considered as complex processes; they cannot be treated by simple and rapid methods. A description of all procedures is given, some slow and difficult, but all proved effective by the author.

TEXT-BOOK OF PATHOLOGY. An Introduction to Medicine. W. Boyd. Kimpton, 48s. 5th edition. R8. 1,049 pages. Illustrated. References. Index. The author is Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the University of Toronto. The book, as he explains in the introduction to the first edition, is intended for the student of pathology, undergraduate or postgraduate, who is learning fundamental principles, not for the pathologist and professional laboratory worker needing a book of reference for descriptions of rare and obscure diseases. This edition includes new illustrations and new sections on such subjects as lipotropic factors in relation to liver diseases. Dubos's method of cultivating the tubercle bacillus, and alloxan diabetes, among many others. In the sections that have been rewritten are: carcinogenesis in its relation to enzymes and viruses and the Rh factor in congenital haemolytic diseases. The chapter on allergy, omitted from the fourth edition, has been rewritten and re-inserted. At the end of each chapter is a useful guide to further reading.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND EAR. I. Simson Hall. 4th edition. Livingstone (Edinburgh), 15s. C8. 475 pages. Illustrated (8 coloured plates). Index. The format of the fourth edition of this useful guide by the Surgeon to the Department for Diseases of Nose, Throat and Ear of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, remains essentially the same as that of the previous one in 1944. The most outstanding advances in otology of recent years, among them the use of the fenestration operation in otosclerosis, are discussed and the author has incorporated alterations in treatment that have won general acceptance since the introduction of penicillin.

Diagnosis

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS IN CLINICAL MEDICINE. An Introduction to Medical Diagnosis. E. Noble Chamberlain. Wright (Bristol), 30s. 4th edition. M8. 470 pages. 346 figures. Index. The primary object of this well-known book is to help the student in the difficult period when he is first introduced to the practice of medicine. The author is Lecturer in Medicine in the University of Liverpool and physician to out-patients at the Royal Liverpool United Hospital. The present edition has been thoroughly revised, some chapters, particularly those on the nervous system, having been largely rewritten. Among the many changes, more attention has been given to paralysis, epilepsy, muscle tone, and the effects of spinal cord compression and retention of urine. In other parts of the book a number of sections have been added, e.g. one on tracheal tug, while others have been brought up to date, e.g. that on liver function.

PROGRESS IN CLINICAL MEDICINE. By Various Authors. Raymond Daley and Henry G. Miller (Editors). Churchill, 21s. R8. 368 pages. 22 text-figures and 15 plates. References. Index. The editors have chosen physicians with experience in special branches of medicine to contribute chapters on those advances during the last few years that have been accepted.
as sound according to modern knowledge. There has been no attempt to include all medical progress and the solutions of problems rarely encountered; the aim is to bridge the gap for the physician, practitioner and candidate for higher degrees between the latest achievements of clinical research and general practice. Among the sections are Cardiovascular Diseases, Renal Diseases and Endocrine Disorders, the Control of Infections, describing methods with penicillin, streptomycin and the sulphonamides, Tropical Medicine, written for the practitioner in this country responsible for the treatment of those returning from service overseas, and Psychosomatic Medicine, stressing the need for the integration of psychiatry with general medicine. There are very useful references to recent work.

(616.075)


This is a thoroughly revised edition of a practical work which gives pictorial as well as written interpretation of the positioning of the patient and the centring of the tube. An exposure chart has been added which gives a basis on which adaptations can easily be made to suit any apparatus that the reader may have to use. On the preparation of the patient and on the special equipment required for special examinations no hard and fast rule can be laid down, but the suggestions in this book can be considered a satisfactory basis for technique. Both authoresses are distinguished specialists: Nancy Davies is senior radiographer in the Malvern General Hospital, Malvern: Ursel Isenburg is radiographer in the Royal Free Hospital, London.

(616.0757)

MODERN TRENDS IN DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY. J. W. McLaren (Editor), Butterworth, 60s. R8. 485 pages. 381 illustrations. References. Index.

Advances in the past decade in most branches of diagnostic radiology are presented in this volume. The director of the X-ray department at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, has collected contributions by workers specializing in their particular branch on their most recent findings and ideas. The clinician would find this book useful in the practical aspect of diagnostic radiology.

(616.0757)

—Diseases of the Heart


Since 1936, when the previous edition of this work appeared, there has been a considerable increase in knowledge. Here the newest information is put forward based on a fairly comprehensive survey of cardiovascular disease. The advances are too many to enumerate, but among them hypertension is given a long chapter, the study of the haemodynamics of heart failure has received special attention, so also have the new methods of investigation of vascular diseases. The book ends with a chapter on the New Theories of Cardiograms. The authors, Physician, Cardiological Department, King's College Hospital, London, and Physician Harrogate General Hospital respectively, have borne in mind the needs of the general practitioner wishing to be

296
well informed in cardiology, the student working for higher qualifications and the academic inquirer.

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**Chest**


The author's aim is to show how diseases of the chest should be taught, and the range of his experience as physician to a general hospital, to a sanatorium, to a hospital for consumption, to a chest surgical unit, to epileptic homes, as lecturer in clinical medicine, applied physiology and clinical chemistry, fits him admirably for the task. In the foreword Lord Horder supports him in opposing the staccato method of tuition, a method also followed by most medical books, by which the student jumps in distinct stages from theory to wards, outpatients' departments and the post-mortem room; then again on to pathology, radiology, and surgery. This book on respiratory disease is based on the unity of pathology in terms of the patient. The subject-matter covers a wide range, and includes Asthma, Mediastinal and Diaphragmatic Lesions, Circulatory Disturbances of the Lungs and Chest Injuries, Influenza and the Common Cold. The text is well interpreted by plates and diagrams.

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The author of this book is a physician to the Brompton Hospital, London, and consulting physician to the Papworth Settlement, Cambridge. He is therefore able to present the subject, as the title of the book suggests, from the practical clinician's outlook. He also gives the pathology and experimental medicine side of the subject. The book is intended for postgraduates specializing in chest disease, but it is presented in a form acceptable to the general practitioner and the undergraduate. The present edition has many additions and revisions due to the advances made in the various branches of the subject during the war years. These include more illustrations of tomograms and radiographs, reference to mass radiography. Revision of the text is made especially in the chapter on bronchiectasis; the chemotherapy of pneumonia; research on tuberculosis; medico-legal aspects of silicosis; growths and their treatment by surgery and X-ray. There are two new chapters, one on cysts of the lung and pleura, and the other on sarcoidosis.

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**Lungs**


This well-illustrated book by a paediatrician holding a special research fellowship at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, approaches the problem of respiratory diseases by a consideration of morphology, not by the functional methods at present more usually followed. Physiological and pathological features are correlated, as the author explains in the introduction, with the changes in the growing lung. The significance of differences in respiration and respiratory diseases at
various ages can only be realized by a thorough knowledge of the lung at all stages of growth. Diagrams and tables summarize the detailed results of the study of the child's lung from the standpoint of the clinician.


The Royal College of Physicians has, under a legacy from the late Mr. J. M. G. Prophit, investigated the natural history and epidemiology of tuberculosis in young adults. The Committee formed for this purpose appointed a scholar to carry it out, and he and his successors have published the report containing all the data collected and analysed, together with the general conclusions and recommendations approved by the Committee. Lord Moran, President of the Royal College of Physicians, explains in the preface that 'the main object of the survey was to determine whether it was possible to pick out persons or groups of persons likely to develop tuberculosis, and to inquire into the past history of a sufferer that might have a bearing on his present condition'. The methods, the Mantoux tests with tuberculin, X-rays, and clinical means, used to discover these facts, are described in detail. The main recommendation was in dealing with the prevention of the disease, and various means of doing this are suggested but not dealt with in detail.

— Digestive System

THE MODERN MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCER.

The editor has prepared this monograph for the use of general practitioners, physicians and surgeons, by combining the contributions on the problem, from two surgeons, a physician, radiologist and anaesthetist. The medical aspect is presented under the headings of pathology, examination, diagnosis and treatment with a detailed mention of special investigations such as gastroscopy and radiology. Extensive charts of various diets are included in the chapter on medical therapy. A discussion on the indications for surgical treatment precedes the chapters on the surgical technique which is described in detail and is well illustrated. A chapter is devoted to the anaesthesia for gastric operations.

— Liver


These lectures were delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., in March 1947 by the Professor of Medicine in the University of London. During the war years, infective hepatitis and its complications were studied as one of the major problems in military medicine, and at the same time a new experimental approach was made to liver disease. The author co-ordinates this new knowledge with the old, rejects obsolete conceptions, and outlines questions still unsolved. In the section of the book on liver injury, he discusses types of injury, the vascular factor, nutrition as a cause
of experimental and human liver injury and necrosis due to noxious factors. There are also chapters on hepatic failure, infiltrations of the liver, parenchymatous and cholangio-hepatitis, circulatory disorders and cancer of the liver. Useful bibliographies are provided to the lectures, which are very attractively presented in this book. (616.36)

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**Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands**

**MAJOR ENDOCRINE DISORDERS.** S. Leonard Simpson. 2nd edition. 
*Oxford University Press, 42s. L.Post 8. 559 pages. 89 illustrations. Index.*

The first edition of this book, which appeared in 1938, provided a useful work of reference on the endocrine glands and their disorders for the general practitioner. The author, a well-known endocrinologist, has included in the second edition recent advances and important references to the experimental and clinical literature on the subject. A section on the physiology of each endocrine gland precedes the chapter on the clinical picture, and is so written that each part can be read independently. By these additions the author hopes to extend the value of the book to most branches of the medical world. (616.4)

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**Dermatology**

**MODERN TRENDS IN DERMATOLOGY.** R. M. B. MacKenna (Editor). 
*Butterworth, 42s. R8. 446 pages. Illustrated. References. Index. (Modern Trends Series)*

The editor has planned this volume so that it may be of value to dermatologists and to senior students of dermatology. He has followed a plan by which developments in other branches of science and medicine that add to the knowledge of dermatology are revealed to the clinician and may be used to benefit his patients. There are, therefore, several chapters in the book not written by dermatologists, such as that by Professor Marrack on Dermatology and Nutrition, by Professors Peters and Thompson on the Biochemistry of the Skin, and by Professor Gordon on Parasitology in Relation to Dermatology. Due place is given to two of the most important trends in modern dermatology; the prevention of skin diseases in a chapter contributed by Professor A. E. Crew, and the rehabilitation of those who have suffered from these complaints in one by Dr. F. F. Hellier. The illustrations are good and there are most useful bibliographies. (616.5)

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**Sterility**


Five specialists have combined in writing this book, which is intended for other specialists in the same field and for general practitioners to assist them in the problem of childless marriage. The present edition gives the latest developments in diagnostic methods of recognizing the different types of infertility, including post-coital and invasion tests, the technique of semen analysis, the determination of pregnandiol in urine, and the important advance in the use of the cyclical temperature records in the study of ovarian function. Therapeutic uses of endocrine preparations are described and the treatment of anovulation by radiotherapy. The technical, legal, moral and social aspects of artificial semination are also discussed. (616.69)
Bones and Joints


This unequalled standard work of reference for radiologists and orthopaedic surgeons includes many additional facts gathered since the 1944 edition, from world literature and from the departments of the author, who holds, among other posts, those of Honorary Radiologist to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, the Royal Cripples Hospital and the Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital. The author's aim is to set forth concisely the bone changes seen in health and disease, to indicate the significance of radiographical findings, and to present concisely the recent advances already recognized by X-ray departments and radiographic journals, but not yet adequately represented in general text-books. The first 535 pages deal with descriptions of diseases as they affect individual bones and joints, while the last 184 are directed to general descriptions of bone diseases, development abnormalities and dystrophies, generalized diseases of the skeleton, granuloma of bone and bone tumours. There are numerous well-chosen radiographs; in some cases serial radiographs from normality to restitution or disintegration are given, showing changes in appearances throughout the condition. A bibliography of world literature completes the work. (616.7)

Diseases of Nervous System


The author, Nuffield Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Leeds, has based this work on the post-graduate lectures he gave before the war at the Tavistock Clinic. It was first published in 1939, when psycho-therapy, according to Freud's psychodynamic principles, was firmly established in the medical services of the country. This second edition appears after the author's wartime experience in the Army Psychiatric Service, where problems of group behaviour were successfully solved by psychodynamic concepts. Now, as a result of collaboration in army problems, differences in the schools of psychopathology tend to disappear, and an advance in social psychology is possible. At the end of the war, the author finds himself confirmed in his views on the psycho-dynamic treatment of psychogenic illness, and there are consequently no major alterations in this edition. (616.8)


The author is a radiologist, and his object in writing the book is to investigate the discrepancies between the high incidence of lesions of the isthmus of the neural arch found anatomically and the scarcity of such lesions reported during life, and also to interpret the radiological appearances of these defects. There are numerous plates and tracings. Types of cases are grouped into spondylolisthesis, spondylosis, unilateral spondylosis, cases with upper lumbar defects, cases with radiological evidence of defects of ossification in the articular processes, cases with various radiological changes and those with no definitely recognizable radiological changes. The author then discusses the significance of defects of ossification in the neural arch, significance of histories of chronic backaches and of oedema in overstrained soft tissues. There are also chapters on neuro-vascular and 'visceral' symptoms, low-back structural derangement, and treatment from the structural aspect. (616.87)
General Diseases


This is the second report of the Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee (under the Chairmanship of Professor J. W. McNee, Regius Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Glasgow) on the treatment of meningococcal meningitis. The first report, published in 1944, dealt with sulphonamide treatment. In the present investigation was made between thirty-five treatments with penicillin and thirty-one treatments with sulphonamides, all the patients being under six years of age. It was found that sulphonamide alone gave better results than penicillin alone. In a group of fifteen patients who received mixed treatment there were no deaths, and this has suggested further investigations into the possibility that combined treatment will yield better results than treatment by either product alone.

Malaria


The author, who is Professor of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and Honorary Consulting Physician for Tropical Diseases, Royal Liverpool United Hospital, bases this work on a series of lectures given over the past two years to post-graduate students in tropical medicine. He describes the fundamental physiological and pathological processes which determine the reaction of the animal body to invasion by the malaria parasite and the appearance of blackwater fever. After chapters on human malaria and blackwater fever, the blood cells and blood in malaria, he discusses the important organs affected, with the exception of the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract, the latter being omitted as the changes occurring are primarily the same as those in other organs. The book concludes with a chapter on the pathological processes of malaria. There is a comprehensive bibliography covering the history of the subject.

Rheumatism


Dr. Copeman is physician in charge of the department of chronic rheumatic diseases at the West London Hospital and chairman of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy and the Medical Section of the Empire Rheumatism Council. With this book he has endeavoured to fill a gap in the literature of the rheumatic diseases by surveying the whole field impartially and concentrating on practical therapeutic methods which are available for the general practitioner. The book is in three parts. In the first two the clinical aspects of the different forms of rheumatism are discussed and an outline of treatment for each is given. A fuller discussion of the various forms of treatment follows in the third part, the author giving his personal experience of each, and the book ends with a chapter on prognosis, an aspect which the author feels to have been neglected in the past.
Tumours


The author has based his book on material studied in twenty years spent as a hospital pathologist, and as lecturer in the pathological laboratories of the University of Melbourne; he has completed it during the past two years as Sir William H. Collins Professor of Human and Comparative Pathology, Royal College of Surgeons, London. The book opens with chapters on such general topics as the definition, classification and nomenclature of tumours, innocence and malignancy, experimental production and statistical studies of tumours. Then follow chapters on specific types of tumour. The author aims at giving a useful general outline of each topic, and at the same time recording his own observations and conclusions. He has therefore used material and reports of cases from his personal experience. He expresses plainly his opinions on controversial matters, at the same time indicating that they are controversial. This comprehensive work is intended for pathologists, research workers and senior students; clinicians also should find it useful. The figures are from personally studied material and are, for the most part, microphotographs. An important feature in the lists of references is the printing in black type of those marking important discoveries.

Cancer


Surgeon to the Mount Vernon Hospital and the Radium Institute at Northwood, Middlesex, the author does not claim that this book is a text-book, or that it contains information on all forms of cancer of the breast. He records here his own experience in a practice dealing largely with breast cancer. The methods followed are based upon theories that the author has accepted as being at the present time the best explanations of the disease, although they may alter with time. He gives as an example the general acceptance of the theory that cancer is spread by the blood stream. In treatment he follows the method of partial amputation of the breast in suitable cases, which produces as good results as the earlier, more extensive forms of surgery. A chapter is added on 'X-Ray Therapy in Carcinoma of the Breast' by Alice M. Ross.


The author, who is Honorary Radiologist to the Christie Hospital and Director of the Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, states in his preface that he attempts to present clearly and in detail how radiation is there applied to the treatment of malignant disease. The methods and ideas are not described as being the best; the book is not a text-book, nor does it attempt to sum up the present state of radiotherapy in general. It presents one particular practice, that of the Radium Institute in Manchester, in a rapidly developing specialty. The author points out that statistics of results are not included but these are contained in the second Five-Year Report of the Holt Radium Institute, 1934-38; that the knowledge of the physics of radiation is assumed, and that the subject is limited to the treatment of malignant disease by radiotherapy, and is only concerned with its clinical features, diagnosis or surgical treatment in so far as these relate directly to the problems of radiotherapy. The book is beautifully produced and well illustrated.
Surgery


Mr. H. C. Edwards is surgeon and lecturer in surgery, King's College Hospital, London, and Dean of the Medical School, King's College Hospital. As author of the third edition, he has succeeded Sir Heneage Ogilvie, who was responsible for the first and second editions in 1928 and 1929. Since that date there has been enormous progress in surgery, accelerated by the work of the war years. Contents include a general section on the healing of wounds, shock, water and electrolyte balance, immersion foot, burns and antibacterial therapy. Section III, The Thorax, has been contributed by R. C. Brock, Surgeon to Guy's Hospital and the Brompton Hospital; Section IV, The Nervous System, by D. W. C. Northfield, Surgeon-in-Charge, Department of Neuro-Surgery, London Hospital; and Section VII, Radiotherapy in Malignant Disease, by Sir Stanford Cade, Surgeon to Westminster Hospital, Mount Vernon Hospital and the Radium Institute. There are useful lists of references at the end of each chapter. (617)


The second edition of this student's text-book of clinical surgery appeared in 1943 and now in 1948 the reunited editors, both surgeons to St. Mary's Hospital, London, have prepared a third edition incorporating the advances of the later war years. To limit the book to the more convenient text-book form of one volume, it has been found necessary to omit the chapter on Anaesthetics, a subject now difficult to restrict to the space available in a text-book of this size. Every section, on the other hand, has been brought up to date and includes the advances made during the war. Two new sections have been added: one on Chemotherapy which, for the sake of clarity, collects information on the subject in one chapter, although instructions are given throughout on the uses of penicillin and the sulphonamides; the other, on Amputations, introduces for the first time the essentials of operative surgery. There is also an appendix to some of the chapters in the latter section. The chapter on pre-operative and post-operative care has been enlarged. (617.02)


There have been great advances in surgical practice in the past few years and many changes have been made in the fourth edition of this text-book to keep pace with such developments as the introduction of penicillin in the treatment of wounds and septic infections; the use of anti-coagulants in the treatment of thrombosis, embolism and other vascular diseases; and the use of thiouracil in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis. There are also new sections on many subjects, such as dysphagia and reticulosarcoma, while other sections, including those on burns and nerve injuries, have been rewritten. Twenty-six illustrations have been added and a few unsatisfactory ones replaced. The author, who is Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, has aimed at providing a text-book for undergraduate and post-graduate students which will, at the same time, fulfil the need for a balanced account of the whole field of surgical work from the standpoint of the general surgeon. (617.02)

This student's text-book of surgery by the Senior Surgeons and Lecturers on Surgery, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, follows the previous edition after an interval of seven years. Vol. I is entitled General Surgery and Vol. II Regional Surgery. Each volume is complete in itself, with an introduction to the eighth edition and a separate index. Restrictions on printing and paper supply have necessitated the omission of the chapter on diseases of the eye. The authors have revised the work, have rewritten much of it, and have added new chapters, contributed by such authorities as R. J. V. Battle on Plastic Surgery and J. A. C. Fleming on X-ray Therapy. Advances in chemotherapy, with notes on streptomycin and penicillin, are noted. Chapters revised include that on Anaesthetics by A. F. Potter, and on Venereal Disease by T. Anwyl Davies. The book is well produced and the numerous illustrations are good.

(617.02)


This edition of Hey Groves' well-known work has been thoroughly revised. The editor, Sir Cecil Wakeley, holds, among other distinguished appointments, the position of Director of Surgical Studies and Teacher of Operative Surgery at King's College Hospital Medical School, London. Extensive alterations were necessitated by the changes in treatment of acute infections due to the use of penicillin and the sulphonamides. A new chapter on these drugs has been added. The advances made in vascular surgery and the use of heparin, chest surgery, neurosurgery, and the surgery of the ductless glands, have been incorporated. The book provides an epitome of surgical practice which will assist students to revise their knowledge, and aid the busy practitioner to keep in practical touch with an ever-advancing science.

(617.02)


This encyclopaedia is a companion work to the British Encyclopaedia of Medical Practice. Volume I covers the letter A, Abdominal Emergencies to Autonomic Nervous System—arteries. It is intended especially for surgeons who have no easy access to reference books, libraries or research and teaching centres. Although it is not written for the expert, there are sections that will be of use to him; and the student, too, will find interest in simple descriptions of operations, proved sound according to the standards of the day. The contributors are masters in their subjects, and the book is well illustrated and documented. It is edited by Sir E. Rock Carling, the Consulting Surgeon to Westminster Hospital, London, and Professor J. Paterson Ross, the Surgeon and Director of the Surgical Professorial Unit at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

(617.03)


Volume 3 of this encyclopaedia maintains the high standard of production of the earlier volumes, the contributors being specialists in their subjects, and the book itself
attractive and well documented. It covers Caesarean Section to Eyelids, each subject being clearly treated and illustrated. Among the authorities contributing are W. Gilliatt on Caesarean Section, D. N. Matthews on Cicatrices including Keloid, A. N. Drury on Coagulants and Anti-Coagulants, H. E. Griffiths on Compensation, Damages and Pensions, W. L. Harnett and Sir A. McIndoe on Elephantiasis. The ear and the eye are particularly well treated in this volume by masters in the subjects, several chapters being devoted to both organs, and the conjunctiva and cornea are also included.

Surgical Operations: Digestive System

ACUTE INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION. Rodney Smith. Edward Arnold, 18s.
This book deals with the great advances made in the treatment of acute intestinal obstruction by surgery in the years following 1930, and is presented in the form of a systematic plan to be adopted as a routine in cases of acute obstruction. The author, who is the assistant surgeon at St. George’s Hospital, London, puts forward his views for insistence on suction drainage as a routine measure for most cases on the grounds that it is the greatest advance in this branch of surgery in this generation. Mr. Eric Samuel, late radiologist at the Middlesex Hospital, London, has provided a chapter on radiological diagnosis.

Genito-urinary System

The author of this important work is surgeon to the All Saints’ Hospital for Genito-Urinary Diseases, London, urologist to the Surrey County Council, and genito-urinary surgeon to several other hospitals. The book describes in detail the methods employed in the author’s retropubic approach to a number of surgical problems, most of which come under the heading of prostatic obstruction; he has also included his hitherto unpublished retropubic operation for stress incontinence in women. The book is admirably illustrated with photographs, radiographs, charts and semidiagrammatic sketches. Case analyses are given in the appendices.

Regional Surgery: Abdomen

A monograph by the surgeon at the Law Junction Hospital, Lanarkshire, formerly first assistant of the Professional Unit of Surgery, University of Durham. It is presented by him for those especially interested in the problem of hernia. The fact that results of treatment for hernia show a recurrence in a certain percentage of cases prompted him to suggest and support by argument the adoption of a simplified technique in the surgery of abdominal herniae. The author studies the operative technique in relation to the problems of anatomy of the relevant areas of the abdominal walls and the significance of each anatomical structure. The new operation of whole thickness skin graft technique is dealt with thoroughly.
SURGERY OF THE STOMACH AND DUODENUM. T. H. Somervell. 

Mr. Somervell has not only collected in this book the experience gained during twenty-three years as surgeon in a hospital in a district of South India, where the incidence of gastric and duodenal disease is exceptionally heavy, he has also incorporated his own observations from watching the work of surgeons of various countries. In addition he has gathered together information from world surgical literature. The book, which is well illustrated and documented, is intended as a convenient handbook for the practising surgeon, both for the master in the art and the young surgeon. Gastrectomy, vagotomy, the trans-thoracic route as a means of access to the upper abdomen, the trans-diaphragmatic operation in which the pleural cavity is not entered, are fully treated, the chapter on vagotomy being contributed by Mr. I. M. Orr. Although there are hints for surgeons in hot countries and for those among rice-eating peoples, and, to illustrate certain points of aetiology and treatment, examples are given from the tropics, the work has been written from a general standpoint so that its usefulness should not be limited to any one part of the world. (617.55)

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY

The tenth edition of this work was published in 1942, and was the last to appear with Sir John Parsons, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, University College Hospital, London, as sole author. He has now been joined in the authorship of one of the oldest text-books of ophthalmology by Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, Surgeon Oculist to the King and Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Army and Royal Air Force. The new edition covers the recent advances in ophthalmology, the greatest being in chemotherapy. The use of sulphonamides and penicillin is now established in the routine treatment of most infective diseases of the eye, but good surgery and sound therapeutics are still essential, and this book continues to serve as a useful reference book for all the classical methods of treatment. New conceptions in neurology, and pathology have resulted in modifications and rearrangements of subject matter, and infections, such as toxoplasmosis and brucellosis whose ophthalmological implications are now recognized, are included in this edition. (617.7)


Modern Trends in Ophthalmology, Vol. 1 of which appeared in 1940, aims at bridging the gap between clinical practice and scientific attainment. The contributors, world authorities on their specialties, deal not with established text-book material but with knowledge emerging from clinics, laboratories and periodical literature. Vol. II, designed to fill in the gaps in the preceding volume and to indicate the developments of the last seven years, is divided into broad sections, Physiology, Diagnostic Procedures, Pathology, Treatment and Social Aspects, and each of the chapters is so valuable that it is impossible to select any one as being specially worthy of mention. The following give only an indication of the range of interest and excellence: Granit on the Electro-physiology of the Retina, Waardenburg on Ocular Manifestations of Vitamin Deficiencies, Sorsby on Sulphonamide, Penicillin Therapy and Amniotic
Membrane Grafts of Burns, and Livingston on Some Ocular Aspects of Aviation. There are selective bibliographies to each chapter. The book is beautifully produced.

(617.7)

**Diseases of Women**


136 pages. Index.
The author, who is Consulting Surgeon to St. George’s Hospital, London, has based this small book on the personal experience he has acquired, throughout his career, of diseases of the breast and also on his study of the recent literature on the subject. The object of the work is to provide a simple and concise reference book. A useful feature is the footnote references to original papers.

(618.19)


Illustrations. Diagrams. References. Index. (Recent Advances Series)
The sixth edition of this book appeared in 1945, and now the authors, who are Consulting Obstetric Surgeons to Queen Charlotte’s Hospital, London, have largely revised the content of their work. Omitted are the chapters on Breech Deliveries; Post-Natal Care; Sterility; Leucorrhoea; Sex Hormones and Ovarian Tumours. The six chapters replacing them are Weight Changes and Water Retention in Pregnancy; The Anaemias of Pregnancy, by L. J. Davis; Penicillin in Obstetrics; Lactation; Stress Incontinence and Penicillin in Gynaecology. The whole work has been revised and useful bibliographies are given at the end of each chapter.

(618.2)

**ENGINEERING**


At a Conference held on 24 October 1944 the Ministry of Production set up an Inter-Services Committee of experts from a number of Ministry departments and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. This publication shows the results of their work, the purpose of which was to establish a basic system for tolerancing and dimensioning drawings of stores, gauges, jigs and fixtures of various degrees of precision, and to make recommendations as to how the principles and practice so established can be made known to and applied by the Engineering Industry. As the Committee interpreted ‘Armament work’ in the widest possible sense, the results should prove generally applicable to all engineering practice. The appendices include a list of definitions of engineering terminology.

(620.04)

**Applied Mechanics**


By organizing and publishing a comprehensive discussion on the fatigue of metals the University of Melbourne has rendered an invaluable service to scientists and engineers
throughout the world. Many of the papers presented to the meeting offer a partial or complete solution to particular problems of fatigue of metals and will be of direct value to designers and metallurgists.

Handbooks


This standard reference work contains formulae, rules, tables, data and memoranda on all branches of engineering—civil, mechanical, electrical, marine, gas, aero, mine and metallurgical. The fifty-third edition has been revised under the direction of L. St. L. Pendred.


The present edition of this well-known year-book is published in two volumes united by a common subject index. The comprehensive contents embrace civil, electrical, marine, mechanical, and mining engineering, fuels, metallurgy, etc., and include tables of units of measurement and legal notes for engineers.

Societies

BRITISH ENGINEERING SOCIETIES. L. St. L. Pendred. British Council: Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 38 pages. II illustrations. Paper bound. (Science in Britain Series)

A short essay on the three major engineering institutions of Great Britain—the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and the Institution of Electrical Engineers. It gives an account of their history, achievements and duties and shows their growth from humble beginnings to positions of the greatest importance to the engineering profession. The information is in all respects authoritative, and has been approved by the Secretaries of the three Institutions concerned. The author was for forty years the editor of The Engineer, one of the leading British engineering journals.

Mechanical Engineering


The 1948 edition of this very useful handbook has been extensively revised. Obsolete matter has been removed, some sub-sections have been entirely rewritten and others have been substantially modified. Tables and data have been brought up to date and some of the illustrations have been replaced by new diagrams, showing modern practice. The manual contains concise and readily accessible information on a wide range of subjects such as steam generation, steam turbines, locomotive practice, gas and oil engines, air and ventilation, welding and cutting, machine tools, power transmission, pyrometry, cranes and lifting tackle, high-temperature lubrication, lighting for workshops and offices, etc. There is also a classified list of British technical journals and a French-English and Spanish-English dictionary of technical terms.
Steam Engineering


The author is a member of the Fuel Efficiency Committee of the Ministry of Fuel and Power. Written for the practical factory steam user, this book gives the essential information which should enable steam to be correctly used. It deals fully with the power and heating properties of steam, and with the design, maintenance and operation of all types of steam plant and accessories used in industry. Tables and formulae needed for reference have been included together with a sectional index in which the figures refer to the relevant section and not to the pagination. (621.1)


This work serves as a guide to the duties of locomotive drivers and for those responsible for their servicing and maintenance. It is divided into forty-two sections, and includes information on boiler cooling, breakdowns, coal, coal consumption, coal storage, trimming and disposal, pits, and the cleaning, defects and repairs of engines. The book is arranged on encyclopaedic lines to facilitate its use for reference and is primarily intended for those who are in the early stages of their career. (621.13)


A reprint of a handbook first published in 1931. It deals with the general development in Great Britain of locomotive engines employed in moving vehicles on special tracks, such as railways and tramways, from the time of the first experiments of Richard Trevithick (1771-1833) to the present day, and also of the carriages and wagons used for the transport of passengers and goods. (621.132942)


As the fourth edition of this work, which was published in 1944, had been thoroughly revised and brought up to date no change has been made in the text of this new edition, but a chapter on governors and governor gears has been added. This covers fundamental principles of centrifugal governors, use of relays, and characteristics of steam throttle valves. The book is intended for students but will also be of value to draughtsmen and engineers who wish to widen their knowledge of the theory of the subject. There are 39 worked examples and 133 examples with answers. The author is Harrison Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Liverpool. (621.165)


It is common knowledge that within three or four centuries most of the coalmines which are at present in use will be exhausted, or near exhaustion. This consideration,
together with immediate post-war problems which have created a shortage of coal in most parts of the world, has led to increased research into fuel economy and fuel technology. Much attention is given to combined heat and power producing installations and to the fullest utilization of the latent heat of steam. The design of these installations aims at the simultaneous production of all the power and all the process heat requirements in a factory or a group of factories, with no wasted surplus. The present volume has been written to describe the methods and principles which form the basis of such schemes. Practical application is its prime objective and it is hoped that it will be of value to engineers, factory managers, and others interested in the efficient use of industrial fuel.

(621.18)


The author, an analytical and consulting chemist, has had very long experience in the practical testing and control of feed waters and, while chief chemist of a very well-known boiler insurance company, he had a unique opportunity to study and advise upon plant of varying types. The fourth edition of this book has been revised and extended to meet modern requirements. It contains chapters on mineral constituents, corrosion, selection of softening plants, scale, grease and over-heating, prevention of scale and caustic embrittlement, boiler control, methods of analysis, control tests for water softening, sampling and solutions. An appendix is included which gives factors for radical equivalents, Clark's table of hardnesses, formulae for calculating maximum concentration, etc., a table of capacities of horizontal cylinders and a list of atomic weights.

(621.1942)

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**Electrical Engineering**


Fifty-five specialists have contributed to this comprehensive manual, each section of which consists of a self-contained treatise on one branch of electrical engineering. In addition to purely technical material, parts of the book are devoted to educational and literary aspects of the subject. The third edition has been revised and in the chapter on power station practice increased space has been devoted to hydro-electric generating plant. Information on pulverized coal firing and electric generating plant has been included.

(621.302)


The present edition of this yearbook contains a trade address directory, classified buyers guide, receiver specifications, legal and general information, and will be of interest to overseas firms who are seeking contact with British suppliers, or who require the names of manufacturers of specific products.

(621.3058)


In this edition the author has taken special pains to deal clearly with what, in his experience, are two of the most difficult branches of vector theory. The first of these
is the application of the methods of graphical vectors to three-phase circuits in which sources of alternating e.m.f. (electromotive force) are inter-connected. The second is the development of a symbolic notation involving the use of the algebraic imaginary. In the first two chapters of the book the fundamentals of the representation of alternating electrical quantities by graphical vectors are explained and illustrated. The third chapter contains detailed elementary treatment of the graphical solution of three-phase problems by vector diagrams. The fourth and fifth chapters deal with vector algebra, and, as the symbolic notation for vectors naturally leads to hyperbolic functions, a short final chapter in which their geometrical meaning is explained has been added.

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**Generation of Electricity**


Dr. Say is Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. His book explains the principal categories of alternating current machines, transformers, three-phase induction motors, synchronous motors and generators. In each case the theory on which the machine is based is explained, and details of performance, control, testing, and design are examined.


This book explains in a practical way the principles underlying the construction and operation of the various types of gear now available. Many breakdowns, and consequently losses, can be avoided if the protective gear is properly chosen and used. At present there is little standardization of design or construction and confusion is liable to arise regarding the functions and maintenance of apparatus. Control gear should assist maintenance staff by drawing attention to defective running conditions before serious results occur, and should limit damage to plant, as well as minimize the risk of electric shock and fire, when any faults occur. It is hoped that this book will be of interest and assistance to students, technicians, engineers, and electricians engaged in maintenance and installation.

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**Chemic Electricity**


The object of this work is to describe some of the industrial uses of light-sensitive cells of the emission and rectifier types with some explanation of the theory of their operation. A general chapter on the fundamental properties of photocells is followed by detailed accounts of relay and measuring circuits, accessory equipment, source of light, counting and recording impulses, applications to machine control, controlling devices, alarms, indicators, photoelectric measuring instruments, the reproduction of sound, facsimile picture transmission and television transmission.
Electrical Measurements


E. W. Golding is Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at University College, Nottingham. The third edition of his comprehensive work was published in 1940 and has now been reprinted. The book covers its subject thoroughly and includes chapters on electrostatic and electro-magnetic theory, units, dimensions and standards, symbolic methods, condensers, capacity, dielectrics, inductance, measurement of resistance, potentiometers, magnetic measurements, illumination, high voltage measurements and testing, localization of cable faults, electrical methods of measuring temperature, eddy currents, wave forms and their determination, transient phenomena, measuring instruments, including recording instruments, integrating instruments, etc. Each chapter is followed by a related bibliography.

(621.37)


A handbook for engineers engaged in the erection and maintenance of electrical installations, plant and machinery. In this edition the text has been thoroughly revised; additional matter on fault localizing and three-phase testing has been incorporated, and a short bibliography has been appended. The book is intended as a manual for practical engineers, apprentices and students.

(621.37)

Telegraphy and Telephony


The Telecommunications Research Committee was set up in March 1946, with the object of providing for the exchange of ideas and experience between Industry and Government departments concerned with telecommunications in relation to the basic or fundamental problems requiring investigation. The Committee appointed nine working parties dealing respectively with Wave Propagation, Line Propagation, Valve Fundamentals, Properties of Materials, Contact Phenomena, Circuitry, Luminescence, Photo-emission, and Television Appraisal. These working parties surveyed existing knowledge in their various fields to determine what gaps and deficiencies in that knowledge required attention, and indicated the specific items of research which appeared to them to require investigation. The main Committee have adopted their reports, short summaries of which are given in Part I of this book, while Part II contains the full reports.

(621.38)

Radio


The author, a consulting radio engineer with much practical experience, has written this handbook for all those who experiment with radio on however small or large a
scale. This edition has been revised and brought up to date. Information is given on
the various methods for carrying out radio tests with both commercial and improvised
instruments, and on modern radio equipment including indicators, resistors, condens-
ers, transformers, loud speakers, receivers, valves, aerials, amplifiers, detectors, etc.,
and their uses. The fundamental principles of electrical measurement and the various
sources of power used in radio are discussed.

(621.384072)

RADIO DATA CHARTS. A series of forty-four Abacs providing most of the
Essential Data required in Receiver Design. R. T. Beatty. 4th edition
revised by J. McG. Sowerby. Wireless World: Iliffe, 7s.6d. D4. 93 pages.
Illustrated.
The fourth edition of this work is based on the extensively revised third edition which
was published in 1946. During 1947 several new charts appeared in the monthly
periodical Wireless World and these, together with one hitherto unpublished chart on
resonant lines, are included in the present work. Two or three minor errors of the
third edition have been corrected. The book endeavours to be as factually informative
as possible and notes of purely theoretical interest have been omitted. It is hoped that
the charts will be of use to all engaged in radio and allied calculations. Although it is
hardly feasible to have an abac for every problem encountered, this collection is
intended to cover the most frequently recurring questions. For those unfamiliar with
the abac, or monogram, it is explained that it is similar to a slide-rule set. Familiarity
with the slide-rule is, however, not necessary for the use of abacs.

(621.38408)

RADIO RECEIVERS AND TRANSMITTERS. S. W. Amos and F. W.
8 plates. 210 figures. Index.
A book intended to link pure science to applied radio. Chapters cover among other
things, inductance, resonant and coupled circuits, propagation of radio waves, valves,
and loud-speakers, amplification, oscillators, transmitters for telegraphy AM and FM
broadcasts and television. In this revised edition the sections on negative feedback, on
microphones, and on the leaky grid detectors have been expanded. S. W. Amos, of the
British Broadcasting Corporation’s Engineering Training Department, is responsible
for the radio engineering side of this work and F. W. Kellaway, for the mathematical
side.

(621.38413)

RADIO MAINS SUPPLY EQUIPMENT. The Theory and Practice of Modern
Equipment and Circuits for practical Radio Engineers and Radio Students.
The successful operation of any radio or electronic equipment is largely dependent
upon the efficient working of the mains supply apparatus. It is therefore essential that
those who have to handle apparatus containing valves should be completely convers-
sant with the principles that govern the design and operation of the supply equipment
in order to obtain the best results from their apparatus. The radio engineer, mechanic
and wireless operator, as well as the student, will find this book helpful when dealing
with faults due to deficiencies in the supply of power.

(621.38413)

VELOCITY-MODULATED THERMIONIC TUBES. A. H. W. Beck. Cam-
The purpose of this book is to give a general introduction to velocity-modulation
tubes and their mode of operation in a form readily intelligible to anyone with a
reasonably adequate knowledge of radio technique prior to 1930. The essential minimum of information on resonant cavities is included, and there is some information on heavy current electron beams. The major part of the work is, however, devoted to the general theory of the interchange of energy between field and beam, and the application of this theory to various types of V.M. tubes. The work is not intended to be a formal text-book, but rather a personal account by a leading research worker of the Standard Telecommunication Laboratories.


This book is intended for student radio operators, direction-finding maintenance and construction personnel. The third edition was published in 1938 and this fourth edition has been revised throughout. It includes new material on the design and testing of high frequency goniometers, on transmission-line theory as applied to the Adcock aerial and on the cause and reduction of resonance effects in Adcock aerials and feeders. There is a new chapter concerning systems of navigation, Gee, Loran, Decca, and Consol. The comprehensive bibliography is arranged by date, and the 1947 section contains a reference to some wartime developments which have just been released from the secret list.

SOUND EQUIPMENT MANUAL. 'Radiotrician.' Bernards, 2s.6d. C8. 56 pages. Diagrams.

A concise booklet which explains sound amplifying systems used at concerts, dances and meetings, both indoors and in the open air. It covers microphones, gramophone pick-ups, pre-amplifiers, mixers and amplifiers, and discusses the requirements of power supply. It will be of interest to those who have to cater for social gatherings and wish to find out which amplifying system will best suit their needs, and will be useful to those who operate the amplifier.


A book written for all those interested in this improved form of broadcasting. A number of chapters deal with the frequency modulation of carrier curves and with interference suppression. Others are devoted to aerials, transmitters and measurements. Sections on limiters and discriminators deal fully with theory and include working designs and curves. The foreword is by L. H. Bedford.


A critical survey of the available published material in Great Britain, America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and other countries on radio noise of all types whether of atmospheric, cosmic or man-made origin as affecting radio reception in the frequency range 1 to 30 Mc/s. The object of the survey is to indicate how further knowledge can be accumulated to assist communication engineers in the design of new circuits and the operation of existing ones. A summary is included of all the useful

314
measurements of the intensity of atmospheric noise made in the past which have been submitted to the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, by expert British technical organizations. This report forms an introduction to a long-term investigation of atmospheric noise to be undertaken in co-operation with the appropriate authorities in various countries. The authors are on the staff of the Radio Division of the National Physical Laboratory.

--- Radar


Radar is a technique based on the transmission, reception and interpretation of radio frequency pulses. The author gives a theoretical survey of its underlying principles, mainly intended to interest radio-engineers and students of radar and television. He shows how the unusual circuit-techniques of pulse generators and receivers, stripped of their complexity, present familiar aspects of radio and television engineering.

(621.384154)


This is the story of T.R.E. (Telecommunications Research Establishment, where radar and allied subjects were developed) from June 1934 to September 1945. The author, who was with T.R.E. from the beginning and was its wartime Chief Superintendent, tells the inside story of how radar for the Royal Air Force developed there. He describes the constant co-operation between Service user and scientist inventor, the excitement of the work, set-backs, progress and final achievement. His account is not the full story of radar; it is one story, a personal account told with sincere emotion and occasionally not without humour.

(621.384159)


(Modern Radio Technique Series)

Dr. Taylor is Superintendent of the Ministry of Supply's Telecommunications Research Establishment. Dr. Westcott, who was formerly one of the Research Establishment's senior scientific officers, works now in the physics department of Birmingham University. Their book is addressed to those engineers, physicists and mathematicians who have already acquired a knowledge of the fundamental principles and pre-war practice of radio and who wish to learn about radar—or radiolocation as it is sometimes called. The first eight chapters of the book are devoted to an exposition of the principles of radar, excluding those cases where a 'responder' equipment is placed in the target to be located. Chapter 9 gives a summary of characteristics of a selection of typical practical radar equipments. The uses and principles of responder methods are dealt with briefly in Chapter 10. The appendix contains a collection of standard formulae together with a list of units and symbols.

(621.384159)

**HOW RADAR WORKS.** Kenneth Ullyett. *Harrap*, 7s.6d. C8. 174 pages. 5 plates. 27 illustrations. Appendix. Index. (Harrap's Torch Books)

The first in a new series of books on modern scientific developments, designed for the general reader and written by specialists. In *How Radar Works* the author assumes that the reader has no specialized knowledge of physics but is familiar with elementary
mathematics and the simpler scientific terms. An introductory chapter on the discovery of radar is followed by information on the basic principles of radar, the function of a radar receiver, the cathode-ray tube, and the vital application of radar during World War II. The author then discusses the systems which have developed since the war, the valuable peacetime application of radar as a navigational aid, and the future possibilities of radar. Throughout the book tribute is paid to the work of Sir Robert Watson-Watt, Scientific Adviser on Telecommunications to the Air Ministry, and his colleagues, who have so far been responsible for the development of radar in Great Britain.

(621.38419)

The author of this book, published by permission of the Ministry of Supply, conducted research in the laboratories of the Telecommunications Research Establishment of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, where radar methods were developed. His book, which is based on material originally prepared for official use, is not confined to his personal investigations, but endeavours to give a balanced survey of the whole field. A brief account of pre-war systems is followed by an outline of the striking advances made during the war by the introduction of new techniques, particularly by the development of Radar. Dr. Smith also describes continuous-wave technique, based on information supplied by the staff of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough.

(621.384191)

—Internal Combustion Engines


Mr. Judge, the well-known author of a large number of engineering books, has based this book on a section entitled 'Mechanics of the high speed internal combustion engines' in his book Automobile and Aircraft Engines last published in 1936. All aspects of the mechanical design of petrol and diesel engines are discussed. There are sections dealing with engine vibrations; engine mounting; torsional vibrations; balancing of rotating parts; modern balancing machines and valve cams.

(621.43)


An authority in his field, the author deals first with the history of the gas turbine and then proceeds to discuss questions of comparison, thermodynamics, and efficiency as between gas and steam turbines and diesel engines. Later chapters deal with closed cycle gas turbines for supercharging and the conditions governing the selection of turbine materials.

(621.433)

The fifth edition of this comprehensive and well-known work, by the Chief Designer in the High Speed Diesel Department of Harland & Wolff, the well-known shipbuilders, has been generally revised. The chapter on mechanical efficiency has been
largely rewritten. Many figures have been replaced by new illustrations typical of modern practice and these include several sectional views of complete engines. A new chapter has been added in the form of a general survey. (621.436)

—Refrigeration

Refrigeration. A description of the Principles embodied in modern commercial and domestic Refrigerators with Problems and Calculations on Heat Transference. R. A. Collacott. Pitman, 6s. C8. 70 pages. Illustrated. The author writes authoritatively on refrigeration methods. He gives up-to-date information on domestic and commercial equipment, starting with a general description of the vapour compression and vapour absorption systems. In succeeding chapters he explains brines and refrigerants, compressors, condensers, expansion valves, and evaporators. Both students and established engineers who intend to specialize will find this volume a concise and practical guide. (621.56)

—Engineering Works

Modern Workshop Technology. Part I. Materials and Processes. H. Wright Baker (Editor). Cleaver-Hume Press, 28s. D8. 450 pages. 83 photographs. 132 diagrams. 49 tables. Bibliography. Index. The book provides a guide for engineers who are preparing for their professional examinations, and supports a closer relationship between teaching in the engineering schools and the latest industrial practice. Each part—Part I, Materials and Processes, and Part II, Machine Tools and Metrology (now in preparation)—is intended to be used separately. The editor, who is Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Manchester, has enlisted the help of a distinguished team of contributors, all of whom are in daily touch with the newest developments in their special fields. The book includes chapters on foundry practice, mechanical testing and inspection of materials, forging, casting, welding, heat treatment, etc., and deals individually with iron and steel, aluminium, magnesium, nickel, copper and many alloys. (621.7)

—Gears

Gear Trains. Including a Brocot Table of Decimal Equivalents and a Table of Factors of all Useful Numbers up to 200,000. H. E. Merritt. Pitman, 30s. D8. 186 pages. Illustrated. Tables. Index. This book deals specifically with the workings and descriptions of change gears and epicyclic trains. The author has confined himself to the general methods of construction which are capable of application to all ordinary problems. Tables of factors and decimal equivalents are arranged to give a reasonable compromise between range and compactness. A useful work for all engaged in this branch of engineering. (621.831)

—Machine Tools

Production Engineering: Jig and Tool Design. E. J. H. Jones. Foreword by G. E. Bailey. 5th edition. Newnes, 17s.6d. M8. 336 pages. Illustrated. Index. The author of this comprehensive work is Works Manager of the Associated Equipment Company, Southall, Middlesex, and has had considerable practical experience in the design, manufacture and use of tools, jigs and fixtures in connection with a
wide variety of engineering production work. His book is intended not only for the experienced jig and tool designer but also for the student of production engineering and the technical college lecturer. The chapters on small tools, cutting, boring and broaching tools, gauges and multi-drill heads are worthy of special note. This edition includes a new section on negative rake milling.

The author of this book is an official of a large engineering firm in the south of England. His book will be of particular interest to engineers as it gives a survey of a subject not previously comprehensively treated. After a brief historical introduction and a section on tool materials the author discusses in turn, flat, circular, tangential and dovetail form tools. In each case he defines the meaning of the term and discusses the different types with their advantages and disadvantages. The design and grinding of the tools are also described. The concluding chapter on form tools in use will be found to contain many hints that should improve production.

In his latest work the author has presented simply and clearly the essence of all that is known about steel files, their history, manufacture, treatment and applications. In the last chapter he discusses the future of the file industry. The book contains many good photographs and diagrams and will be a valuable manual for the manufacturer as well as the file user.

A revised and reset edition of this book by Professor Max Kurrein, an authority on industrial engineering, and Professor F. C. Lea, Emeritus Professor in the University of Sheffield, Yorkshire. There are chapters on the elements of the tool, materials for tools, the turning and boring of tools, drilling tools, counter-bores, reamers or borers, threading tools, tool-grinding processes and surface finish. The chapter on tool hardening has been extensively revised.

Military and Naval Engineering

In his foreword to this book, Sir Henry Dale, Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet, points out that the authors do not aim to cover the whole field of the scientific war effort, but to give an illustrative rather than a comprehensive account of the way in which scientists have served the fighting men. The book contains four sections. The first tells the story of radar, its history and application; the second gives an account of operational research; the third is devoted to the atomic bomb and the sequence of the scientific discoveries which led to its invention and production; and the last, 'Science and the Sea', discusses scientific aids to marine warfare.

Sir Westcott tells, briefly, the story of how ships have been built, mainly in Britain, from early times to today, but with special stress upon the period since 1485 and the accession of the Tudors. Although largely technical, it does not neglect the purely human achievement and it compasses both the structure of hulls and marine propulsion. Sir Westcott says: "in spite of many changes, the manner of the building of ships remains with us in essence much as it was when it first took formal shape 400 years ago". His narrative and illustrations may lead readers to qualify this statement severely. What is as true as ever is that there is a skilled 'trade' or 'craft' still taken to their construction. Its 'mystery' is here skilfully disclosed. The author is an Honorary Vice-President of the Institute of Naval Architects and a past Master of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights.

(623.8)


Britain's greatest merchant ship is surveyed in this book which gives an account of the initial stages of building and a comprehensive description of the ship itself, including engine rooms, the bridge, safety devices, and passenger accommodation, and of facilities such as sports, cinemas and nurseries. It is illustrated with photographs, some of which are in colour.

(623.824)

**Bridges**


Frontispiece. 16 plates. 271 diagrams. Index.

This book will be of interest to the bridge designer, architect, student of civil engineering and to contractors. It covers both steel and concrete bridges, and in the latter field the usual graphs for the design of beams and slabs are replaced by a series of tables. Portal frames of uniform and of variable inertia are fully considered. Bearings in both steel and concrete are dealt with at some length and, finally, the architectural treatment of concrete bridges is discussed, including the surface treatment of bridges generally, and special attention has been given to parapet walls.

(624)

**STANDARD DESIGN OF REINFORCED CONCRETE ROAD BRIDGES.**


A useful and comprehensive survey of the design of modern reinforced concrete road bridges. The author gives complete information on the design of segmental arches, solid slab bridges, beam and slab bridges, precast beam and slab bridges, box culverts and steel girder bridges. He also suggests many useful methods of simplification in design. The last two chapters of the book contain formulae for rigid frame bridges and miscellaneous tables.

(624.004)

**Railway Engineering**


Both authors have had long association with the work of British Railways, and in compiling this work have been assisted by the four main line railway companies. The
book is written in non-technical language for all those interested in the railway system of Great Britain. The major part deals with the history and building of British railway tracks. There is an historical account of the pioneer work of British railway engineers during the nineteenth century, when the first railway lines were laid. The actual construction, maintenance and control of the modern permanent way are ably described. There are special chapters on viaducts, bridges and tunnels, and the construction of the more interesting or famous of these is discussed in detail. There is an interesting chapter on the miniature railways of Britain. The book is admirably produced, a notable feature being the many excellent photographs including four colour plates of famous modern express locomotives.

Road Engineering

IMPRESSIONS OF ROADS AND ROAD RESEARCH IN NORTH AMERICA.


The Road Research Laboratory of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is a Government organization for studying problems that arise in the designing, building and maintaining of public highways. This paper gives a brief account of a tour of inspection in the United States and Canada undertaken in 1946 by Mr. W. H. Glanville, the Director of the Laboratory, and Mr. F. N. Sparkes, Head of the Concrete Section. The main purpose of the tour was to ascertain the progress that had been made in North America in researches into road safety during the war years. It is hoped that, by comparison of methods and the more frequent exchange of visits, the countries concerned may reap the benefit of the new ideas or practices of each. The report is divided into seven sections covering the Organization and Scope of Road Research; Traffic Studies; Road Safety; Highway Economics; Pavement Design; Materials and Methods of Construction and the Training of Highway Engineers.


This book is intended for the civil engineer—not for the expert in the theory of soil mechanics. It will be helpful to students and contractors who seek information on the practical application of the various methods of stabilizing soils for use in civil engineering and building works, and more particularly in the construction and maintenance of roads. The book is introduced by a brief glossary and illustrated by a number of good diagrams and photographs. The author is an authority of long standing and was formerly President of the Institutions of Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

Hydraulic Engineering


The author is Jackson Professor of Engineering in the University of Aberdeen. In response to the requests from many practising engineers, research workers and students, who have expressed the need for a book on scale models in hydraulic engineering, he has set down the principles which underlie the technique of many model
experiments. As far as possible he provides a critical survey of present methods, drawing attention to their limitation as well as their advantages. A large part of the book deals with river problems to which the author's personal experience has largely been confined. (627)

--- Lighthouses

BRITISH LIGHTHOUSES. J. P. Bowen. British Council: Longmans, Green, 18s. 6d. sR8. 54 pages. 28 plates. 12 figures. Paper bound. (Science in Britain Series)

A brief survey of the progressive development of British lighthouses, with particular reference to the purpose of these navigational aids, the method of their construction and the equipment they carry. A consideration of the main principles governing the siting and design of lighthouses is followed by structural notes. The remainder of the book deals with illumination, light characteristics and intensities, sound signals, floating aids, radio aids, and lighthouse maintenance. The author, who is Engineer-in-Chief to the Corporation of Trinity House (the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom), has been associated with lighthouse engineering and development for nearly thirty years. (627.9)

Sanitary Engineering


This book provides an introduction to the study of sanitation and is primarily intended for students, but it will also be of value to qualified sanitary inspectors who are interested in British sanitary methods. The book covers water supply and pollution of water, air ventilation and warming, sewerage and drainage, sanitary work and appliances, including intercepting traps, gully traps, various types of closets, kitchen sinks, etc. House drainage connections, such as the anti-syphonage air-pipe, etc., are dealt with and there is a chapter on sewage and refuse disposal. Sanitary aspects of house construction, food testing and disinfection and disinfestation methods are dealt with in detail. The book also contains an appendix on British sanitary law, the Public Health Act, 1936, the Housing Acts, 1936, and selected regulations up to and including 1947. (628.02)

--- Smoke Nuisance


This book, by the General Secretary and Publications Editor of the National Smoke Abatement Society, is an up-to-date, comprehensive survey of the principal aspects and the problem of smoke abatement. A practical theory for smoke abolition is propounded. The author has attempted to interest the general non-technical reader as well as those more closely concerned with the subject, and there are many quotations and references for the reader who wishes to consult more detailed works. Although the book deals mainly with conditions in the United Kingdom, it will be of interest to all those whose aim it is to reduce the smoke in the atmosphere of their own industrial areas. (628.53)
VENTILATION


The revised edition of this work by a former Lecturer in Heating and Ventilation at the Borough Polytechnic of London, discusses standards of ventilation, atmospheric air, natural and mechanical ventilation, the flow of air through ducts, design of air ducts fans, air purification, refrigeration and air conditioning. The work is introduced by a brief foreword by the past President of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

LIGHTING


Correct lighting is as essential to production efficiency in the factory as it is to comfort in the home. In this book the author deals more specifically with the practical application of shadow and light diffusion to illuminating engineering problems, rather than with the treatment of decorative effects. The book will be of interest to the lighting engineer and all concerned with illuminating research. It is divided into two parts. The first, "Fundamentals", deals with the nature, variety and formation of shadows; the second, "Technical Applications", covers shadow and diffusion in illuminating design, their measurement and evaluation.

AERONAUTICS


This contains articles by Australian experts on Air Transport, the R.A.A.F., etc., lists of operating companies and statistics of operation, and lists of manufacturers, aero clubs, and kindred societies. The 1948-9 edition is proposed to include a Who's Who in aviation also.


Since 1939 work on the human side of flying accidents has been carried on by the Applied Psychology Research Unit of the Medical Research Council in the Psychological Laboratory, University of Cambridge. This monograph describes a series of laboratory experiments showing the conditions under which pilots make mistakes which lead to flying accidents, and gives an analysis of the errors. Individual differences of reactions are described. The theory is advanced that the tendencies responsible for the errors made in the tests are also responsible for errors in flying which lead to accidents.


This important reference work on aircraft contains historical sections on civil and service aviation; a section on all the world's aircraft, which provides the fullest
information on military and civil activities of all countries of the world; and another section on the world's aero-engines, giving full descriptive specifications and illustrations of all the aero-engines produced by any country with an aircraft industry. It gives also an up-to-date table of international markings.

This book presents and discusses some of the problems which arise in the construction and design of airliners, and their operation in public service. As far as possible the language of the aeronautical scientist is avoided. The information contained in the volume has been gathered from many sources. Most of the material in the engineering sections is of British origin, while that dealing with operations of airliners comes chiefly from the United States. Technical, political, operational, social, and economic aspects of airline operation are surveyed. It is hoped that this book will be a useful reference work for aeronautical writers, technicians and general readers with a flair for aeronautics.

An account of the research which was carried out between 1944 and 1946 in the Civil Engineering Laboratories of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, on the mechanism by which leakage from hydraulic aircraft components can be prevented by packing devices. Accounts are given of the test apparatus used; the behaviour of packings at low speed; the modes of failure; the nature of lubrication of packings; toroidal packings; U-sectional packings; arrangements to reduce extrusion; and surface finish—wear and friction.

A consultant of the Structural and Mechanical Engineering Department at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, gives an account of the methods adopted or developed by him for solving strength and vibration problems in engineering practice, with particular regard to aircraft engineering. This is an important book with a series of chapters on the principles of the theory of elasticity which also contain full historical information on the development of the subject. Particular emphasis is given to general reciprocal theorems and strain energy. Professor G. Temple, Fellow of the Royal Society, has contributed a foreword.

The author is Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society. His book first appeared in 1943, but following upon the release of relevant information after the war it has now been thoroughly revised. Additions have been made to the text and illustrations and much of the old material has been rearranged. The volume now covers design, types, construction, supercharging carburation, and gas turbines. Details of the modern injection
carburettor are included, and the operation and advantages of sleeve-valve engines are adequately discussed. The chapter on supercharging provides a clear explanation of single-speed, two-speed, three-speed, two-stage and turbo-superchargers. The book is written in simple language by an author who is an experienced teacher and writer of technical literature. He is on the staff of the College of Aeronautical Engineering and is the editor of a handbook *Aeronautical Engineering*. (629.13435)


The present edition of this useful reference book, by a consulting engineer, is an enlargement of the 1947 edition and now includes the aircraft of eleven countries: U.S.A., Great Britain, Australia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.S.S.R. Particulars are given of various reciprocating engines, jet propulsion engines and gas turbines. All data is given in English and metric systems of measurement. (629.13435)

**THE GYROSCOPE AND ITS APPLICATIONS. Martin Davidson (Editor). *Hutchison*, 21s. D8. 256 pages. Illustrated.**

There are three sections in this work: one on general theory, by Dr. M. Davidson; one on marine applications by G. C. Saul, Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; and a third on aeronautical applications of the gyroscope by J. A. Wells, Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, and A. P. Glenly. The theory of the gyroscope is explained and its practical applications described in a manner understandable to all who are interested in the subject. It is not claimed that the book constitutes an exhaustive treatise on the gyro—such a treatise would fill a whole library—but it offers a reliable introduction and a general survey. (629.13516)


The author is Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics at the Working Men’s College, London. The book is based on his extensive practical experience of electrical installations in aircraft, and the general treatment provides an adequate basis for design purposes. The standard of mathematical and physical knowledge required for the understanding of the book is of an intermediate character. In this revised edition chapters on switchgear and batteries have been added and new apparatus has been described. Information on alternating current in aircraft is included. (629.1354)

**Motor Vehicles**

**AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. Covering Automobile Electrical Systems, with details of a new portable Electrical Test Rig. S. F. Page. *Newnes*, 7s.6d. C8. 143 pages. 84 illustrations. Index.**

This book will help workers on automobile electrical equipment to discover the reason for the failure of any particular unit, especially when circuits have to be traced. Tests are described in detail. Commercial and passenger-carrying vehicles and private motor-cars are dealt with and, in some measure, certain American systems have been considered. The information given is not intended to override any books of instruction issued by the respective motor vehicle or electrical equipment manufacturers but rather to deal with electrical circuits and units generally. (629.2)

Intended to provide the motorist with a ready means of tracking and coping with troubles that may develop in the running of a car, this book covers the principles and practice of overhaul and repair. The subject matter is arranged in alphabetical order so that each item of information can be found without delay. This new and fully revised edition should prove useful not only to the driver, but to anyone concerned with motor-cars.


The Daimler is one of the best-known of British automobiles, and one of the first petrol-driven motor-cars ever to appear in Britain was fitted with a Daimler engine. This account of the Daimler Company of Coventry, eminent in the British motor industry, is issued to celebrate its fiftieth birthday and is a record of remarkable achievement, both technical and commercial. The illustrations include many photographs of the old models and the later types of engines and vehicles, as well as diagrams of design and construction.

MOTOR CYCLES AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM. By the Staff of The Motor Cycle. 31st edition. Iliffe, 4s.6d. F8. 290 pages. 144 figures. Index.

A simple yet comprehensive guide to the care and maintenance of motor cycles written for those who have had no previous experience of them, by members of the staff of the British weekly periodical The Motor Cycle. The book describes the construction and working of the engine, types of power unit, and the methods of operation of various component parts: brakes, magneto, electrical equipment, etc. There are useful hints on the choosing, buying, riding, care and cleaning of machines, running adjustments and fault-finding. The numerous diagrams are clear and reliable and should prove extremely useful to the beginner.


A text-book for the study of the fundamental principles and technique involved in automobile design, by a former Lecturer in the Faculty of Engineering, University of Bristol. Clearly illustrated with numerous diagrams, it is primarily concerned with the design of heavy vehicles but, as much of the information is of a general character, it is also applicable to the design of light vehicles. Sections deal with all the main components of a motor vehicle: front axles and suspension; braking and performance; frame; road springs; transmission; rear axles; differential; and chassis.

AGRICULTURE

GOD MADE THE COUNTRY. Edward Townsend Booth. Cassell, 12s.6d. sC8. 352 pages.

Mr. Booth, himself both farmer and author, shows how throughout the ages country life and the cultivation of the soil have attracted and inspired many of the world's greatest writers. The author illustrates his theme with selected passages from English classics and from Greek, Latin, French, and Russian classics in translation, linked by his
own illuminating commentary. The writers referred to include Hesiod, Xenophon, Virgil, Horace, Madame de Sévigné, Voltaire, Pope, Mary Wortley Montagu, Horace Walpole, Cowper, James Thomson, the Wordsworths, the Carlyles, Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, Melville and Tolstoy.

BACKGROUND TO FARMING. H. I. Moore. Allen & Unwin, 10s. D8. 162 pages. 8 illustrations by Mary G. Milne.

Scarcity of food during war years has emphasized the importance of agriculture, but this is not the only consideration which induces men and women to settle on the land. Those who have worked amidst the turmoil of the big industrial centres often seek the comparative freedom of farm work and have found that agriculture is a way of life as well as a way of earning a living. To help these newcomers as well as the student of agriculture the author, who is Honorary Reader in Agriculture in the University of Leeds, gives a broad outline of the diversity of farming systems in Great Britain.

—Rural Life

THE COUNTRYMAN AT WORK. Thomas Hennell. Architectural Press, 12s.6d. D4. 80 pages. Frontispiece portrait. 50 drawings by the author.

A collection of fifteen studies of British country craftsmen—the scythe-smith, the cooper, the ladder-maker, the thatcher and others—and their methods of work. There are eleven full-page drawings of the various craftsmen at work in addition to smaller sketches. Mr. H. J. Massingham contributes a memoir of the author, who was killed in the Second World War while serving as a war artist in the Far East.


In his interesting account of the handicrafts and occupations of the English country-worker, the author not only explains how necessary such work is in the social life and agricultural economy of the country, but is at great pains to show by diagrams how the work is done, so that such handicraft skill is not lost to the younger generation. A section of his book is devoted to the part that the learning of country-crafts is playing in rural education. Thatching, dry stone-walling, and hurdle-making are among the many crafts he describes. He gives in detail the structure of a windmill and a plough, and discusses the making of many country tools, the shaping and manipulation of which result from generations of inherited skill.

ADAM WAS A PLOUGHMAN. C. Henry Warren. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 206 pages. Illustrated by John Aldridge.

Observant descriptions of British country life and the country dweller occupy the pages of this book by a well-known writer on country matters. Most of the book is devoted to rural Essex, with a brief incursion into the Cotswolds. It describes a way of life that has now vanished, as well as country life as it is now. The author’s pen portraits of the men and women he has met and known, who contribute to the individuality of their district and some of whom are of a type now fast disappearing, are written with appreciative understanding. There are chapters on cider-making, rural wit, teazel crops, vineyards that once existed, the basket-maker, the postman, the old-style farmer and the new, the horseman, the woodman and others.
Yearbook


This handbook contains twelve sections. The first three refer to the present agricultural situation, legislation and policy, and agricultural education in Great Britain. Section four consists of a directory of Educational and Research Institutions and section five contains directories of British Government and public bodies concerned with agriculture. Sections six and seven contain important statements by Government and public bodies and private organizations. Section eight covers organizations interested in farming and mechanized agriculture. Section nine gives officially appointed committees and reports. Section ten consists of statistics and tables, section eleven is a bibliography of books, periodicals and films, and section twelve is a "who's who" in the farming world. Sir George Stapledon is an agricultural expert, and the author of numerous agricultural works, including The Way of the Land. (630.58)

Study and Teaching


A report by the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, which was established to advise on the general policy for research within the fields covered by its title, on the provision required for such research, and on the scope and functions of regional and other research institutions in the British Colonial Empire. Two recommendations of a Sub-Committee of the Colonial Advisory Council for Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry established in 1945 have already been accepted in principle: namely, that a Colonial Research Service should be set up, and that agricultural research in the Colonies (including Protectorates and Mandated Territories within the Colonial Empire) should be organized as far as possible on a regional basis. This memorandum is mainly concerned with planning the measures to carry out the second of these two points of policy. The report covers the general principles in organizing, and the nature of, colonial agricultural research; the conditions for efficient research; regional organization of agricultural research, and regional consultative machinery; the form and constitution of a regional research organization; the relation of regional research organizations to colonial departments of agriculture, animal health and forestry, and to commodity research stations; and the relation between such organizations and colonial institutions for higher education. (630.72)


A most valuable reference book for all connected with agriculture and allied subjects, this List has undergone extensive enlargement and revision since 1939, when the last edition was published. Dealing first with the staffs of the Institutes of every type throughout the Commonwealth, it has also very complete indexes under subjects and names of individuals, of whom no fewer than 6,500 are listed. (630.72)
—History


The third revised edition of a pamphlet first issued in 1943. Mr. Easterbrook, the well-known writer on agricultural subjects, describes how the foundations of a new agricultural industry were laid in Britain between 1914 and 1939, and how the Second World War necessitated a vast increase in production and a rapid modernization of methods. The need is stressed for continued scientific improvement in the industry.


This second book by the author of No Rain in those Clouds, continues the story of the three farms which he and his father work in the Chelmsford area of Essex. A brief, documented summary of the history of this part of Essex is followed by an account of the many crafts that make up farming and of the individual characters who practise them. There are chapters on the development and use of agricultural machinery, and an interesting picture of 'seasonal labour'. The illustrations include sixteen photographs of the actual characters and countryside, taken by John Tarlton, the distinguished Chelmsford photographer.

Farming


Miss Barraud is well known in Britain as an agricultural journalist, but this is much more than a book about agriculture. Against the background of the many parts of Britain to which her journalistic work has taken her, she records the life and people of the farming communities in East Anglia, where, after many years as a town worker, she settled. It is interesting that this pleasant, quiet book, full of accurate observations of the country, should have emanated from the same part of Britain as Adrian Bell's fine trilogy reviewed below.


It is sixteen years since the publication of the third volume of Adrian Bell's pastoral trilogy, the three parts of which have long been accepted as classics in the literature of the English countryside. In this new de luxe edition, the familiar text, revised for the occasion by the author, is combined with the paintings and drawings of Harry Becker and so happy and successful is this combination that it is hard to believe that the artist had been dead two years when the first volume of the trilogy was published in 1930. Becker was a native of that East Anglian countryside which produced the Norwich school of painters, and indeed most of Britain's important classical landscape artists, in whose tradition he worked. The three books themselves take the reader from the time when the author, a callow townsman, was first apprenticed to a Suffolk farmer; through the thrills and tragedies of his purchase of his own farm, with the trials and tribulations that every farmer must face; his intimate contact with village neighbours,
his friendly rivalry with other farming folk; and, finally, in the third volume, the success of knowing that he is, at last, an established and successful member of an important community—in short, a real farmer.

An ex-service man who has settled on the land tells the story of the first year on his own farm, giving a frank account of trials and successes, profits and losses. It will make good reading for anyone interested in farming in Great Britain, and in the way young farmers are meeting the problems of the post-war years.

A revised, reset and newly published edition of a book first issued in 1936. It is a book about farming, on a small farm in a remote and beautiful corner of the Western Highlands of Scotland, where the workers, scenery and temperament of the place give to the life lived there its own peculiar flavour. Written at the kitchen table as and when opportunity presented itself, it is the work of a woman who resigned a university lectureship to become a working farmer. On this farm all operations were performed on a small scale and by hand and with very little help. The book follows, like the course of the work on the farm, the procession of the seasons, but otherwise moves here and there in pursuit of interest: now describing the vagaries of the weather, the character of the people she knew and worked with, including crofters and shepherds whose lives and problems she came to understand, how to spin and weave, and the pleasure and discomfort associated with the various jobs about the farm; now pausing to reflect upon the intelligence of cows, the foolishness of unnecessary hurry, the faculty of observation, and what makes a real home. It is written in good strong prose, with a lively appreciation of everything around her and a sound common sense running throughout.

THE SMALL FARMER. A Survey by Various Hands. H. J. Massingham (Editor). Collins, 8s.6d. LC8. 256 pages. 16 illustrations.
This book attempts to assess the position of the small cultivator in modern agriculture in Britain, and emphasizes the need for his continuance on social as well as economic grounds. Mr. Massingham, a well-known writer on country matters, sketches the life of a small farmer in Wales, and other contributors deal with particular aspects of small cultivation, providing abundant evidence of the usefulness of the well-organized small producer in agriculture today.

FARMING FOR INDUSTRY. R. O. Whyte. Todd, 7s.6d. C8. 160 pages. 16 illustrations.
The Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops discusses rival claims for priority in agriculture made by food production, fodder production, and the cultivation of crops for industry. He considers the possibility that food crops are likely to be given preference while the present shortage of essential food-stuffs lasts, but emphasizes the necessity for raising farming standards or improving techniques in order to provide the products most required by the various industries. The
range of subject matter is wide, both plant breeding and animal husbandry have been considered, and it has been necessary to touch on a great many aspects without giving a detailed account of any particular branch.

—Farm Buildings

NEW IDEAS FOR FARM BUILDINGS. Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. Farmer and Stockbreeder, 30s. ob.8 R4. Numerous diagrams. 3 appendices. Index.

A record of the prize-winning entries and an analysis of selected designs submitted for the competition 'Design for a 100-acre Farm Homestead', organized by the British agricultural journal, the Farmer and Stockbreeder, to promote interest in the economic and agricultural future of Great Britain. The selected material has been analysed and prepared by the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction with the object of forming a permanent record which will be of use to farmers, architects and all interested in agricultural matters. Sound and practical suggestions are given for the adaptation of existing farm buildings capable of meeting modern requirements, and technical information is included on the siting of farm buildings and their layout, lighting, ventilation and storage space, based on the needs of the British farmer and farm worker on the average farm of one to two hundred acres. The drawings and diagrams are understandable to the interested reader while, at the same time, sufficiently detailed to be of practical value to the architect or farm builder. Useful appendices give Building and Animal Requirements and Tables of Weights and Measures.

—Farm Machinery


The author is a lecturer in Agricultural Engineering at the School of Agriculture, University of Cambridge and Agricultural Adviser to the County of Worcester. His book should provide both the farmer and student with useful information concerning the construction, maintenance and use of farm power, implements and machines. It is a comprehensive book dealing with tractors, ploughs, implements for the preparation of seed beds, manure distributors, harvesting machinery including the combine-harvester and root-crop harvesters, machinery for reclamation and drainage, barn and dairy machinery, pumps and other spraying machinery, farm transport and the care and maintenance of farm machinery. The six appendices are devoted to the fundamental principles of simple machines: the transmission of power; friction, lubrication and bearings; the measurement of power; materials used in the construction of farm machinery and internal combustion engines. This third edition has been completely revised and brought up to date, notably the section dealing with tractors.

GOOD FARMING BY MACHINE. H. J. Hine. English Universities Press, 4s.6d. 5C8. 188 pages. Illustrations by Ernest Nicholls. Index. (Teach Yourself Farming Books)

The author, an experienced agricultural engineer, answers in this book many of the questions farmers and students often ask about farm mechanization. His story is one of progress, with occasional brief glimpses into earlier periods, indicating the kind of development likely to occur in the future. But the book is thoroughly practical. Very
clear illustrations show the various machines used on the farm today and concise notes in the text opposite the pictures explain what each machine is meant to do, how it does it, and how it fits into the job it is designed to do. (631.3)

FARM MECHANIZATION HANDBOOK. A Manual of the Repair and Maintenance of Farm Machinery. P. A. Reynolds. Temple Press: English Universities Press, 8s.6d. D8. 227 pages. Illustrations. Folding plates. Index. This is a book designed as a general working guide to the care and maintenance and general operation of most common types of machine found on the modern farm. The principles demonstrated in many of the chapters will enable a mechanic to overcome many of the difficulties and everyday problems met on the farm. No attempt has, however, been made to go into the particular adjustments or repairs of specialized machinery such as binders, threshing machines, etc., although internal combustion machines have been dealt with exhaustively. Very clear illustrations accompany the text. (631.3)

Windmills

BRITISH WINDMILLS AND WATERMILLS. C. P. Skilton. Collins, 5s. sC4. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 24 illustrations in black and white. Bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

Mr. Charles Skilton has made a life-long study of windmills and watermills, their architecture and mechanism. In the first part of this book, in a general historical sketch, he shows that from the twelfth century till the beginning of the nineteenth the windmill was an integral part of a community, the miller a person of some standing, and the millwright a skilled 'engineering' craftsman. The decay of the windmill as a working machine had set in by the early nineteenth century in the face of the new inventions, growing towns and the importation of wheat. There are now two thousand derelict windmills in Britain, but less than a hundred working. The derelict mills are mostly under the care of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings or are scheduled for preservation by local authorities. The author deals with the types, design and working of windmills and makes a tour of all the famous ones, describing them in their hey-day and in their present condition. He devotes a chapter to the many famous pictures of windmills painted by well-known British artists. Watermills, which have a section to themselves, are shown to have been in existence earlier than windmills but to have declined earlier than the windmill, though some, even near London, are still busily working. The illustrations in this section show that the watermill can be, for the artist, no less attractive than the windmill. (631.3714)

Soil

THE SOIL AND THE PLANT. Ernest Vastone. Macmillan, 4s.6d. 4½ × 7 inches. 78 pages. Tables.

The author of this book was formerly Head of the Chemistry Department in the Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, Newton Abbot, Devon. He is an authority on soils in special relations to plants. His book is a simple introduction to the study of soils for students in Farm Institutes and Agricultural Colleges. A large part of the book is devoted to plant requirements with special reference to nitrogen, potassium and calcium. There are chapters on the basic principles of agricultural chemistry, the formation of soil, soil analysis, and the classification of soils. (631.4)

The Sanderson-Wells Lecture delivered to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in the University of London on 11 May 1948 has now appeared in print. Sir John Boyd Orr, formerly a Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, is one of the foremost authorities in his field. Among the many important points raised in this paper one of the most striking is that there is today no more exploitable fertile land on the earth’s surface awaiting development. The gravity of the situation is increased by the wasting fertility due to erosion of the land in use. The adoption of a world food plan which would allow the full application of modern scientific methods is shown to be the only effective way of putting an end to scarcity and hunger.

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**Grafting**


Mr. Garner has worked for twenty years at the East Malling Research Station and much of the content of this volume is based on information gained from experiments conducted there. A book for the practical horticulturist, it covers the subject comprehensively and sets out almost every known method of grafting. Careful instructions are given on all points involved. There is a chapter on tree-raising, referring mainly to practice under climatic conditions similar to those of the British Isles. Portions of this book have originally appeared in bulletins of the British Ministry of Agriculture.

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**Pruning**


The Lorette system of pruning, which is designed to raise large fruit crops, has aroused great interest, and considerable success has attended its application to apples as well as pears in orchards throughout Great Britain. This revised edition of M. Lorette’s standard work will be helpful to professional gardeners and amateurs alike. M. Lorette discusses the conditions a fruit garden must fulfil in order to be productive, the propagation and planting of fruit trees and the method by which the plant produces its fruit. The Lorette system of pruning and the rules to be observed in adopting it
are given in detail. A calendar of work to be carried out each month in the fruit garden and a chapter on peach growing are included, together with a chapter by A. H. Lees on a modified system of pruning. Terms used throughout the book are explained in a brief glossary. (631.542)

—Glass Protectors


There are various forms of glass protectors the gardener can use. The greenhouse is one of them, but it is comparatively expensive to run. The cold frame is another, but it has the disadvantage of being immobile. The continuous cloche is a third method of covering the ground. It is mobile and no fuel expenses need be incurred. Under it many kinds of early vegetables, fruit and flowers can be produced, and, in high summer, tropical crops can be grown in temperate climates. The author of the book has been associated with cloches since they were invented by his father in 1912. He places his long experience at the disposal of the reader, covering all aspects of cultivation, including rotation cropping. (631.5441)

—Crop Rotation


A new edition of a notable work, first published as a Penguin Book, by two of the leading exponents of the ley method of farming. It is based on many years' experience, experiments and surveys of the grasslands of England and Wales. The whole question of ley farming is fully discussed and a concrete thesis is put forward for the consideration of the practical man. It is explained that Ley Farming is not just another way of saying Alternate Husbandry. It is Alternate Husbandry with the difference that in ley farming the ley and not the root crop is regarded as the pivotal crop in the rotation. The whole emphasis is put upon the ley as a means of restoring humus and fertility to the soil and as the best and most economic way of producing grass. The technique of establishing and managing leys and the relation of special seeds mixtures to particular needs is fully discussed. (631.582)

—Reclamation


Land reclamation is a subject of urgent interest to the farming world. The author, who was Chief Cultivations Officer of the Essex War Agricultural Executive Committee, has had first-hand experience of the task. His account of land restoration problems in general is illustrated by descriptions of actual examples of land restoration carried out during the war, in particular the reclamation of derelict, bush-grown land, which had passed out of use. It is hoped that the experience gathered in Essex may be of use to others engaged in similar tasks. Methods and machinery are described and well illustrated. (631.6)

—Fertilizers

students' handbook to fertilizers and soils. L. T. Lowe. Littlebury (Worcester), 7s.6d. M8. 84 pages. Illustrated.

One of a series of handbooks prepared under the direction of G. H. Purvis, Principal of the Monmouthshire Institute of Agriculture. The purpose of this series is to provide
as concisely as possible essential modern technical and scientific information for those engaged in training and advising agricultural students. The author of this volume is Senior Lecturer in Agricultural Science at the Monmouthshire Institute of Agriculture. He maintains that it is essential for young agriculturists to receive scientific instruction as up to date and reliable as that provided for industrial workers. The book consists of two parts. The first describes the various fertilizers and gives many practical hints. The second deals with organic and inorganic aspects of soils and advises how improvements can be effected.

**FERTILISERS AND MANURES. Their Manufacture, Composition and Uses.**

Ernest Vanstone. *Macmillan*, 4s.6d. 4 3/4 x 7 inches. 86 pages. Tables.

The author has in this volume provided a sequel to *The Soil and the Plant*. It is, however, intended for a wider circle of readers, and should prove of interest not only to students but to gardeners, professional and amateur, farmers and fertilizer merchants. The subject material has been carefully chosen from the practical point of view. It is the author's aim to give the clearest possible account of the nature of the various substances used as fertilizers and manures. Some small knowledge of chemistry is necessary in order to understand this book, which includes chapters on the preparation of compound fertilizers and details of the method of making composts. There are chapters on fertilizers for agricultural and horticultural crops.

**Pests**

**NATURE AND PREVENTION OF PLANT DISEASES. K. Starr Chester.**


K. Starr Chester, of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology (Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, U.S.A.), divides the preface to his work into two parts. The first is addressed to the student. In it the author hopes that his book will not only help as a text-book during college years but also later on as a useful guide. The second part is addressed to the instructor. Here the specific purpose of the book is explained. It is designed particularly for students whose formal training in plant pathology is limited to a single year or less, whose main purpose is to learn how to understand and prevent plant diseases, and to whom the elementary course in plant pathology is a necessity for their work in agriculture. The second edition has been extensively revised and enlarged, and attention is given to the latest developments in control practices.

**INSECT PESTS OF GLASSHOUSE CROPS. H. W. Miles and Mary Miles.**


In the thirteen years since this book first appeared, new pests have infested glasshouse crops and new methods have been found to combat them. After an opening chapter on Glasshouse Conditions and one on Methods of Pest Control, the authors deal with all the various groups of pests in turn, giving a description of the pest, the damage it does, and the control measures against it. This is an extremely complete and useful book written by people of great experience. It is very well illustrated and in these times of universal food shortage is a most valuable work for anyone interested in growing glasshouse crops. There is an excellent index, and a bibliography conveniently divided under the pests concerned.

This important work, by the Director of the Plant Virus Research Station at Cambridge, discusses methods of insect control and their application to farming practices, and the effect of weather conditions on insect outbreaks. The various groups of insects are treated in separate chapters and a most important feature of the book is a list of insects, together with the characteristic symptoms of their attack on agricultural crops. A second list gives common farm weeds, such as are found in climatic conditions similar to those of the British Isles, and the insect pests associated with the individual weeds. There is also a note on the organization of agricultural entomology in England and Wales. (632.7)


This, the third volume of Dr. Barnes's important monograph on the world's Gall Midges, is a notable addition to any agricultural library. Apart from the descriptions of the species attacking fruit, many of which are illustrated, it contains a remarkable bibliography of this subject. The material is arranged according to the host plants of the various midges; and the inclusion of separate indexes for the midges themselves and the plants they attack, as well as a good general index, makes this an easy book to use in the field or laboratory. Not only the professional entomologist but everyone concerned with any crops attacked by these pests will be glad to know that no less than five further volumes are in hand to complete this great monograph. (632.79)

Field Crops


This book sets out to provide a straightforward, simple account in non-technical language of the crops grown on farms in Britain. Avoiding botanical details, Dr. Bell, who is Director of the Plant Breeding Institute at Cambridge, gives such facts as the layman interested in agriculture will need, while his notes on the historical and economic importance of each crop are of value to farmers and agricultural economists. In accordance with modern ideas, two chapters are devoted to grass crops, and another to cereals in general. Thereafter, each major cereal crop has a chapter to itself, as have the other natural groups. Especially interesting is the final chapter on seed stocks and the improvement of strains. The illustrations to this book are particularly useful and clear, and many readers will find the long captions to the plates a great practical advantage when handling the book. The book as a whole contains a great deal more of solid fact and detail than its number of pages would suggest, and it is in fact an ideal volume for a small agricultural library. (633)

—Grain


Grain storage, from being a matter for the farmer or the miller alone, has within the last thirty years become almost an industry on its own, and with this development
many problems, chemical, physical and biological, have arisen. In this, the first book on the subject, these problems are outlined and their solutions discussed. The greater part of the work described has been the subject of prolonged and painstaking research, to which an excellent bibliography bears witness. The more important species of insects and mites attacking grain are also described.


This book is the outcome of over fifty years' study of barley. It is, in the author's own words, 'A record of an attempt to work out a problem in agriculture, to discover, or to disentangle, the factors of productivity and of quality in a single species, and to relate these factors to the methods of improvement by selection and hybridization'. E. S. Beaven was a great practical scientist and this work, which has been published posthumously, is introduced by Viscount Bledisloe who shows that, thanks to Dr. Beaven, barley has shown more marked improvement in quality and uniformity than any other cereal during the last half-century.

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GRASSES


A comprehensive collection and analysis of the literature of the Latin-American grasslands, this most important Bulletin contains chapters on numerous aspects of its subject, such as the various types of plants, pests and physical problems, as well as straightforward accounts of the grasslands themselves, which are supported by exhaustive maps, tables and photographs. Professor L. R. Parodi has contributed a chapter on the natural grazings of parts of Argentina, and there are valuable lists of references and indexes of authors and subjects. Anyone studying the food-production problems of Latin-America, as well as those more obviously interested in the precise problems of grassland, should have access to this book.

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COMMON BRITISH GRASSES AND LEGUMES. J. O. Thomas and L. J. Davies. Longmans, Green, 9s. M8. 120 pages. Illustrated.

This book contains a general description of the common grasses and legumes with which the British farmer is concerned. It is intended as a guide to the identification of the various species and has been written to meet the need of farmers, schools and agricultural colleges. Very clear drawings, accompanied by a most concise description of the floral and vegetative organs of each plant and an indication of its geographical distribution and economic value, make this work a concise and practical handbook.

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MEDICINAL PLANTS


An interesting book by a well-known herbalist who is Officier de l'Académie Française, Fellow of the Royal Institution, and the Founder and Chairman of the Society of Herbalists of Great Britain—a book which combines romantic traditions with the
researches of a modern herbalist. Each herb is introduced by a poem, a quotation, or a proverb. Then follow the names by which it is known, the countries where it occurs, and the uses to which it is put. The herb is described and an exact explanation shows which parts of the plant are regarded as the elixir, prolonging and sustaining life.

Fruits


A description of the various garden fruits common to Great Britain and to countries with similar climates. The book, written both for the amateur and the professional grower, shows where they grow best and why, and the ripening process is simply explained to enable the amateur to judge the proper time to pick his fruit. The various possibilities of fruit storage are also explored, and suggestions are given for the building of new storage accommodation in the house, and for making use of existing rooms. The author deals thoroughly with the preserving of fruit, and includes a section on the method of ‘Quick-freeze’ storage.


This year-book, introduced by a survey of the world’s fruit trade covering thirty-four countries, contains information on deciduous crops, fruit varieties and chapters on seedless fruits, bananas and other tropical fruits. Tables show which fruit can be harvested in which month and in which country. Other chapters deal with transportation, storage and packing methods and materials, refrigeration, quick freezing, canning, concentration of fruit juices, and dried fruit production. There is a glossary of fruit terms in English, French, Spanish and German and a directory of the fruit trade, with eight sub-sections; exporters and producers, canned fruit packers and distributors, warehousing and transport, trade marks and names, importers, wholesalers, agents, etc., dried fruits and nuts, machinery, materials and accessories, and a guide for fruit buyers.


The author is principal scientific officer at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. He has made a special study of a class of fruit which in recent years is becoming an increasingly important factor in world economy—the nut. He describes the growing, harvesting, storing and characteristics of nearly every known nut, as well as the quality of the timber from its tree—ranging from the jungle nuts of Brazil to the walnut trees in English parks. Not only the well-known dessert nuts of temperate and warm climates are mentioned but also the many edible nuts that are little known at present outside their native lands. The concluding chapter contains a great variety of delicious recipes for nut dishes.

Forestry


Illustrated. Index.

For many years Mr. St. Barbe Baker has been known in all parts of the world as the founder of The Men of the Trees society and as a leading apologist of better forestry
and more intelligent conservation of the world's forests. In this extremely comprehensive account of the world's forests, he describes, often in detail, the organization of the forest services of the countries of the world; the extent and value of their forests; and the leading species of trees of economic importance therein. Always at the back of his descriptions is emphasized the need, greater now than ever before in the world's history, of soil conservation, preferably by natural methods, of better forestry and of the end of exploitation of this great source of the world's natural riches. The illustrations, many of them really superb photographs, are well chosen and so arranged as to support the argument throughout the book. This book should do much to make everyone who is interested in forests, in any part of the world, think 'internationally' and constructively.

Kitchen and Market Gardening

'Not everyone,' says Mr. Carter, 'can exercise complete freedom in the choice of a garden'; and it is for those who are forced to make the best use of a small space that this book is written. Illustrated with many photographs taken from gardening films made by the author, it is not only full of sound practical advice, but also of suggestions for the use of new, interesting and unusual flowers and fruit.

MODERN GARDENING. J. S. Dakers. Cassell, 21s. D8. 504 pages. 64 illustrations.

A comprehensive, practical survey of gardening, which covers the planting and care of trees and shrubs, fruit and vegetables, and greenhouse plants, and methods of dealing with pests and diseases. The author is a well-known gardening expert.


The Head Gardener of University College, Nottingham, explains the art and science of growing fruit, flowers and vegetables. Young gardeners, who are trying to avoid learning by trial and error, will find many of their questions answered here. Although the plants mentioned in this book are chiefly those of the British Isles, there are general chapters on temperature and growth and plant nutrition.


Vegetables more than almost any other crop call for modifications in methods of production in accordance with local conditions, but an understanding of the needs of individual plants and general principles will help the vegetable gardener to work out for himself the methods which will best suit his particular needs. The author, a Horticultural Officer of the National Agricultural Advisory Service in Cornwall, deals first with general considerations, soil, implements, systems of cultivation, marketing, and the control of pests and diseases. In the second half of the book each vegetable is treated separately and practical advice is given, indicating the conditions needed for the successful cultivation of each variety.

This new edition is brought up to date by alterations and corrections to keep pace with improvements in growing technique and similar advances. A book written entirely from first-hand experience, it is full of practical advice on the growing of crops which have become steadily more important even in the three years since the original edition was published. The numerous photographs and diagrams have been chosen for their practical value, and the simple, straightforward text makes this a most useful book for expert and beginner alike. It is extremely well printed and attractive to look at. (635)


Originally published in 1941 with special reference to wartime conditions, this revised edition of a compact and comprehensive handbook has been brought up to date so far as is consistent with the changes and new developments of the post-war period. Written for the amateur, the book is divided into two main parts: Part I gives an excellent survey of the general principles of cultivation which apply to the growing of all kinds of vegetables in Great Britain and similar climates; Part II describes the individual peculiarity of each vegetable, with advice on any special treatment required. Included also is a useful account of the methods employed for the prevention of vegetable pests and diseases as a vital contribution to the health of the crops, information on manures, composts and fertilisers, and the use of greenhouses and frames. Choice of variety, time of sowing, etc., and a complete gardening calendar are given for peas and beans, root vegetables, onions, and leeks, the cabbage family, salad crops, tomatoes and cucumbers, potatoes, mushrooms, miscellaneous vegetables and herbs. The author is a keen amateur gardener of over thirty year's experience and has contributed numerous articles for many years to various gardening and scientific journals. (635)


A book containing comprehensive and accurate information on modern methods of growing and marketing vegetables. Special mention is made of the botanical and historical features of each vegetable, and the principal types and varieties are enumerated. Geographic areas of production are discussed and considerable space is given to methods of reproduction, cultivation, and marketing, and to the prevention of the diseases and pests to which vegetable plants are often subjected. Very good illustrations accompany the text. (635.3)


The author is an extremely successful grower of pedigree asparagus crowns and in this book he shows how he has been able to improve the quality of his plants. He describes the many methods used by the best and foremost growers of asparagus in many countries in order that their ideas and observations may be appreciated. His book is a useful guide for the practical grower who wants to cultivate better and bigger plants. (635.31)
Floriculture

The Culture of Roses. J. N. Hart (Editor). Ward Lock, 10s. 6d. 8⅛ x 6¼ inches. 160 pages. 16 illustrations (8 in colour).

This instructive volume deals with the planting, propagation, pruning, cultivation and exhibiting of roses, and is edited by a Past President of the National Rose Society.

(635.93337)


In this popular series The Fruit Year Book makes its first appearance. In common with the others, it contains many articles by experts on important developments and current horticultural practice abroad as well as in Britain, gives a list of the awards of the year, and is well illustrated with photographs and diagrams. (635.93425 : 634 : 635.93432)

Domestic Animals Livestock


The author is Professor of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry), University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. His book on farm animals contains a wealth of practical information. A new and revised edition was rendered necessary by the increase in knowledge of livestock improvement. It can fairly be said that the days of simple Mendelism have passed and that there is a whole range of new aspects which the successful breeder must take into consideration when selecting his stock. This book represents an attempt to outline the principles and to indicate how the genetic and environmental concepts are interwoven in the idea of stock improvement. (636.08)


The author, who is Lecturer in Animal Nutrition in the Department of Agriculture of Oxford University,looks forward to a time when a better supply of fodder will be generally available. He describes methods of feeding, as they should be, but which, at present, will not always be found practicable. He points out that the whole art of stock feeding cannot be learned from books, but holds that a sound theoretical knowledge may avert serious errors. Attention has been given to recent researches in animal nutrition.

(636.084)


Written by the Vice-Principal and edited by the Principal of the Monmouthshire Institute of Agriculture, this book is an excellent summary of its subject. The first half is taken up with a series of short chapters on general aspects of animal nutrition; the
remainder discusses the properties and classification of feeding stuffs. Overseas readers will find the glossary of especial value; there are indexes for each half of the book, and numerous analytical tables for feeding stuffs of every type.

--- Sheep ---

SHEEP PRODUCTION. Allan Fraser. Nelson, 7s. 6d. C8. 166 pages. 15 plates. A clear outline of the most economic methods of sheep farming in Britain, covering all aspects—the breeding of lambs, nutrition, sheep products, problems of sheep disease and various systems of sheep farming. Examples of actual costs and estimates of cost are included.

--- Pigs ---

THE RIGHT WAY TO PIG-KEEPING AND BREEDING. Alan Morley. Foreword by John Reid. A. G. Elliot (Kingswood, Surrey): Rolls House Publishing Co., 5s. C8. 109 pages. Illustrated. Tables. (Right Way Series) A foreword by the lecturer in animal husbandry at the West of Scotland Agricultural College, introduces this straightforward guide to the breeding and feeding of pigs. Special attention is paid to emergency conditions which entail the use of by-products and supplementary foods. The problems of management, including housing, diseases and their prevention are treated clearly and practically.

--- Poultry ---

HENS ON THE LAND. A. K. Speirs Alexander. Farmer & Stockbreeder, 5s. D8. 87 pages. 28 photographs. Based on twenty-five years' experience in all branches of the poultry industry in Britain, this is a book with a definite purpose. The author's thesis is the necessity for integrating poultry within the general framework of the farm, if the most healthy type of industry is to be evolved in Britain, and if the farms themselves are to benefit to the full from their own poultry. Every aspect of poultry-keeping on farms is dealt with in a series of short, concise and readable chapters; the varying circumstances on farms of widely different types are discussed and well illustrated and there is a chapter on turkeys, ducks and geese. General farmers and students in all parts of the world will find much of interest and value in this book.

GOOD POULTRY KEEPING. C. E. Fermor. Edited by G. B. Birks. English Universities Press, 4s. 6d. sC8. 253 pages. 34 illustrations. (Teach Yourself Farming Series) C. E. Fermor, Lecturer at the South Eastern Agricultural College (University of London), Wye, Kent, combines in this book the notes which he has used in lecturing to students and the results of experimental work in which he has been engaged for a considerable time. The book discusses all aspects of poultry keeping and gives practical advice on what to do and what to avoid.

MODERN POULTRY HUSBANDRY. Leonard Robinson. Crosby Lockwood, 21s. D8. 531 pages. 259 illustrations. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Interest in poultry is increasing in every part of the world, and this fine book will be appreciated in all countries where poultry are reared. As technical adviser to the Poultry Association of Great Britain and as editor of Modern Poultry Keeping, Mr. Robinson is in touch with all the latest advances in this branch of agriculture. In this
book, which summarizes the whole situation in all the various branches of poultry husbandry, special emphasis is laid on, and examples are given of, the ways in which scientific research is helping the industry, but this does not prevent the book from being extremely practical and helpful to even the beginner. Titles of some of the twenty-one chapters—'Poultry Breeding', 'Artificial Incubation', 'Feeding-Stuffs', 'Poultry Diseases'—give an idea of its wide scope. Many newcomers to poultry will find the very practical chapters on Poultry Houses and Appliances most valuable, while for the overseas reader the glossary and bibliography are an indispensable part of the book. (636.5)

EGGS FROM EVERY CAGE. H. E. Shepstone. Littlebury (Worcester), 7s.6d.
D8. 83 pages. Illustrations and diagrams.
This short book, composed of articles published in the Poultry Farmer journal, is a straightforward guide for the beginner in poultry-keeping who wishes to specialize in egg production. Especially valuable are the detailed accounts, accompanied by working drawings, of the construction of various types of hen-house. (636.513)

—Dogs

A worthy companion volume to the Book of the Horse also edited by Mr. Vesey-Fitzgerald, the well-known naturalist. With his sixty-two distinguished collaborators the editor has produced a notable and comprehensive work on dogs of many parts of the world, containing chapters on such varied aspects of canine life as the descent of the dog, the dog in art, the dog in literature, veterinary treatment, instructions for buying, breeding and training, descriptions of the breeds, dogs in war, and dogs for the blind. There is also a dog glossary. The book is excellently produced and the numerous illustrations include text diagrams, wood cuts, photographs and coloured reproductions of old masters and sporting prints. (636.7)

The author, who for many years has contributed to the International Canine Press, presents here a comprehensive work with references to 213 different varieties of working dogs, eighty-three of which are described in detail. There is considerable information on many important breeds, including the sheepdogs, the cattle-dogs, the St. Bernard, the fish-diving dogs of Portugal, the truffle-hunting dogs of southern England, among others. (636.72)

SHEEP DOGS, THEIR BREEDING, MAINTENANCE AND TRAINING.
R. B. Kelley. 2nd edition. Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 12s.6d.
C8. 216 pages. Illustrated. Index.
This volume is a revised edition of the author's previous work which appeared under the title Animal Breeding. It has now been renamed since the main emphasis of the book is on the problems connected with the raising of sheep dogs. Planned breeding is discussed with special reference to controlled heterosis, ante-natal treatment, management at birth, weaning and the common ailments of the dog. Later chapters deal with the training and management of sheep dogs. Dr. Kelly is Animal Geneticist to the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Officer-in-charge at the

342
F. D. McMaster Field Station and Past President of the New South Wales Working Sheep Dog Society of Australia. The book is not only the result of his own wide experience in Australia, but also that of many of the best known and most successful trainers of sheep dogs both in the United Kingdom and New Zealand, whom he has consulted.

—Cats

Cat Breeding and General Management. P. M. Soderberg.

Cassell, 21s. D8. 344 pages. 61 plates. 19 line-drawings by Evelyn Cockayne.
A comprehensive book of interest both to professional cat breeders and the owners of domestic cats. It contains information on all aspects of feline life; feeding, sleeping, grooming, treatment of ailments, rearing young, elementary genetics, colour-breeding, and entering for shows. Every type of cat to be found in Great Britain is fully described. A special feature of the book are the photographs of all types of cats which were submitted to the publishers by cat fanciers from many parts of Britain.

Dairy Farming

Volume 1 of this work, which is intended as a guide to students and as a reference manual for dairy chemists, gives an account of the composition and properties of cow's milk and of its main products, with short sections on margarine and processed cheese, and a chapter on condensed and powdered milk. The second volume gives practical advice on the analysis of milk and milk products. The author himself has wide experience in both the theoretical and practical fields. He is a lecturer at the Midland Agricultural College and official deputy agricultural analyst for the Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire.

Bee-Keeping

'The Skyscraper Hive' describes a new method of intensive bee-keeping perfected by the author, Père M. Dugat, a monk in the Trappist Community of Notre-Dame des Dombes who is a Member of the Société d'Agriculture et d'Insectologie de l'Ain. He gives practical directions for maintaining in one hive as many as four queens at a time. He has by his methods obtained enormous yields of honey. This first English edition is a translation of the third French edition which appeared in 1947. The translation was made by N. C. Reeves in co-operation with Père Dugat, and is well illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Sea Fishing

Ten years have passed since the North Atlantic Fisheries Year Book was last published and it now emerges as the World Fisheries Year Book. It gives a survey of fisheries in the various countries, discusses the role and nature of fishery research, deals with the new
British ship constructions for fisheries, the new hand bilge pump, and radio communication for fishing vessels. There are chapters on fishing nets, the variety of fish on the market, quick freezing, canning, and storage. Utilization of fish waste is discussed and problems of bacteria in the fish-shop. Further, there are notes on educational facilities in the fishery trade and lists of organizations, trade associations and trade journals. The volume contains a glossary of fish-names, giving scientific terms as well as their equivalents in English, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Dutch. An important section is the world directory of commercial enterprises connected with the trade, such as exporting and importing firms, canners, manufacturers of machinery used in the fishery trade, etc. This section is followed by a list of trade marks and names.


The lectures of the Buckland Foundation, held in 1939, have now been thoroughly revised to give an informative account of the present problem of rational fishing. The method by which fishing should be controlled so that the stock of fish is not depleted, is an increasingly important consideration, and in this volume Michael Graham gives an interesting survey of the economic aspects of North Sea cod fishing. He deals first with Frank Buckland and his interest in fishery investigations, and then proceeds to consider the life history of the cod, giving details of the determination of the age of the larger fish. Methods of control dealt with include the size of mesh of the net, the rate of fishing, and possible international control of fishing quotas.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Food Preservation


A survey, by a known authority on cooking, of the best methods of preserving food. The book contains sixty-eight jam recipes, followed by sections on the bottling and canning of various fruits and vegetables and another on Bottling Poultry, Game and Fish. A large section devoted to Pickles, Chutneys and Spiced Fruits, gives over forty recipes, and the remaining sections deal with: Sauces, Relishes, Ketchups, etc.; Vegetable and Fruit Drying; the Still-Room; Wines, Syrups and Home-made Drinks; Storing Fruits, Nuts and Vegetables.

Cookery


Compiled over a period of years, this book sets out to cover the whole subject of good catering and cookery. Introductory chapters are concerned with the planning of a meal, an outline of food values, kitchen equipment and utensils and principles of cookery. The remainder of the book is then divided into sections dealing with: meat, game and poultry; sea and river food; dairy food; egg dishes; vegetarian food; sauces and garnishes; flour mixes; jam preserving; pickles and chutneys; home-made
wines and beverages. Each section is followed by a collection of special recipes. The author has lectured for the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food and has recently completed a lecture tour of Europe for the War Office.


Here is a culinary curiosity from a world of plenty, which throws light upon eighteenth-century English tastes and conditions, and shows the refining influence of the French cuisine beginning to operate in the English kitchen. William Verral was Master of the White-Hart Inn, in Lewes, Sussex. One copy of his book (which contains a great variety of recipes) was carefully annotated by the poet Gray, and this copy was recently ‘discovered’ in the British Museum Library by Mr. Mégroz.

**Sewing**


Over 1,000 illustrations. Index.

The principal aim of this comprehensive and practical reference book is to deal with the fundamentals of sewing in all its aspects. It covers every type of home sewing, from clothing to household furnishings, from embroidery to mending, and includes time-saving ideas and methods to help both beginner and expert. Every basic stitch, seam and construction detail is explained and every problem dealt with in easy-to-follow, step-by-step instructions. In addition, the book discusses planning a wardrobe, choosing the right fabrics, the use and care of sewing tools, and the care of clothes. Over 1,000 sketches, photographs and diagrams accompany the text to illustrate the explanations. The author was for ten years editor of Butterick Fashions and has lectured on sewing to millions of women.


A clearly written and excellently illustrated book which will help the amateur needlewoman to make clothes and simple furnishings by professional methods. Dressmaking, tailoring, repairs and renovations, embroidery and all kinds of household sewing are shown in many diagrams and over four hundred photographs. The basic art of pattern-making is explained, and the wealth of practical advice given in this work makes it a reliable and comprehensive reference book for the household.

**Child Care**


This book, by a general practitioner who has taken a special interest in parentcraft, gives useful advice to young women married or about to marry, and to students concerned with the care of infants and young children. It covers the care and feeding of infants, the treatment of the child as an animal and as a personality, how to maintain
the health of the child and to prevent accidents, home-making and social services. There are chapters also on preparation for motherhood and the birth of the baby.

**MOTHERCRAFT IN PICTURES.** M. Maslem Jones (Compiler). Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. 5C4. 60 pages. 68 illustrations.

The care of a child during the first year of its life is here described in a series of full-page photographs with explanatory notes. The compiler is nursing director of the Mothercraft Training Society in Highgate, London.

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**Dolls**


Miss Gordon's book will appeal to doll-lovers both young and old. In the first part she tells the history of dolls from household-god and ancestor images to the play dolls of today. Gingerbread dolls, puppets, Jumping Jacks, and figurines of many kinds play their part in this pageant, and appear upon her pages in bold black-and-white sketches. In the second part she shows a fashion-parade of dolls from many countries, amplifying her interesting text with sixteen illustrations in full colour. This is not a book for experts, since it covers a very wide field in a very small compass; but, by arousing his interest, it should encourage the reader to delve more deeply into a fascinating subject.

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**BUSINESS**

**Year-Books**


A list of directors of all the principal limited companies in the United Kingdom and of a large number of private companies, with the names of the companies in which they are concerned, and of their other business connections. It contains a large number of additions and alterations, as the year 1947 saw continued activity in the registration of companies. This has meant a substantial increase in the names included. The Directory is arranged in one alphabetical sequence under the names of the directors.

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**Mechanization**


This book, which is based on a series of lectures addressed to commercial students at Edinburgh University, is primarily intended for the use of accountants. Its object is to give the reader a greater understanding of machine application and of the adaptability of machines and methods. The work has been divided into three sections: 1. The actual accounting, showing the more common methods of proof, their advantages and disadvantages, with suggestions regarding the conditions most suitable to each method; 2. Analysis methods to suit varying conditions; 3. The application of analysis methods and the machine recording of the results obtained especially when applied to costing.
Records Filing


A book which will help those who file but cannot trace their records when they are required. It shows how to plan and manage files for quick service, discusses the advantages and disadvantages of centralized and decentralized filing, advises on how to index records and on how to prepare an operating manual. It explains the most effective methods of controlling incoming communications, issuing records to users and re-filing them on their return. Many suggestions are included to aid in the establishment of a records management department and to assist employees in the performance of their daily operations.

Printing Publishing


This work, by a Barrister-at-Law, is intended primarily as a handbook of law for writers, publishers, printers and others concerned in the production and dissemination of books, newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter mainly in Britain. It deals lucidly and concisely with many aspects of the law and will assist those for whom it is written in avoiding the legal pitfalls constantly met in following their professions. The subjects dealt with at some length are the laws of libel and of copyright. Chapters are devoted to the nature of a defamatory libel, publication of libels, privilege, fair comment, trade libels, damages, criminal libel and contempt of court. The definition and duration of copyright, ownership, infringement, remedies and international and foreign copyright are considered. Other matters discussed are publishing and printing contracts, competitions, advertisements, elections, imprints and newspaper registration and postal regulations.


The original lectures at the London School of Printing, on which this work is based, so obviously met a demand that the author-lecturer felt impelled to polish and publish his notes for a wider audience. Quoting Dr. Johnson he writes: 'I have not practised all this prudence myself, but I have suffered much for want of it...'. Prudence and practical experience, however, illumine his examination of Company, Commercial and Industrial Law in relation to printing, while the chapters on the functional aspects of management should greatly assist both the student and the master printer. The emphasis throughout is on management, but the examples are from the printing trade.

History of Printing


This collection of documents is an important contribution to the study of the economic and technical history of printing, covering the period during which the London printing trade was transformed from a manual craft into a fully mechanized industry.
It deals mainly with the compositors' methods of working and the relations of their trade union with the employers, and gives for the first time a detailed account of the rise and fall of the piece-work system. One-third of the book is concerned with the affairs of the newspaper compositors; apprenticeship and control of entry into the trade are fully discussed; and there are chapters on Pressmen and Presswork, Government and Legal Printing, and the introduction of mechanical composition. The book should prove of value not only to those interested in printing and in bibliography but also to those concerned with economic and social history and with the trade union movement.

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**Type**

**COMPOSITOR'S EQUIPMENT.** Charles L. Pickering. *Pitman*, 4s.6d. C8. 76 pages. 36 illustrations. *(Printing Theory and Practice Series, No. 1)*

The first of a series of volumes, under the general editorship of John C. Tarr, covering the entire field of printing. It is concise and up to date and will be of particular interest to students in printing classes. After briefly discussing the history and principles of printing, it deals with the physical form and limitations of type, type-founding, matrix-making, the point system, type-design, tools and composing department sundries, composing room equipment such as galleys, quoins, lining-up tables, etc., and finally offers advice on decorative and spacing materials.

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**Presses**

**PROOF AND PLATEN PRESSES.** Vernon S. Ganderton. *Pitman*, 4s.6d. C8. 68 pages. 23 illustrations. *(Printing Theory and Practice Series, No. 6)*

A useful little book on the principles governing letterpress machine work. Special stress is laid on those aspects of the preparatory work which is fundamental to success. The author maintains that young printers should not start work with the idea that cutting out and patching up are the first steps in making ready—often these may not be necessary at all if the preparatory work is properly done—and attention is drawn to the importance of seemingly small things which so often hold the secret of good craftsmanship.

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A technical work for the layman, which will be of great interest to artists and also to those interested in the reproduction of designs. It explains the various operations from the dispatch of the design from the studio to the receipt of the finished work. The book is divided into two sections: the first part contains a description of the autographic method (lithographic reproduction of drawing) and covers linoleum work, wood-cutting, copper-engraving, etching, stencilling and lithography; the second part describes the photographic method and includes the half-tone and colour processes. A final chapter deals with bookbinding. The author is a Master Printer and Director of The Curwen Press, London.

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**History of Publishing**

**THE BOOK FRONT.** Arthur Calder-Marshall. *John Lane, The Bodley Head*, 2s.6d. 1sC8. 62 pages. *(New Development Series, No. 4)*

One of the most talented of the younger novelists here analyses the developments of the publishing industry in Britain during the last twenty-five years. He argues that
'producers' and 'consumers' have an important role to play if the book industry is to be saved from a relapse. He thinks that readers, publishers, librarians and authors should organize themselves into 'a planned and co-ordinated industry' and calls for a central agency for all libraries.


A great deal of the character of London derives from its shops and business houses. Mr. Laver, Keeper of the Departments of Engraving, Illustration and Design, and of Paintings, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and a well-known author, has written a delightful essay, abounding in good stories, on the celebrated bookshop which is situated in one of London's most famous thoroughfares and which has a distinguished record and an equally distinguished list of customers, including the great in many spheres of activity both in Britain and abroad.


Sir Stanley Unwin's survey of the methods and problems of present-day publishing in Britain is a classic in its own field and beyond question the most shrewd, practical and comprehensive work on the subject. A digest of the fourth edition appeared in *British Book News* No. 74, of October, 1946. This fifth edition contains some new matter dealing with Book Clubs, Single-issure serialization, 'Dumping', Television rights and Copyright infringements and microfilming, and the 'profit and loss account of a moderately successful first novel' has been brought up to date. American, Czech, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Spanish and Swedish editions of this book have been published; Arabic, Finnish, Hindustani, Norwegian and Portuguese editions are in preparation. Sir Stanley Unwin is Chairman of Allen & Unwin and of The Bodley Head, a director of several other publishing, bookselling and printing firms, a Past President of the Publishers Association of Great Britain, and President of the International Publishers Congress.


A catalogue of the fourth annual exhibition of British Book Design arranged by the National Book League and held at their premises in London from March to April, 1948. The exhibition presented 100 books selected from the output of British publishers during 1947. The choice was made by Walter Lewis, formerly University Printer at Cambridge, and Reynolds Stone, typographer and engraver, who were not concerned with the literary merit of the book but with merit in design, typography and machining, paper, binding and general appearance in relation to the published price. All books published in Great Britain in 1947 were eligible, provided they conformed to the Economy Agreement governing standards of production. The selection was representative, including school text-books and technical books, as well as works of general literature, novels, books of poetry, illustrated books, and children's books, ranging in price from 9d. to 4 guineas. The catalogue is arranged in alphabetical order.
of publisher and full bibliographical and typographical details are given of each book, followed by comments from the adjudicators on the good points which led to its being selected for exhibition. (655.53)

Transportation: Shipping


This work is a general elementary text-book on law relating to British shipping and is intended for the commercial rather than the legal reader. It is divided into three parts. Part I deals with the ship as property, ship's equipment and the Master and crew. The second part is concerned with the running of the ship, i.e. contracts of passage and affreightment and ancillary contracts, and with such matters as collision and salvage. The last part is devoted to marine insurance. The authors are barristers-at-law and Lord Chorley is also Professor of Commercial Law in the University of London. (656)

LLOYD'S CALENDAR, 1948. Lloyds, 5s. LPost 8. 634 pages.

One of the main features of this well-known shipping annual is the tide tables for the chief ports of the United Kingdom. There are also articles on shipping, navigation, insurance, salvage, weights and measures, nautical instruments, etc. The new edition restores some of the features omitted during wartime including the text of some of Lloyd's Standard forms of policies. (656)

Accounts


Cost accounting can never be static. It will continually develop and the present work is therefore a review of current thought commended for study in professional, managerial, and industrial circles. It has been influenced by many expert opinions and covers cost accounting, the principles of cost ascertainment, and the application of these principles. (657)

Industrial Management


Many educational institutions throughout Great Britain have adopted this book as a text-book for classes in factory administration and organization. The book gives detailed instructions, showing, for example, how to introduce the progress system, how to organize internal transport, the drawing office, the stores, inspection, etc. An appendix contains questions and answers. The present edition includes many revisions, clarifications and additions. (658.02)

BUSINESS TERMS, PHRASES AND ABBREVIATIONS. 11TH EDITION, revised. Pitman, 7s.6d. C8. 286 pages. Illustrated.

The aim of this book is to provide, in dictionary form, definitions of the terms and phrases used in general mercantile practice, giving, in many cases, their equivalents in French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Examples illustrate the chief documents referred to. A glossary of shipping terms is appended. (658.03)

Professor Florence, who is Professor of Commerce in the University of Birmingham, here generalizes from representative industries recorded by the British Census of Production and the U.S. Census of Manufactures, and presents the results in statistical form. The book is intended as an opening stage in the more exact statistical study of industrial conditions, relations and trends. Basic facts about individual industries are given in appendices, so that the work as a whole forms a useful reference guide. (658.1)

PARTNERS AND THE LAW. Peter Elman. Stevens & Sons, 4s. 1F8. 92 pages. Index. ('This is the Law' Series)

An attempt to explain clearly and concisely the more important aspects of the English law of partners for the benefit of those who, knowing little of the legal implications, enter into arrangements involving the rights and duties of partners. It explains the meaning of a partnership and its function, and deals with property, the relations between partners, the relations between a partnership and non-partners and the dissolution of a partnership. The author is a barrister-at-law. (658.1142)

Production


This work was written to meet the need for authoritative guidance in the practical application of this new industrial technique. Quality control directly attacks waste in the factory by means of charting process inspection data so that visual indication is given of the quality of the product as it is being manufactured. This method enables correct action to be taken as soon as things begin to go wrong. The basis of quality control as an inspection method is a special examination of samples of the product at regular intervals during the process of manufacture. (658.562)

Experimental


The third edition of this monograph is based on an earlier memorandum produced by the Directorate of Royal Ordnance Factories (Explosives) of Great Britain. It is intended as a guide to both the planning and interpretation of industrial experiments, and is concerned primarily with pilot plant and plant scale experiments on chemical manufacturing processes. The methods given should enable the investigator to attain the maximum precision in the deductions made from experimental data. (658.572)
SALESMANSHIP AND ADVERTISING. A text-book for students and a practical guide to all who sell. John Newcomb. Pitman, 8s.6d. C8. 130 pages.

John Newcomb, late lecturer at the Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Past President of the North-East Furnishing Employers' Federation, and Director of a well-known advertising firm, has written this book with a view to providing a sound grounding in modern salesmanship and advertising. He advises the student on how to conduct selling campaigns and on every possible application of advertising. The chapters of this book are based on previous lectures by the author and are arranged in chronological order. Surveying the whole field he summarizes as follows: selling today is a question of organization; the plan; the organization of that plan; the control of that plan. (6588.8)


The scope and purpose of window and interior display for the smaller shop is outlined in this useful little booklet. It is illustrated with a number of examples of displays from shops and exhibitions in Britain and many countries abroad. The booklet is issued by the Council of Industrial Design which was set up in 1944 to work with designers, manufacturers, shops and the public for better design in British industry, and which acts as a centre of advice and information on all matters of industrial design. (658.855)


The purpose of this work is to place the contemporary development of retailing in its right setting in the sphere of economic analysis. In order to evaluate the forces at work the writer examines, with the help of statistics, the structure of retail trade in Great Britain in the 1930s and describes the more recent changes, including those brought about by the war. (658.87)

Advertising


Over fifty specialists, all in leading positions in the packaging and display industries, have contributed to this new encyclopaedia. It covers new and improved methods and materials, such as Pliofilm, wet strength papers, impregnated fibre board, quick freeze packing, silk screen printing, viscose, film bags, self-adhesive tape. It is hoped that it will serve not only as a reference book but that the descriptions of inventions will help to stimulate new ideas and experiments. An alphabetical and classified directory of firms and a list of manufacturers' trade names are included. (659.12)

CHEMIC TECHNOLOGY

STATISTICAL METHODS IN RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION. With Special Reference to the Chemical Industry. Owen L. Davies (Editor).


This is the first of a series of books which Imperial Chemical Industries intends to publish in order to make generally available the accumulated information resulting
from their experience and research. It is hoped that this book will be of value to industrialists and technicians who wish to improve the design and operation of their plant. Although mainly intended for British industry, the book will be of interest also to non-British students. It is based on practical problems met with in industry and contains numerous examples, all based on step-by-step working and all self-contained.

**MANUFACTURERS’ PRACTICAL RECIPES. Comprising Processes and Recipes for the Manufacture of Commodities Used in all the Industries, Arts, and Professions. G. S. Ranshaw (General Editor). Shaw Publishing Co., 63s. C4. 424 pages. Index.**

This work was compiled with the aid of six editorial consultants: W. Holmes, a specialist on cosmetics; H. Curtis, a textile expert; T. E. Charman, specialist in paints, etc.; C. More, specialist in pigments and enamels, and expert in veterinary remedies; C. Dunbar and F. Slater, specialists in soaps, etc. The book contains recipes for a great variety of chemical commodities ranging from animal foods, flavourings, cosmetics, polishes, lacquers, enamels, leather preparations, to stationers’ supplies, pastes, inks, etc., and dyestuffs. In each case ingredients and methods of production are briefly described.

**Food Preservation**


A practical book explaining the work entailed in receiving, storing and delivering refrigerated goods. There are general sections on trucks, dunnage, pipe-cooled and air-cooled chambers. Special chapters are devoted to the various kinds of meat, frozen pork and bacon, poultry, fish, etc., and to dairy commodities, eggs, fruit and vegetables.

**Oils Gases**

**REPORT ON THE PETROLEUM AND SYNTHETIC OIL INDUSTRY OF GERMANY. Ministry of Fuel and Power. H.M. Stationery Office, 10s. sFsol. 139 pages.**

A report submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power by a Committee appointed in November 1944, to study the technical information obtained from investigations into German oil plants, based on information obtained during visits to Germany and by the study of captured documents. It deals extensively with the three specialized fields of Carbonization (Gas Engineering), Hydrogenation and Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis (Chemical Engineering) and Crude Oil Production and Petroleum Refining (Petroleum Engineering). Each section is written by persons engaged in the appropriate field and the sections contain technical terms and abbreviations having a special significance to those with a particular knowledge of that field. In order to extend the usefulness of the report beyond the expert a glossary of technical terms is supplied in the Appendices, together with the metric to English system conversion tables.

**CHEMICALS FROM METHANE. J. P. Lawrie. Science Services, 3s. C8. 24 pages. Diagrams.**

The author, who is editor of Chemical Products and the Chemical News, gives in this booklet a brief survey of current methods in the use of methane.
Concrete
The object of this book is to provide a broad outline of the science of concrete making. The properties of concrete, basic materials and technique of concrete making under various conditions and for many purposes are described and brief mention is made of the design of reinforced concrete. A number of good photographs and drawings illustrate the text. (666.8)

Glue
Resin adhesives are playing an important role in the utilization of wood for aircraft, shipbuilding and general construction. Modern Wood Adhesives deals with the problems and techniques of the various types of glues required in the development of plywood and related wood products. It presents the various processes and uses of a variety of adhesives classified according to their raw material source: resin, animal, vegetable, etc. An extensive part of the book is devoted to synthetic resin adhesives. This volume will be of interest to plant engineers, designers, manufacturers and students. (668.3)

METALLURY
In response to widespread requests from industry the Committee has submitted detailed and factual data regarding the welding of magnesium alloys by Argonarc. These derive from investigations conducted by the Committee since its creation in 1943. The reports contained in the present volume do not purport to give the results of a complete investigation, but are rather in the nature of an interim statement, intended to help those in industry who desire to adopt this process of magnesium alloy welding for post-war application. The volume consists of four papers, of which the first three present the results of investigations made in the early stages when American equipment of early design for heliarc welding was used. The fourth paper includes results obtained after redesign of the equipment and after completion of an extensive programme of technique development carried out by the British Oxygen Company, Ltd. on the Committee's behalf. An appendix illustrates types of welded joint produced with Argonarc technique. (669)

BRITISH ELECTRODE CLASSIFICATION. British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association; Institute of Welding, 1s. C8. 24 pages. Illustrated.
A code of letters and figures shown on parcels of electrodes can indicate the method of manufacture, type of covering, positions in which electrodes can be used, current requirements and the suitability of electrodes for deep penetration welding. As one of the most important considerations, when using arc welding, is the selection of the correct type of electrode for each specific application, this classification will be particularly useful. The most important characteristics of the electrodes available have
been considered and a systematic classification produced. This pamphlet has been written by the Arc Welding Electrode Section of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers’ Association in co-operation with the Institute of Welding. (669)

Iron and Steel


Written for industrial and ordnance metallurgists, metallurgical designers and advanced students of metallurgy this book gives a modern interpretation of the scientific principles that can be applied to the selection of steel. The authors, both research workers in the metallurgical industry, stress the theory that the design of steel should be based upon a knowledge of the transformations that occur in steels, of their mechanical behaviour, and of heat flow during heat treatment. (669.1)

IRON SIMPLY EXPLAINED. Eric N. Simons. Elek, 12s.6d. C8. 211 pages. Illustrated.

In the making of steel one cannot overlook the importance of iron. The steel castings industry depends on pig-iron and the borderline between steel and iron is occasionally difficult to distinguish. The author, who has worked in the steel industry for over thirty years, feels that iron is being overshadowed by the more complex steels and that there is need for a comprehensive, readily comprehensible book on iron. He has therefore combined in one volume the vast amount of scattered information on iron alone, covering all its aspects, but leaving out information on the various ferrous alloys. His aim is to explain the story of iron from the mining of the ore to its most complicated forms. (669.1)

Precious Metals


The author is Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London, and Member of the Institute of Metals. His book, which is a series of treatises originally written at the request of students at the Royal School of Mines, has been revised and reset for this edition, in which important changes have been made, especially in the chapter on the assay of the platinum group metals, which, in recent years, have increased considerably in industrial importance. (669.2)

MANUFACTURES

Metals


This book first appeared in 1926. It was originally written by T. H. Turner and N. F. Budgen and after some years was revised by E. C. Rollason. Since the last edition went out of print there have been great developments in this field, and as the former authors were not in a position to undertake the necessary revision for the present edition the task has been completed by W. E. Ballard. It is hoped that this volume will
provide a valuable guide for the technician and scientist. It introduces *inter alia* chapters on the modern molten-metal process, the modern powder process, wire spraying, installation of plant and subsidiary apparatus, special processes, and application of the metal spraying process.


After a preliminary chapter dealing briefly with the theory of electro-deposition, sources of electric supply and the need for thorough cleaning of all articles to be plated, the electro-deposition of chromium, cadmium, nickel, zinc, lead and tin is dealt with and information is given on the use of nickel comparators and current density meters, together with some hints on diagnosing and remedying plating troubles. Then follow chapters on a number of specialized applications of electro-deposition as used in the printing and hardware industries and the jewellery trade. A separate chapter is devoted to the subject of anodising. The new edition contains two additional chapters 'Testing electro-plated work' and 'Periodic reverse-current electro-plating', a description of a new method of obtaining a bright finish on silver-plated ware, and a glossary of terms used in the electro-plating industry.


The authors have provided as much data as possible in this volume, which is intended for all those who design, erect, maintain, or run electrode position plants and also for laboratory workers who have to deal with the testing and maintenance of plating solutions. It is in no sense a text-book. Theory has been omitted and the subject is treated from the practical point of view only.

**Paper**


The author has been assembling material relating to paper-making for more than forty years. His work aims to give accomplished bibliophiles as well as amateur book-lovers an insight into the methods employed by the makers of paper in all parts of the world, and in all periods. Its further aim is to interest and instruct paper-makers themselves, and those connected with the paper trade, engravers, printers, and binders. The book starts with a description of the writing substances of the ancient world, traces the development of paper in China, the Orient and Europe, and concludes with modern mass production. Water-marking is given considerable attention and many other specialized points are discussed, including counterfeiting.

**Textiles**


The author is Consulting Chemist to the Textiles and Allied Industries. His book gives the latest information about textiles and methods of production. The various
Textile fibres and their properties are described and illustrated. Other chapters show the methods of converting fibres into yarns and fabrics and the methods and machinery used in the various processes of bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing. Colour and finish is discussed from the viewpoint of both manufacturer and user. This second edition includes facts on such materials as Nylon, Vinyon and Saran.


Index.

A work on chemical and physical properties of textile fibres, manufacture of yarns and fabrics, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing. Its author, who has written a number of successful books on various aspects of textile science, presents here a shorter account of the more important features of textile production. The book is well illustrated and contains numerous tables.


The author was formerly Lecturer in Textiles to the London County Council and received the London Chamber of Commerce Textile Prize of 1926. Since his textile manual was first published new discoveries have been made and new processes developed. Rayon has become increasingly important and the rayon staple fibre has been introduced. This has necessitated a thorough revision of the chapter on rayons. A completely new chapter describing the nature and production of nylon fibres has been added, and statistics have been brought up to date. Students will find here a ready reference book on all branches of the industry and a reliable guide to future study.


S. R. Trotman is Reader Emeritus in Chemistry at University College, Nottingham, and is the author of a number of works on textiles. Textile Analysis is intended for the textile chemist and the student. It provides comprehensive information on chemical analysis as developed for use in the textile industry, and covers both physical and chemical tests, showing how animal, vegetable, artificial vegetable, and mineral fibres can be distinguished from one another, how to distinguish between different members of the same group, and between the constituents of group-mixtures, and how impurities, defects and damage can be identified.


The author has been Clothworkers Research Fellow at Leeds, University Lecturer at Bradford and Huddersfield Technical Colleges, and is now Organizer of Home Industries in Basutoland. He feels that the best craftsmen are those who understand the raw materials and that this applies particularly to all branches of the woollen and worsted industries, be it carding, combing, spinning, weaving, cloth finishing or
dyeing. It is hoped that this manual will be useful to beginners in the textile industry. All aspects of wool are covered: its production, manipulation for sale, wool scouring, cleansing, burring and carbonizing, and dyeing. The various types of wool and the properties of its fibres are described, and two chapters are devoted to textile wastes and other textile materials, such as silk and cotton. The edition has been revised and brought up to date. In particular, the chapter on the properties of fibres includes the latest discoveries in this field. (677.3)

Carpets. R. S. Brinton. 3rd edition revised by J. F. C. Brinton. Pitman, 8s. 6d. C8. 148 pages. Frontispiece. 30 figures. Index. (Common Commodities and Industries Series)

A concise volume on the manufacture of carpets in general, intended for the manufacturer, wholesale and retail distributors, etc. A certain knowledge of the mechanical working of looms and other machinery is assumed. Design, colour, materials dyeing processes and economic questions, statistics and trade are discussed, and special chapters are devoted to the well-known kinds, including the Wilton, Axminster, Brussels, etc. (677.643)


This is the first post-war edition of the Carpet Annual. It contains a survey of the world carpet industries and trade, describing conditions of manufacture and distribution in various countries. It discusses technical developments in carpet manufacture and describes common soft floor-coverings. The most important section is the directory, giving names and addresses and other particulars of more than 2,000 firms in thirty-eight countries. (677.643)

A Text-book of Netting. B. St. G. Collard. Dryad Press (Leicester), 5s. sd8. 71 pages. 6 plates. 46 drawings by Gordon Bennett. Paper boards. Written for the beginner with little or no previous experience, this elementary but comprehensive handbook deals with the principles and methods of the useful craft of netting. Instructions are given for plain netting, square mesh netting, circular netting and fancy pattern netting, with details for making various bags and nets by these methods. A chapter on repairing nets, splicing and whipping is included. All the instructions are clearly illustrated with excellent drawings and photographs. (677.66)

Rubber


Dr. Harry Barron presents a comprehensive survey of one of the most important materials of the present time. His book was first published in 1937, and the present edition has been completely revised and largely rewritten. It opens with general considerations of the subject, the history and use of rubber, and then discusses its composition and properties, processing and technology. A special section is devoted to the scientific aspects of vulcanized rubber. (678)
Plastics

The author has had much experience as a handicraft teacher and has introduced plastic work into his classes with excellent results. His book is intended for the 'would-be amateur worker in plastics'. He explains first the nature of plastics, and how to manipulate them, and then describes the making of simple objects, proceeding from them to more and more intricate variations, and eventually to the combining of plastics with other materials. He discusses in one chapter the possibilities of plastic work as a schoolcraft, and shows that much pleasure can be derived from it. The text is illustrated by a variety of photographs and diagrams. (679)

The book not only deals with the chemistry and physics of the subject, but also with its practical applications, the machinery necessary, and the design and construction of moulds which give shape to plastics. Much new matter has been added to this fully revised edition. (679)

Not all thermoplastic materials are weldable, but as the process becomes more widely used manufacturers of plastic materials will look on weldability as an essential feature of their products. The authors of this book have compiled a complete survey of the theory and practice of welding as applied to plastic materials, and have produced an exhaustive picture of every known method and a great deal of their own original work. The chapters on high frequency heating are of particular importance because they give a coherent account of the applications of diathermic heating phenomena to industrial problems. The Foreword is by Dr. J. H. Paterson. (679)

Mr. Megson, Chairman of the Plastics Group of the Society of Chemical Industry and a Fellow of the Plastics Industry, gives in this booklet an account of Britain's contribution to the advances in the plastics industry. After a brief historical introduction he describes the structure of plastics, the various raw materials used in the plastics industry, the methods of production, the many applications of plastics and the organization of the industry in Britain. He concludes with a discussion on the future of plastics. (679)

The author is a Silver Medallist of the City and Guilds College of London University, and Instructor and Lecturer in the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Borough Polytechnic, London. He discusses in this book the various aspects of moulding plastics. He describes and comments on standard equipment, and indicates the choice and design of moulds, presses and auxiliary devices. (679)

The present edition of this useful encyclopaedia contains over four hundred pages of new and revised material. Since the first edition was published progress has been particularly notable in the fields of manufacturing technique as well as in the development of new materials, such as the new low pressure and contact resins, polyamide and polyester fibres, and in the recent development of polytetrafluoroethylene. In addition to the extensive revisions many new sections have been included. The work consists of an introductory section, containing notes on the organization of the industry, chemical origins of plastics, etc., an applications section, showing the many purposes for which plastics can be used; a materials section, on the chemical and physical properties of plastics; a makers' data section, describing the specific qualities of the various branded materials; a processing section, on the various methods of production of plastics; and a fabrication section describing the moulding and forming of high pressure laminates, drawing, blowing, finishing and decorating, welding, flame spraying, etc. A special part of the book deals with machines and equipment, a directory section lists professional and trade associations, manufacturers' trade names, firms connected with the industry, and there is also a glossary of terms. In this new edition the process section has been divided into primary and fundamental processes and valuable chapters have been contributed on the new electronic heating and welding equipment.

MECHANIC TRADES

CLOCKS AND WATCHES


The author is Special Research Engineer at the famous Sperry Gyroscope Plant in New York, and Consultant to the Sperry Gyroscope Company, London. His work explains the scientific principles of horology, dealing in a practical way with the selection and maintenance of various types of clocks. This edition has been revised. The section on quartz crystal clocks has been considerably enlarged, and new chapters dealing with striking clocks and with perpetual calendars have been introduced. A section on automatic winding has been added.

BRITISH CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS. Kenneth Ullyett. Collins, 5s. sC4. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 24 illustrations in black and white. Bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

The first part of this book outlines the early stages of the British clockmakers' 'craft pilgrimage' towards precision in time measurement, which began in 1568 when the weight-driven clock from Italy first arrived in Britain. The second stage begins with the founding of the Clockmakers' Company in 1631 as protection against the foreign clockmakers in London, and the importing of foreign clocks. The work of this Company and the great pioneer clockmakers is then surveyed up to the achievements of George Graham, who, by the middle of the eighteenth century, had begun a new era with his precision instruments for marine timekeeping. The evolution of devices for improving on Graham's work is dealt with in the final section of the book, and the story is brought down to the modern application of electronics to horology.
This handbook is intended to serve as an introduction to the Time Measurement Collection of the Science Museum, London. The first two chapters deal with the subject from the scientific standpoint and succeeding chapters give an account of each of the main types of time-measuring instruments. The contents include astronomy and time; principles of time measurement; sundials, water-clocks and other early devices; mechanical clocks; watches and spring-driven clocks; chronometers; Japanese clocks; electric clocks; chronographs; and alarm, striking and repeating mechanisms, time recorders and time switches. The bibliography consists of a selection of the more important books, pamphlets and journals relating to Time Measurement which are in the Science Museum Library and which have been consulted in the preparation of this handbook.

Scientific Instruments


The 1947 handbook is almost double the size of the previous edition. Its main feature is an alphabetical index, of about 2,000 entries, in two parts: a list of products which indicates the manufacturer of each item, and a list of firms enumerating the products of each individual manufacturer. The handbook also contains full information about the Association and a list of research organizations.

Furniture-making


Mr. Gordon Logie is an architect who believes that the furniture industry has much to learn from modern machine methods. This survey covers basic shapes, joints, woodworking machines, plywood bent and moulded, sheet steel and tube, plastics and upholstery, and is well illustrated and indexed.

—Carriages


Mr. McCausland writes an affectionate survey of 'English Carriages and Coaches from the late Eighteenth Century'. The year 1790 he sees as marking 'the turning point in carriage design' heralding the final era of the craft, which was brought almost to perfection at the very time when faster means of transport were dooming the horse-drawn vehicle. Mr. McCausland goes into some detail regarding the various popular types of carriage: the curricile, phaeton, barouche, brougham, victoria and the rest,
and enlivens his description with reminiscence. His plates serve their purpose as visual
reminders of the varying styles of carriage, and if, in any future edition, he adds a
tabulated analysis of the rather bewildering number of types, he will have made a
pleasant book still more useful.

BUILDING

BUILDING SCIENCE. BOOK I. A COURSE OF EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE
FOR JUNIOR BUILDING STUDENTS. S. C. Gibbins. Pitman, 6s.6d. C8.
146 pages. Illustrated. Index. (Pitman’s Secondary Technical Building Series)

This concise volume by a lecturer of the Northern Polytechnic of London, in a series
edited by a former Principal of the London County Council Brixton School of
Building, covers elementary physics with special reference to its application to
building. It gives students valuable information on building materials and their
correct utilization. Written in simple and clear language, it is well illustrated by
numerous diagrams.

MODERN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. A comprehensive, practical and
authoritative guide for all engaged in the Building Industry. 3 vols.
Richard Greenhalgh (Editor). Pitman, 100s. the set. C4. 570 : 1,128 : 1,731
pages. Illustrated.

An important work in three volumes edited by Richard Greenhalgh, Associate
Member of the Institute of Structural Engineers, assisted by many specialist contribu-
tors. It deals with the many aspects of building technique and construction covered by
the various building trades, and gives the preliminary scientific instruction necessary
for efficient building practice. In addition it covers administrative procedure in the
building industry, estimating and design. This is a book which will be of value to
students and apprentices, to craftsmen who aspire to better jobs and to architects and
builders who require a comprehensive reference work of building and architectural
data. Each contributor, of whom there are about fifty, is a specialist of national reputa-
tion in his particular subject. The contents have been designed to supplement courses of training, not to replace them. The subject matter has been divided into three parts: the
basic subjects, such as mathematics, building science, etc.; the individual crafts
and trades, whose significance and accepted skilled methods are expounded and
illustrated in detail by master craftsmen; the professions allied to building. Student
architects and surveyors will be particularly interested in the last part of the work,
which also includes notes on the latest materials introduced into building and a survey
of professional examinations. The work is based on The Building Educator which had a
large sale between the two wars, but the material has been rearranged, revised and
brought up to date, and will meet the latest demands.

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK FOR BUILDING AND ARCHITECTURAL
STUDENTS. Trefor J. Reynolds and Lewis E. Kent. 8th edition. English

Both authors are on the staff of the London County Council School of Building,
Brixton. Trefor J. Reynolds is Lecturer-in-Charge and Lewis E. Kent Lecturer of
Structural Engineering. The eighth edition of their work is a comprehensive volume
in which theoretical demonstrations are immediately followed by practical illustrations in the form of worked numerical examples. The mathematics employed are of the simplest possible character consistent with effective demonstrations and should present little difficulty to students in advanced building courses. On the few occasions in which theoretical investigations have involved the use of calculus the results have been clearly set out in simple language so that their employment does not demand a knowledge of this branch of mathematics. The book shows the relation between the established principles of structural mechanics and modern methods of steelwork calculations—as exemplified in structures of not too difficult a character.


This report gives a comprehensive survey of the loading tests made on full-scale structures by the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, when considering the many types of house construction which are not amenable to structural analysis by the current methods of engineering theory and practice. A description is given of the acceptance standards finally adopted for strength (static and impact) and stiffness.

**Building Materials: Wood**


An excellent and highly technical book on the decay of timber and its prevention in Great Britain, America and all parts of the world, embodying descriptions of the principal decays affecting oak, soft woods, and British hardwoods, brought together in one volume from previous publications of the authors. Much additional information is also given, including chapters on the technique of examining decayed wood and the physiology of wood-rotting fungi; the types of decay commonly occurring in various timber structures, such as buildings, boats, aircraft, etc.; wood preservatives and methods for their application, with special reference to the use of laboratory methods for their evaluation; and the staining of timber by fungi and methods for its prevention. The resistance to decay of various composite materials prepared from wood is also discussed and the factors responsible for the natural durability of timber described. The appendix gives the British Standard method of test for the toxicity of wood preservatives to fungi, and the excellent and comprehensive bibliographies at the end of each chapter cover both books and extracts from technical journals in various languages. The authors are members of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, and their book is based on the results of many years of research work and practical experience. It should prove useful not only to students and research workers but to foresters, users of timber and those responsible for its storage and preservation.
Bricks


The Bulletins in this new series of National Building Studies are intended to give summaries of information on selected topics of technical interest to the building industry, not in scientific terms but as far as possible in the form most useful for their practical application. This bulletin contains information gathered at the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research during the course of work on the properties and testing of clay building bricks. Brick manufacture is dealt with only to the extent necessary to give the user some appreciation of the different processes employed. The notes on the efficiency of brickwork are included with the object of indicating the degree to which test data obtained on bricks may be employed as a guide to the behaviour of building elements constructed from them.

(691.4)

Specifications


The object of this book has been to compile in one volume reference material on civil engineering practice in connection with the administration, costing and preparation of estimates of construction work. Problems arising in the office and on the site have been considered. Organization of the work, questions concerning the administrative staff, head office and general site charges, etc. have been dealt with in special chapters. The work has been laid out under the various 'trade sections', e.g. carpenter and ironmonger, road maker, quarryman, slater, etc. In each are shown useful tables of data connected with the respective trade.

(692)


A small text-book on specifications to show students the typical clauses which should appear in a well-thought-out specification issued with accompanying drawing to the builder. The book has been written by a well-known chartered quantity surveyor who is a teacher at the City and Guilds of London Institute and includes also examples of examination questions by the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and the City and Guilds of London Institute.

(692.3)

Masonry


A report, intended for scientific or technical readers, describing a full-scale experiment carried out by the Building Research Station with the object of investigating the effect
on the speed of building of using blocks and bricks of various dimensions and weights. The investigation was mainly directed towards a comparison of the speeds attained with the common brick with those achieved with the larger types of block which have come into use in more recent years. The results showing the relative man-hours required for laying equal areas of walling with building units of varying size and weight should be generally applicable.

(693)

Plastering


With the requirements of the small house in view, the authors have devoted most of their attention to solid plastering, but there is also a chapter on fibrous plastering for larger buildings. A clear description is given of mitring, floor laying and waterproofing. Materials, tools, scaffolding and plant are discussed. The treatment is simple and accompanied by clear diagrams. It is a thoroughly practical work, written by men of long experience.

(693.6)

FINE ARTS AND RECREATION


These essays by one of the most brilliant of the younger English critics have as their underlying theme the relationship between the artist and nature. Taking as his symbol the aeolian harp, that instrument played upon by the wind, Geoffrey Grigson singles out those painters and poets whose vision has been disciplined by reference to an external reality and whose imagination has played upon the beauty and diversity of the world. Among writers he instances the forgotten early eighteenth-century poet William Diaper, Thomas Hardy and William Barnes, whose approach to nature and poetry he sees as one possible antidote to the 'neo-romantic disease' of certain modern poets whose material chiefly derives from their own unconscious minds. He also deals with the drawings of the great contemporary English sculptor Henry Moore and with the early nineteenth-century romantic landscape painter Samuel Palmer, who is taken as an example of the realist method of relating the self and nature, and there are chapters on the romantic painter Frank Danby and on the Pre-Raphaelites.

(701)

ON ART AND SOCIALISM. Essays and Lectures by William Morris. Selected, with an Introduction, by Holbrook Jackson. Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 336 pages. (The Chiltern Library)

A book of historical value containing a representative selection of the essays and lectures written and delivered in support of his views on art and Socialism by this great Victorian, who was distinguished not only as a poet and artist but also as a decorator, manufacturer and printer, as well as a Socialist. Mr. Holbrook Jackson, author, bibliographer and critic, has published a biography of Morris.

(704)


This volume, containing four booklets originally published in the British Council's The Arts in Britain series, traces the progress of British ballet, films, music and painting.
during the war years. In his survey of British ballet, Arnold Haskell, the well-known writer on ballet, makes special mention of the Sadler's Wells productions and also includes a section dealing with developments since the end of the war. Miss Dilys Powell, film critic of the Sunday Times, gives an account of all aspects of British film production since 1939. Rollo Myers, a well-known music critic and author of Music in the Modern World, gives a brief survey of the principal British orchestras, composers and musical organizations. Robin Ironside is himself both artist and critic and his account of the work of contemporary British painters shows the significant trends of their work. The illustrations are a feature of the book, and notes, lists and bibliographies are included.


A report of the activities of the Arts Council of Great Britain in music, opera and ballet, art, and drama, with appendices giving the audited accounts for the year of the various orchestras, theatrical companies, ballets and operas subsidized. Lists are given of the ballets, operas and plays produced, of the art exhibitions held and of associated arts clubs. The report states that the Council's policy of supporting independent organizations in preference to setting up State-run enterprises is beginning to have wide effect throughout Britain, and in many cases such organizations have replaced the Council's earlier system of direct provision of music and drama. The illustrations include scenes from plays, operas and ballets and reproductions from recent exhibitions of Spanish painting and French tapestry.


A record of the activities of the Contemporary Art Society during the last thirty-seven years which is also a history of British art and of changing taste during this important period. The illustrations give many examples of the work of living British painters and sculptors and of modern Continental masters purchased by the Society for the museums and galleries of Britain.


In this study the word 'fake' covers both outright forgeries and also works of art which have been tampered with in various ways. The main purpose of Dr. Kurz, however, is to supply reliable accounts of typical and acknowledged forgeries in as many fields as possible. He deals with a vast range of material: Paintings, Classical Paintings and Mosaics, Illuminated Manuscripts, Drawings, Prints, Stone Sculpture, Terra-Cotta, sculpture in Wood, Ivory Carvings, Bronze Sculpture, Chinese Bronzes, the Goldsmith's Work, Pottery and Porcelain, Glass, Furniture, Tapestries, Bookbindings, and Fakes without Models. The survey ranges from early times to the present day. It is necessarily not a complete compilation, but Dr. Kurz has succeeded in producing a book which is both scholarly and informative, and also amusing. The reproductions give examples of genuine as well as forged works of art, often shown side by side for comparison.
History of Art

**THE ARTIST'S DILEMMA.** James Boswell. *John Lane, The Bodley Head,* 2s. 6d. C.8. 64 pages. (New Developments Series)

A volume in a new series which aims to explore the new possibilities which have arisen in all the fields of art and science, in all the techniques and activities by which men organize society and find personal expression. The author is not primarily concerned to advance an individual critical point of view, but rather to examine the actual situation of his subject in regard to its organization and other material conditions, to assess the changes brought about by the war and to clarify the leading lines of development.

(709)


This finely produced book is a study of the impact of the industrial revolution in Britain in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries on the art and thought of the period. It includes the result of much valuable research and will be found as significant to students of social history as to artists. There is a large number of illustrations, many of them in colour and all carefully selected. Attention is drawn to many points that may have passed unnoticed in the creation of the machine age.

(709)

—**Collected**

**ART OF THE FAR EAST.** Landscapes, Flowers and Animals. Laurence Binyon.

**EARLY CHRISTIAN MOSAICS.** From the Fourth to the Seventh Centuries: Rome, Naples, Milan, Ravenna. Ricarda Huch and W. F. Volbach.

**STAINED GLASS OF THE XIIITH AND XIIIITH CENTURIES FROM FRENCH CATHEDRALS.** G. G. Coulton and Marcel Aubert.

**PERSIAN PAINTINGS.** From miniatures of the XIIIth-XVIth Centuries. Basil Gray.


Each of these books contains admirable reproductions in colour, and the texts and commentaries are the work of experts. The underlying intention of them all is the association of art with historical background, except in the case of Chinese art, which is more closely related to nature.

(709.5; 738.52; 748.5; 759.955)

—**Britain**

**BRITISH ART AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.** F. Saxl and R. Wittkower.

*Oxford University Press,* 6s. Dfol. 86 pages. 86 plates. Index.

The record of an exhibition of photographs, organized by Dr. Saxl for the Warburg Institute, London, in 1941, illustrating the impact of Mediterranean forms and images on British art, from Celtic times onwards. The periods most fully treated are early Middle Ages and the eighteenth century. In the former Dr. Saxl dwells on some of the subjects of which he had particular knowledge, such as the transmission of ancient science, magic and astrology, but he also throws fresh light on subjects more familiar. The death, in March 1948, of Dr. Saxl, who was Director of the Warburg Institute,
and Professor of the History of the Classical Tradition in the University of London, was a heavy blow to the humanities. Dr. Wittkower, art historian, is responsible for the pages on eighteenth-century architecture and English Palladianism and many additions have been made to this section since the original exhibition. The book is very finely produced. It is a work of scholarship, superbly documented and illustrated, and, owing to the skill with which the matter is presented, easily readable by the uninstructed.

(A)PECTS OF BRITISH ART. W. J. Turner (Editor). Collins, 21s. 3C4. 324 pages. 48 colour plates and over 100 black-and-white illustrations.

This volume contains six of the books which have appeared in the Britain in Pictures series on various aspects of British art. They consist of: British Romantic Artists, by John Piper; British Drawings, by Michael Ayrton; British Cartoonists, by David Low; British Portrait Painters, by John Russell; English Water-Colour Painters, by H. J. Paris; Sporting Pictures of England, by Guy Paget. The first three authors are themselves artists, and Michael Ayrton has also written the introduction to this volume.

RUSSIA


An attempt to make a comprehensive survey of the development of every major aspect of Russian art. Chapters deal with the early Kiev, Novgorod and Muscovite schools, iconography, ceramics, gold and silver work, wood-carving and peasant art, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century painting, sculpture and architecture, and various aspects of modern art.

(CHINA

AN INTRODUCTION TO CHINESE ART AND HISTORY. Arnold Silcock. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. 3rd edition. C8. 252 pages. 45 illustrations (4 in colour)

A revised edition of a work first published in 1935, with ten additional plates. The author, who is an authority on oriental art, has condensed an enormous amount of material into a clear and readable form and gives an unusually complete perspective of the whole subject.

INDIA

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INDIAN ART. Chosen by W. Cohn. Introduction by J. V. S. Wilkinson. Royal India Society: Marlowe, 8s.6d. 3C4. 9 pages of text. 40 plates.

The object of this brochure is to indicate Indian achievement in the major arts throughout the ages, and the photographs are selected from the wide range published by the Royal India Society in its journal Indian Art and Letters since its foundation in 1910. The illustrations pay special attention to architecture, sculpture, and frescoes which cannot from their nature be represented in exhibitions.

INDIAN ART. Richard Winstedt (Editor). Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. C8. 200 pages. 16 plates.

Various specialists, including K. de B. Codrington, H. G. Rawlinson, J. V. S. Wilkinson, and John Irwin, Keeper of the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, have contributed to this general introduction to Indian art in its
many ancient and modern forms. The book was timed to coincide with the exhibition of Indian Art held at the Royal Academy, London, from 29 November 1947 for a period of three months. Sir Richard Winstedt is a Member of the Council of the India Society and is well known for his work in the Straits Settlements and for his publications on Malaya.

—New Zealand

This survey of the year's artistic activity in New Zealand, the third in the series, is larger and more comprehensive than its predecessors. It includes short chapters on the work of a number of contemporary New Zealand artists, with examples of their work; a well-illustrated section on architecture; surveys of drama in the main cities, and a short review of the year's poetry followed by a selection of verse. There are also short chapters on music, sculpture, and fabric design.

LANDSCAPE AND CIVIC ART

Regional and City Planning: Britain

This full and authoritative published scheme follows unofficial earlier essays. It includes chapters on the history of the famous English city of Bath, the form of survey and basis of the plan, population, communications, the Georgian buildings, housing and schools, industry, open spaces, and the agricultural background. The report is well illustrated with photographs, drawings and plans. Sir Patrick Abercrombie was formerly Professor of Town Planning in the University of London and is Consultant for town planning for the city of Bath. Mr. Owens is the City Engineer and both he and Mr. Mealand are members of the Bath and District Joint Planning Committee.

CONURBATION. A Planning Survey of Birmingham and the Black Country.
The heart of the industrial Midlands provides a good example of a conurbation, a vast sprawl of factories, towns and formless building development. For fully a century and a half a confusing mass of trades sprouted, spread and flourished without method. The West Midland Group has now assembled the essential facts upon which future development must be based. Considering the complexity of the subject, the survey that summarizes their deliberations and contains their recommendations is notably compact. Well supplied with visual aids, it can and should be read by a wider public than the handful of experts to whom such reports are normally addressed, and this no doubt has been the author's intention. Lewis Mumford, the American authority on urban planning, contributes a foreword.

The menace to Oxford by industrial development and through traffic has been appreciated by the local City Council. This body commissioned Mr. Sharp, an eminent consultant and writer on town and country planning, to prepare plans for the future development of one of Britain’s most famous University cities. His comprehensive report and recommendations are published in this book, together with pictorial sections which include numerous photographs, engravings, maps and diagrams.

(711.094257)

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**Palestine**


This beautifully illustrated volume by the Government Town Planner for Palestine gives an account of the work of the British Government in their endeavour to preserve the character of the Old City of Jerusalem and to encourage the new suburbs of the modern town to develop in a manner worthy of the great historic, architectural and religious traditions of the past. A brief outline of the position of Jerusalem in relation to ports, air-fields and the interior is followed by short reviews of the various planning schemes which were put forward between 1918 and 1930. The 1944 scheme is presented in considerable detail and is sub-divided into communications, zoning and open spaces. A description of the architecture of the Old City is illustrated by photographs of buildings, in detail and as a whole, belonging to the different periods. Further chapters deal with various possibilities for further development of the modern town of Jerusalem, the present position in Palestine regarding planning generally, and the law relating to planning and buildings.

(711.09569)

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**East Africa**


As the capital of Kenya and the key commercial city of East Africa, the town planning of Nairobi, intended to provide for 25 years’ development, which should see a growth of two-and-a-half times its present size, is at once a pioneer and a test. Can modern developments be made to harmonize with traditional ways, or three races live in one city and maintain their characteristics and also harmony?

(711.096765)

**Regional and City Planning: General Questions**


To many, Le Corbusier, the well-known French architect stands as a prophet of things to come. Concerning Town Planning consists of answers to a number of questions put to the author by a projected British journal in which he analyses the great cities of the
past and discourses on what the science of town planning can do for the future. The book is illustrated with over sixty of Le Corbusier's own sketches. He is also the author of numerous other architectural works, including The City of Tomorrow and Towards a New Architecture.


An admirably produced booklet showing in some detail the various housing schemes in operation in Kenya, and illustrating the latest developments in native welfare. The employer of native labour has by law to provide either housing, or rent in lieu.


This volume is intended as a brief guide for those who are called upon to supervise native housing without the assistance of an architect or consultant. It is full of practical advice on all matters from village siting to disposal of refuse, every system being fully illustrated with diagrams and sketches.


This is the first of a series of handbooks dealing with the technique of planning to be published by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Although the recommendations given are broadly applicable to all towns, special attention has been given to the redevelopment of war-damaged central areas consisting chiefly of that part of the town containing the principal commercial streets and main public buildings. General guidance is given on the principles and standards that should govern the preparation and execution of all redevelopment plans, and various technical problems of lay-out are discussed. The book is illustrated with a number of clear diagrams and the bibliography contains selected publications which are recommended for more detailed study on a number of subjects referred to in the Handbook.

—Legislation


This work is a practical handbook for the use, mainly, of public health officials and others interested in housing, dealing with the subject from the legal aspect. Statutes and case-law on all branches of housing in England have been discussed and explained at length. Matters dealt with are housing inspections, clearance and redevelopment, unfit houses, overcrowding, rural housing, pests, and housing records and registers. The author is the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the City of Oxford.


In 1947 was passed the Town and Country Planning Act, a statute of far-reaching effect, which established an entirely new code for the regulation of the use and development of land in Britain, and all landowners, large and small, are affected by
its provisions. This work consists, mainly, of the Act set out with explanatory notes following each section with references to relevant cases. A valuable introduction to the Act explains clearly and concisely its operation and effects. Appendices containing other relevant statutes have also been added. The author is a barrister-at-law.

Town and Country Planning Law. J. Kekwick and R. S. W. Pollard. Stevens & Sons, 4s. lF8. 128 pages. Index. Paper bound. ('This is the Law' Series)
The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, establishes an entirely new code for the regulation of the use and development of land. It extends to every acre of land in England and Wales and affects all landowners, large and small. This little book is a popular exposition of the new Act and summarizes its provisions under appropriate headings. A measure which controls the right of the individual to regulate and develop his property is of such far-reaching effect that a guide of this nature to the subject is timely. Mr. Kekwick is a barrister and author of a standard work, Town and Country Planning Law, while Mr. Pollard is a solicitor.

The Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 is the most comprehensive statute on the subject yet passed; it recasts the whole of the law on the subject and is far-reaching in its effect on the future planning, development and use of land in England and Scotland. The author of this book is a solicitor, Clerk of the London County Council and President of the Town Planning Institute and is therefore well qualified to provide this exposition of a complicated branch of law. The work is in five parts. Part I deals with the development of the Acts. Part II contains the Act of 1947 itself and certain regulations made thereunder set out section by section, fully annotated and explained. The third part deals exclusively with one aspect of reconstruction in war-damaged areas, namely, the planning of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Part IV is devoted to that branch of planning law concerned with the creation of new towns. The last part deals with the actual acquisition of land by local authorities. Appendices contain other relevant statutes and orders. The foreword is by the present Minister of Town and Country Planning.

Many major changes in the English law relating to town and country planning were made in a new Act of Parliament passed in 1947. Under that Act a Central Land Board is established, development plans are to replace planning schemes, wider powers of compulsory purchase of land are given to local authorities, greater control is given over the display of advertisements throughout the countryside, the basis of compensation for compulsory acquisition is changed and provision is made depriving landowners of the development value of their land. These and other changes are of far-reaching effect and this book sets out the Act with annotations following each section, together with a comprehensive survey of the subject in an introduction to the whole. Mr. Safford is a King's Counsel and Mr. Neligan is a barrister-at-law.
Small Communities
THE VILLAGE SURVEYED. Cecil Stewart. Edward Arnold, 12s. 6d. M8.
In the mounting flood of planning literature, towns and regions receive ample treat-
ment, but small communities have been neglected. The author, Head of the Architect-
tural Department of the Manchester School of Art, was awarded a Leverhulme
Research Fellowship grant to make a village survey. Assisted by a geographer, a
sociologist, and an economist, he has explored every aspect of the life of Sutton-at-
Hone in Kent, and formulated plans for its future development. The book deserves to
be taken as a model for other surveys of the kind. Its interest is far more than local.
A variety of illustrations embellish the text.
(711.43)

Site Planning
HOME AND ENVIRONMENT. Walter Segal. Leonard Hill, 37s. 6d. sD4.
244 pages. 273 illustrations. Appendices. Index.
This well-produced book outlines a contemporary and sane approach to the problem
of housing, with sections on the small house, flats and maisonettes, and site planning.
Mr. Segal, as a practising architect, has had considerable experience in this field, and
has in addition contributed many articles to the architectural press and been a member
of the teaching staff at the Architectural Association School. The book is fully illus-
trated with sensitive line drawings by the author.
(711.667)

Traffic
TRAFFIC SURVEYS. Practical Methods for Planners and Road Engineers.
R. B. HounsfieId. WOoD: Hutch, 35s. 6d. F4. 47 pages. 17 illustrations.
10 tables.
This booklet, published for The Architect and Building News, shows how traffic surveys
are made, how to collect the necessary information, and how to present it. The lay-out
of schools, business centres, and the siting of roads and open spaces, the amount of
traffic at a given time—all these are factors which have to be considered. The impor-
tance is stressed of keeping the census as simple as possible and numerous illustrations
show how to present a graphic chart on traffic conditions. The author is a specialist
in the organization of traffic.
(711.721)

Landscape Architecture
LAND AND LANDSCAPE. Brenda Colvin. Murray, 21s. sD8. 278 pages.
Illustrated. Index.
This well-produced book, tracing the gradual development of land and landscape in
Great Britain, deals with design and its relation to topography, the effect of climate, use
of plant material as form, colour and texture, pattern and natural forms and their
significance in country and town. Miss Colvin is secretary of the Institute of Landscape
Architects, a lecturer on the subject, and has herself designed and carried out many
schemes. The book is fully illustrated with well-selected photographs and sympathetic
drawings by Cecil Stewart.
(712)

THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE GARDEN. H. F. Clark. Pleiades Books, 12s. 6d.
sF4. 75 pages. 62 illustrations. (Georgian Handbooks)
The result of the author’s researches into the English eighteenth-century landscape
movement, this book covers English garden history during that period and describes
the four distinct styles of gardening which developed and which Mr. Clark classifies
as the Irregular or Rococo Garden, the Landscape Park, in its two phases, and the Picturesque Landscape garden. Descriptions from contemporary sources of many famous gardens are given, and there are reproductions of plans and contemporary prints.

(712.0942)

Gardening

DOWN THE GARDEN PATH. Beverley Nichols. British Publishers Guild, 1s.6d. sc8. 192 pages. (Guild Books, No. 244)

The author says that he purposely wrote this book before he knew too much about gardening in case he should be too informative. His efforts, however, as he 'learns by doing' to make a garden cannot help conveying some practical wisdom. Moreover, what he lacks in knowledge he makes up for in an enthusiasm which is infectious. His bland optimism about growing mushrooms, his struggles with the rockery and his ambition to have a wood are not only entertaining but must recall to many a reader his own early attempts. Equally amusing, too, are those visitors who come to help, or hinder, Mr. Nichols; not the least of them his own father whose realism prunes his son's whimsicalities to some purpose.

(712.6)


A revised edition of a work first published in 1936. Its aim is to show, through illustrations of existing gardens, the progress of modern gardening during the present century, largely thanks to the pioneer work of William Robinson and later Gertrude Jekyll. These photographs, which are well chosen and reproduced, are divided into sections covering terraces, water gardens, formal gardens, paths, borders, rock gardens, roses, bulbs, wild gardens, shrubs and garden ornaments.

(712.6)

Cemeteries


An account of the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission in various parts of the world from 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1947, showing the progress which was achieved in taking over and caring for the graves of British and Allied troops who fell in World War II, and also the restoration of the cemeteries of World War I. During the period under review the Commission continued to take over cemeteries from the Army Graves Service for maintenance, and received the records of many thousands of graves in order to prepare the ground for further permanent constructional work. The appendices give the financial statements of the Commission. The report is illustrated with examples of Cemeteries constructed by the Commission after both World Wars.

(718.8)

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE. M. S. Briggs. Oxford University Press, 5s. sc8. 236 pages. 59 illustrations. Bibliography. Index. (Home University Library)

The aim of this small but comprehensive book is to fill the gap left while Professor W. R. Lethaby's notable work of the same name, written in the early days of the Home University Library, remains out of print. Mr. Briggs was for many years H.M. Inspector of Technical Schools and has written many books and articles on architectural

374
subjects. Here he preserves a good proportion between the periods, covering primitive building, developments during the early civilizations and in classical times, but concentrates on the Gothic and Renaissance periods and their derivatives. The book is fully illustrated with neat pen-and-ink drawings by the author. (720.2)


This book will be found stimulating and informative by laymen as well as architects. The editor, aided by Trevor Dannatt (Assistant Editor) and a distinguished editorial board consisting of E. Maxwell Fry, Herbert Read and Professor Sir Charles Reilly, has here gathered together a series of admirable articles on contemporary architecture, town planning technique and materials, all well illustrated. Among the contributions included, Maxwell Fry writes on colonial architecture; Alvar Aalto on a Finnish reconstruction project; Le Corbusier on Housing Equipment; C. L. Meeks on Architectural Education in the U.S.A. There is a section with special contributions from resident architects on current work in France, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark, and a new feature presents the best current work by students. Miss Drew is an architect in practice with her husband (E. Maxwell Fry, the town-planner) and is also well known as a writer and lecturer. (720.58)


Issued to commemorate the centenary of the Architectural Association, London, this book, compiled from the Minute Books and other records and illustrated with fifty-one plates, covers the history, development and activities of the Association during the one hundred years of its existence. The author, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is a well-known authority on architectural matters. (720.6242)

History of Architecture: Europe


Written by a distinguished architectural critic and historian, An Outline of European Architecture made a successful first appearance as a Penguin book five years ago. In 1945 an expanded Penguin edition was published. The present book, appreciably larger than its predecessors, is little more than two hundred pages long, yet it contrives to trace in some detail the evolution of Western European architecture through the past thousand years without being a mere catalogue of national building styles. Dr. Pevsner looks at buildings for their aesthetic qualities, not for their structural mechanics, and his readers will find that he is a reliable guide on the road to the enjoyment of architecture. The many illustrations are exceptionally well chosen, and there is a useful index. (720.94)

Scotland


Mr. Lindsay, whose books have done much to stimulate interest in the architecture of his country, gives a brief survey in this booklet of the architecture of the Scottish Burghs. There are some good photographs, mainly by the author. (720.941)

This second edition of a work first published in 1942 now covers 'the whole period of air bombardment'. It includes London, all the important cities of England (alphabetically), with shorter notes on others of England and Wales, and Belfast (Scotland being outside the affected area). The brief text notes by John Summerson, Curator of the Sir John Soane's Museum, London, are interspersed with the illustrations. There is an index of places and buildings and of architects. Mr. Richards is on the staff of the Architectural Review and is the author of A Miniature History of the English House.

(720.942)

ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: SINCE WREN. John Summerson.

In this book (first published in 1946), by a well-known authority on architecture, a brief introductory section, entitled 'Great Architects', on the history of the subject from Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723) to Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) precedes sections on the development of architecture and the architectural profession in Britain between the First and Second World Wars and after 1945. The chapter on 'The Englishman's House' and the growth of the garden city movement emphasizes that, apart from a few great exceptions of sporadic town planning in the eighteenth century, the predominant characteristic of English architecture has always been a domestic and rural one. Mr. Summerson outlines the social and economic reasons for this and concludes that at the present time, architecture in Britain 'is potentially stronger than it has been for a long time—perhaps for a century and a half'. The annotated illustrations are chiefly confined to examples of the classical tradition. Architecture before the seventeenth century is not dealt with.

(720.942)

AN INTRODUCTION TO REGENCY ARCHITECTURE. Paul Reilly. Art & Technics, 10s. 6d. sc4. 48 pages. Illustrated. (Introductions to Architecture Series)

A short survey of Regency architecture by a journalist, who has inherited a fine appreciation of architecture from his famous father, Sir Charles Reilly. The photographs are excellent. There are some useful biographical notes on Regency architects at the end.

(720.942073)

AN INTRODUCTION TO VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE. Hugh Casson.
Art & Technics, 10s. 6d. sc4. 48 pages. Illustrated. (Introduction to Architecture Series)

Mr. Casson, distinguished both as a literary architect and draughtsman, makes a personal and lively contribution to the 'Introduction' series, of which he is the general editor. Victorian architecture, after languishing in disgrace for some while, can now be seen in perspective to include much work of significance. Mr. Casson does well to remind us that the Victorian age was also the age of William Morris, Ruskin and Pugin.

(720.942081)

This collection of drawings, by a well-known artist, of historic buildings damaged during the bombing of London in the Second World War will form a useful record though a sad retrospect. It serves the same purpose for London graphically as J. M. Richards's Bombed Buildings does for England photographically, though here the buildings are shown only after damage. Opposite each plate is a brief historical note, there is an introduction by A. E. Richardson, Professor of Architecture of the Royal Academy Schools.

(720.9421)


An attractive book of extremely personal flavour in which the authors, variously distinguished in the arts and letters, frankly risk the irritation of the reader whose definition of beauty may differ from their own. They claim to have visited every parish in Buckinghamshire and, by the inclusion of 166 excellent photographs grouped chronologically to reflect changes in styles and materials, have succeeded in conveying in a stimulating manner the delight and variety of the architecture of the county. Each photograph is accompanied by a brief annotation. The gazetteer gives an individual survey of each parish.

(720.942375)

Gothic Architecture


This book records and analyses regional variations in architectural style in England during the medieval period, and traces the influence of geology, race, religion, transport and fashion, particularly on the design of churches. The author is an architect by profession and has written other works on historical architectural subjects. The book is well illustrated with photographs, and details, and includes tabulated data in appendices and index.

(723.52)

Georgian Architecture


Georgian Bath has provided subject matter for many writers, often notable for enthusiasm rather than learning. Mr. Ison's book falls into the very limited category of major works. It is detailed without being ponderous, and should appeal to the general reader as well as the antiquarian. A general historical survey of Georgian building activity in the city, with biographical details of the personalities concerned, is followed by a series of fully detailed descriptions of all the important public and domestic buildings. These are chronologically arranged and analysed from the architectural standpoint. Other chapters deal with the general planning of the city
and with the design and construction of the houses and their interior decoration. The book is beautifully produced, the text supplemented with many line-drawings of plans and elevations, and more than 200 half-tone reproductions of contemporary delineations by Malton, Watts and others. There is an excellent index. (724.14207)

In this book Mr. Lees-Milne, Secretary of the Historical Buildings Committee of the National Trust, analyses the work of the famous architect, Robert Adam (1728–92) and his three brothers, their sources of inspiration and their influence at home and abroad. He also assesses their designs in relation to those of other distinguished designers of the period, and includes a note on their artist collaborators. A highly informative account and well illustrated. (724.14207)

Mr. Pilcher, in his survey of the period 1800 to 1830, gives an account of the background provided by the writings of contemporary architects, landscape gardeners and theorists against which Regency architecture developed as the style so well represented in London, Brighton, Cheltenham, Clifton and elsewhere. The book is well illustrated from photographs and prints of the period and contains a full index. (724.14207)

Public Houses


An authoritative account of the growth and status of the English public house from early Victorian days to the present time. It describes the co-operation of the brewers and magistrates which resulted in the extinction of redundant licences and the improvement of surviving public houses. In the First World War Lord D’Abernon, as Chairman of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), introduced new licensing legislation which restricted the hours of sale, thereby reducing drunkenness, without detriment to the brewers’ profits. Mr. Oliver, who is both an architect and an authority on the brewing industry, gives useful information on the general administration and equipment of the present-day public house, as well as details of the ventilation, sanitation, heating, lighting, decorations and bar-fittings. The illustrations are admirably chosen and display a varied range of architectural design. (725.72)

Playhouses

This is one of a series of illustrated monographs on various aspects of Georgian architecture and decoration. The author is a specialist in stage scenery and architecture, and in this short study he describes and illustrates for the first time in book form the development of the British playhouse from the Restoration to the Victorian era. The interest of the book lies mainly in its illustrations of the little-known provincial and country theatres of the Georgian age. (725.822)
Ecclesiastic Architecture

FIFTY MODERN CHURCHES. R. J. McNally (Editor). Incorporated Church Building Society, 12s.6d. sD4. 158 pages. Illustrated. List of consecrated Anglican churches since 1930, by dioceses and chronologically. Index of consecrated churches. Index of dedicated mission churches and halls. This volume, which contains photographs, ground plans and information regarding thirty-five consecrated and fifteen dedicated (temporary) churches erected during the years 1930-45, replaces New Churches Illustrated, published in 1936. Each example is given one to four pages, with plan, exterior and interior, and factual information, including accommodation and cost. The book forms a comprehensive review of contemporary practice in England. The indexes are arranged topographically in alphabetical order. (726.5)

POST-WAR CHURCH BUILDING. Ernest Short (Editor). Hollis & Carter, 30s. sC4. 219 pages. Illustrated. A useful symposium of sixteen articles by various authors, including Sir Charles Nicholson, the distinguished consulting architect, on different aspects of Anglican church planning and design, with one chapter on Roman Catholic. Acoustics, glass, bells, altar furnishing, plate, sanitary equipment, organs and woodwork are dealt with by specialists, the whole forming a guide to good current practice. (726.5)

STUART AND GEORGIAN CHURCHES. The Architecture of the Church of England outside London, 1603-1837. Marcus Whiffen. Batsford, 18s. lD8. 126 pages. 153 illustrations. List of churches. Index. This book contains a wealth of unrecorded information covering the period 1603-1837. Mr. Whiffen, who is an assistant editor of the monthly journal Architectural Review, has made a survey, chronological as far as possible, of significant buildings of the Church of England of the period. The illustrations, from photographs, prints and drawings, include details of interest and beauty which give the answer to many misinformed judgments found in guide-books. Names of many little-known architects, craftsmen and artists are included and the book is well indexed. (726.5)

The first two titles in a new series of books on English cathedrals, which are frankly intended to attract the general reader and not the specialist. Each combines a sufficiently reliable and comprehensive history of the church with a description of its main architectural features, and both are illustrated with a very wide selection of photographs of an unusually distinguished quality. A plan of the cathedral is printed on the endpapers in each case. (726.6094261) (726.6094231)

By the author of Mediaeval Chantry and Chantry Chapels, this book gives a brief history of Durham Cathedral, stressing its essentially monastic character up to the time of the suppression of the monasteries in Britain in 1536. In his description of the architecture of the Cathedral the author deals first with the Cathedral Church, and then
describes the Priory and its buildings, giving in detail the forms, lineaments and characteristic features of the Cathedral. He explains the structural principles of the vaulting and the use, for the first time, of pointed arches and flying buttresses. The appendices describe the Norman vaults, arch-ordering and compound piers, and include a brief section on the various phases of mediaeval architecture. The plan of the Cathedral is accompanied by a summary of the building sequence of the main parts, and excellent photographs show the architecture as a whole and in detail. An itinerary for visitors to the Cathedral is included. (726.6094281)

**DURHAM CATHEDRAL. W. A. Pantin. Lund Humphries, 35.6d. 3C4. 34 pages. 26 illustrations. Folding plan. Short bibliography. (*Cathedral Books*)**

The second of a series of monographs on celebrated British cathedrals, which have so far been noteworthy for a high standard of scholarship and for distinguished photography. A brief but adequate survey of Durham Cathedral accompanies a number of excellent photographs from all aspects, including details, and a folding ground plan of the church and monastery is provided. The intelligent tourist and the reader with a general interest in ecclesiastical architecture will appreciate this book. (726.6094281)

**Domestic Architecture**


Here is the story, told mainly in drawings with a brief explanatory text by an architect and his wife, of the constructional changes in the ordinary English home between the Middle Ages and the present. Half the drawings, which comprise plans, perspectives and interiors, are lithographed in colour, and all of them are entertaining and instructive. The houses are shown furnished and occupied by the people for whom they were built. The book is therefore a pictorial social history as well as a record of domestic architecture. There is no index. (728)


Mr. Whittick has written various books and articles on contemporary architecture. In this comprehensive work on the design of the small house he has been assisted by Mr. Schreiner, who was at one time principal assistant to Eric Mendelsohn, the well-known German architect, and is now practising in England on his own. The book is well illustrated with photographs and line-drawings, and covers new methods, speed and economy in house construction, people's wants, sitting and sunlight, light and colour, heating and ventilation, food, refuse disposal, small house standards and the expanding house, standard units of equipment, gardens. It is written chiefly for the non-professional reader, and succeeds in being informative without being unduly technical. (728.6)
Architectural Design


This edition of a reference book indispensable to architects is the first to be published since 1939 and has been revised throughout to bring it into line with post-war conditions. New sections have been added, and others entirely rewritten, including those on housing, community centres, schools, and public houses. The section on farm buildings has been brought up to date by its original author, Mr. Edwin Gunn, in accord with the new outlook on agriculture. Published for the Architect and Building News, this work is not a treatise on the fundamental theory, the academic or the basic principles of planning, but is intended to assist those who have to design and plan buildings; it attempts to give the essentials of plans and an outline of more important details which must inevitably affect planning, and its thirty sections cover most types of civil, educational and domestic buildings. (729.02)

Church Screens


This is a supplement and sequel to an earlier work English Church Screens by the same author. Mr. Vallance died before the work was quite completed, and it has been seen through the press by Mr. E. T. Long. A detailed description is given of the fine range of medieval screens and pulpits in wood, stone and metal to be found in cathedrals and abbeys, and also of Renaissance examples in College chapels and in St. Paul's. Many illustrations are included from photographs, prints and drawings. (729.962)

SCULPTURE PLASTIC ARTS

STYLE IN SCULPTURE. A. Leigh Ashton (Editor). Oxford University Press, 4s. 6d. C8. 64 pages. 38 plates.

This book offers a brief and rapid survey of the development of style in sculpture over the past thousand years, based on an exhibition held in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, in 1946, and attempts, within the limits imposed, to define the essential qualities which distinguish Romanesque from Gothic, Gothic from Renaissance, 'Mannerist' from Baroque, and Rococo from Neo-Classicism and sculpture of today. The short textual commentaries also provide an outline of some of the dominating factors in the social and political background against which the works of art were produced. The photographs have been selected as much for the interpretation they may offer of a period, or of an idea, as for their portrayal of a particular work of art. The editor of the volume is Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum. (731.5)

Masks

MASKS OF WEST AFRICA. Leon Underwood. Tiranti, 8s. C8. 50 pages. 48 plates.

The author, a sculptor and painter who has travelled in West Africa studying primitive art, discusses the abstract character of the masks, and their relation to the abstract art of today, in a brief essay the text of which is printed both in English and French. The illustrative photographs, of specimens from various collections, are well described and related to the areas from which they come. (731.75)
Ancient Sculpture

THE VERTICAL MAN: A STUDY IN PRIMITIVE INDIAN SCULPTURE.


The primitive sculpture of the Indian countryside has hitherto been much overshadowed by the interest in temple sculpture. In this book the author describes two kinds of sculpture from the province of Bihar, which has strange affinities with African carving, and shows how a will to 'vital geometry' is influenced by the myth and ritual of a cult and by the circumstances in which the images were commissioned and made. The text, which breaks new ground in the study of Indian art, is accompanied by many photographs.

Modern: British

BRITISH SCULPTURE, 1944-46. Eric Newton. Tiranti, 6s. C8. 19 pages of text. 64 plates. Index. (Chapters in Art Series)

A brief introduction in English and French by the well-known art critic precedes a section of plates. Writing of the variety of styles displayed in contemporary British sculpture, Mr. Newton says: 'It would be too optimistic to speak of a renaissance, but we can at least point to a quickening of the creative pace'. Besides the work of established sculptors, such as Henry Moore, Frank Dobson, Barbara Hepworth and Leon Underwood, many younger men and women throughout the British Commonwealth are represented.

Wood Carving

FIGURES IN WOOD OF WEST AFRICA. Leon Underwood. Tiranti, 6s. C8. 50 pages. 48 plates.

A study of the form and meaning of West African wood carving. The text is given in French as well as English. With its companion volume, Masks of West Africa, this is designed to form a general introduction to West African art. Leon Underwood is one of the most accomplished living English sculptors.

Ceramics


A concise history of English ceramic art by the Keeper of the Department of Ceramics in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. It shows the development of the various kinds of distinctive English pottery and porcelain, their authorship or derivation, and more especially their aesthetic value from the anonymous earthenware and stoneware of the thirteenth century to the pottery and porcelain of the nineteenth century. There is a useful final chapter on collecting. The book is well illustrated with reproductions of various examples of the art.

GERMAN PORCELAIN. W. B. Honey. Faber & Faber, 21s. R8. 71 pages. 96 plates.

Mr. Honey's latest contribution to ceramic studies gives the historical background of German porcelain and describes in detail the work of the individual factories and of the principal modellers and other artists. The factory marks are brought together
and authoritatively explained in the appendix. The author is Keeper of the Department of Ceramics, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and is a well-known authority on his subject.


A short review in English and French, of the origins of the art of pottery. There are descriptions of the materials and methods used by the present-day potter. The excellent illustrations give examples of slipware, majolica and high-fired stoneware for domestic use and ornament. The index to the illustrations is fully annotated, giving particulars of the craftsman as well as his work.


Arthur Lane, Assistant Keeper of the Department of Ceramics of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, covers Islamic pottery from the foundation of Islam to the thirteenth century, when influences from China brought a new epoch to the pottery of the Middle East. There is a brilliant introductory note by Mr. Lane and over one hundred superb reproductions of masterpieces of Islamic pottery, drawn from collections in many countries. This work will be of interest not only to the student and the connoisseur, but also to everybody interested in industrial design.


The first book to give a comprehensive and discriminating display of English delftwares and an authoritative guide to their classification. Professor Garner has had valuable experience in watching excavations on the sites of the delftware potteries at Lambeth and other parts of England, and his extensive knowledge of the scientific and topographical literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has made him the leading authority on this subject. The technique of this most attractive type of English pottery has long been obsolete, having been driven out of existence by Josiah Wedgwood, with his more efficient but less sympathetic cream-coloured ware.


The beauty of the best Corean ware has long been appreciated by connoisseurs, but has remained unknown to a larger public, and no English book has ever been devoted to the subject as a whole. In this volume, Mr. Honey, Keeper of the Department of Ceramics at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, classifies and discusses the pottery of Corea which, he says, is of quite exceptional artistic importance and which he regards as 'one of the summits of all ceramic achievement'.

383
FRENCH FAIENCE. Arthur Lane. Faber & Faber, 21s. R8. 60 pages of text. 100 pages of plates (4 in colour). Bibliography. Index. (Faber Monographs on Pottery and Porcelain)

The painted, white tin-glazed pottery of France, known as faience, was the most various and original of its kind ever made in Europe. Inspired in its beginnings, like the contemporary English delftware, by the Italian maiolica, it quickly passed out of the imitative phase to produce in the seventeenth century the superb polychrome wares of Nevers. Equally original styles were created in the following century at Rouen, Strasbourg, Sceaux and Marseilles, till they were driven from the market by the arrival of Wedgwood's lead-glazed cream-coloured earthenware. Mr. Lane, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Ceramics, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, passes all these various styles in review in a detailed and scholarly introduction which traces the history of French pottery from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

THE SCOTTISH TRADITION IN POTTERY. Iain Paul. Saltire Society: Nelson, 2s.6d. F8. 8 pages of text. 21 plates. (The Scottish Tradition Series)

An outline of the history of pottery manufacture in Scotland from the middle of the eighteenth century, with a note on local styles and the possibilities of a revival of the industry in the future, introduces a section of plates.

Metal Arts

METALWORK. An Introductory Historical Survey. Donald Smith. Batsford, 7s.6d. L.Post 8. 64 pages. 22 plates. Index.

Mr. Smith covers briefly, but well, the development of various kinds of the best metal working from the earliest times until the introduction of the machine. Much pre-historic work which has survived is of outstanding beauty, and the tradition of fine work continued unbroken right up to the machine age. Nor indeed is our own time incapable of producing superb metalwork, as is seen, for instance, by Mr. Smith's reproduction of the Stalingrad Sword, designed and made in Britain within the last few years. Useful questionnaires at the end of each chapter are designed to sharpen the attention of the student.

—— Silversmithing

THE SCOTTISH TRADITION IN SILVER. Ian Finlay. Saltire Society: Nelson, 2s.6d. F8. 8 pages of text. 20 plates. (The Scottish Tradition Series)

The first booklet in a new series devoted to the Scottish tradition in craftsmanship. The art of working in silver is one of the few arts in Scotland with a long history, and it has a distinctive character of its own prior to the Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland in 1707. A short history of the subject introduces a section of plates.


In 1946 a buried collection of Roman silver plate was discovered at West Row, near Mildenhall, Suffolk. The collection is now on view in the British Museum, and, after examination, the authorities have produced this provisional handbook illustrated with finely produced plates. It contains a descriptive inventory of the thirty-four pieces,
a preliminary examination of the methods of production and, in conclusion, suggestions concerning their date and origin. Almost all the pieces are believed to be of fourth-century workmanship.

A craftsman of wide experience, the author explains the fundamental processes of soldering, casting, gilding, plating, cleaning and polishing in a book intended more for the provincial repairer than for the worker in a large centre. Practical advice is given on the repair of many types of jewellery, silverware, silverplate, Sheffield plate, and the odd objects the jewellery repairer may sometimes be called upon to handle, e.g. spectacle frames. Identification methods and handling precautions for real, synthetic and imitation stones are described.

DRAWING DECORATION DESIGN

Collection of Drawings and Illustrations
GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. Ruari McLean. SIR JOHN TENNIEL. Frances Sarzano. RICHARD DOYLE. Daria Hambourg. Art and Technics, 8s.6d. each. C4. 100 : 96 : 96 pages. Illustrated. (English Masters of Black and White)
The first three volumes of a new series devoted to the work of English draughtsmen, each containing a biographical and critical introduction, a section of plates and a complete dated list of the works illustrated by the artist. Cruikshank (1792-1878) illustrated, apart from the novels of Dickens, more than a hundred and twenty volumes and is the last of the great satirical realists in the direct line from Hogarth. The output of Tenniel (1830-1914) was alike prodigious, though entirely different in character. Best known for his illustrations to Alice in Wonderland, he produced three thousand cartoons for Punch alone and worked as well for The Illustrated London News and other papers. Doyle (1826-1883) also worked for Punch from its inception in the 1840s. His work is whimsical and charming and as a satirist he has none of the weird savagery of Cruikshank.

BARNETT FREEDMAN. Jonathan Mayne. 8s.6d. 95 pages.
EDMUND J. SULLIVAN. James Thorpe. 8s.6d. 95 pages.

GEORGE DU MAURIER. Derek Pepys Whiteley. 10s.6d. 112 pages.
Art and Technics. C4. Illustrations. (English Masters of Black and White)
The three latest additions to a series devoted to the work of English book-illustrators. The volume on Barnett Freedman is the first study of a very accomplished lithographer, justly famous for his colour work on stone. Mr. Mayne describes how he has successfully carried over his feeling for lithography into working for the black and white line block, though the drawings reproduced here do not exhibit Freedman's talent to its best advantage. Some of his latest drawings, however, show him as a true inheritor of the tradition of the Victorian illustrators, of whom Sullivan and du Maurier are worthy exemplars. Sullivan was an artist with a strongly personal style, often grim and sardonic. Du Maurier's drawings for Punch and other books and periodicals, of which a selection is given here, provide a valuable commentary on
Victorian society and show him to have been one of the greatest masters of black and white during the golden decade of the 1860s, when the art of wood engraving was at its height in England. Each volume is provided with a biographical and critical introduction and a list of the books illustrated.


These drawings by the great Spanish master from the Prado collection in Madrid include the Small Sanlucar Sketchbook (1796–7), the Large Sanlucar Sketchbook (1796–7), drawings in Chinese ink and sepia (1800–23), and the drawings in black chalk (1820–8). All drawings directly connected with pictures, etchings and lithographs have been rejected as too well-known, and an attempt has been made to establish the drawings included in the order in which Goya himself might have wished. The collection is prefaced by an essay by the brilliant French novelist, André Malraux.


More than seventy drawings by this sixteenth-century German artist are reproduced in this volume (first published in Basle in 1942) together with his designs for book decoration, goldsmith’s work, stained glass and other branches of applied art, which are largely in the conventional manner of the earlier adoptions by late Gothic Germanic artists of decorative motives derived from Italy. But it is for his drawings that Urs Graf lives, with their ‘animal quality of shameless self-abandonment’, in which his art transcends the swagger of his contemporaries. Sir Kenneth Clark contributes a note on Graf’s exuberant talent, Emil Major a critical and biographical introduction and Erwin Gradmann copious notes on the plates.


A critical essay by a young painter introduces a section of plates, many of which are reproduced for the first time. Hogarth’s drawings constitute a unique commentary on London life during the first half of the eighteenth century by the most graphic reporter of his age, celebrated for his habit of sketching direct from life. The collection includes the original drawings for such famous engravings as ‘Beer Street’ and ‘Gin Lane’, and the artist’s original ideas are contrasted with the finished drawings for the well-known Idle and Industrious Apprentice series. There are also numerous studies of heads and landscapes. The descriptive notes are by Bernard Denvir and there is a comprehensive bibliography.


REMBRANDT, CATALOGUE VOLUME. Otto Benesch. Phaidon Press, 155. M4. 64 pages. Indexes of Collections and Subject-Matters. Bibliography. A finely produced collection of Rembrandt’s greatest drawings with a critical and historical introduction and a catalogue raisonné by the Research Fellow in Painting and Drawing in the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. The photographic material in this edition is more nearly complete than any other in existence and
the Catalogue is the fruit of many years of research. The plates are divided into four
sections. The Leiden Period: From the Move to Amsterdam to the Beginning of the
Hundred Guilder Print; From the Nightwatch to the Staalmeeisters: The Last Years.
All reproductions are based on new, unretouched photographs, and many of the
drawings are reproduced in their original size.

(741.91)

**DRAWINGS BY EUROPEAN MASTERS OF THE XVTH TO XCVTH
CEUTURIES FROM THE ALBERTINA. Walter Ueberwasser. Batsford,
208. SuR4. 29 pages. 19 plates. (Iris Colour Books)**

A commentary on the work of a selection of artists during the period under review, and
on the form and the themes which characterized their art, introduces a section of
plates in facsimile in a series notable for the fine quality of its reproductions. The
volume commemorates the exhibition of these drawings recently held at the Victoria
and Albert Museum, London.

(741.94)

**CANALETTO DRAWINGS AT WINDSOR CASTLE. K. T. Parker (Editor).
Phaidon Press, 258. M4. 63 pages of text. 95 plates. Table of references.**

The famous series of Canaletto's drawings in the Royal Library at Windsor consists of
views of Venice, Padua, Rome and London, and constitute valuable topographical
documents of those cities about the middle of the eighteenth century. There are also
some fantasy views of Italian landscape and architecture. The critical catalogue of the
entire series is preceded by an introduction, in which Dr. Parker sets out the artist's
method of work and throws new light on the enigmatic personality of Joseph Smith,
the British Consul in Venice. Contemporary documents are included showing how the
collection formed by Smith passed into the possession of George III of England. In
addition to the section of plates many figure drawings are included in the text.

(741.945)

**Art Anatomy
HOW TO DRAW FARM ANIMALS. C. F. Tunnicliffe. Studio, 35.
5½ × 6⅞ inches. 64 pages. Over 70 pencil drawings and wood engravings.
(How to Draw Series)**

Masterly studies, by the author, of the commonest British farm animals, occupy most
of this very attractive little book—various breeds of horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, dogs
and cats, in varying attitudes. The brief text includes hints for the beginner who wishes
to draw animals, with comments on their behaviour as models, etc. The author, a
well-known nature artist, has been drawing and studying animals and birds since his
boyhood.

(743.697)

**Design
DESIGN IN CIVILISATION. Noel Carrington. John Lane, The Bodley

A revised edition of a work first published in 1935. It is not only an introduction to
modern industrial art but to design as a whole, with particular reference to its influence
on the future of contemporary life. The author contrasts the social life of Britain today
with that of earlier periods of English history—Medieval England, the Renaissance,
the Victorian era—and shows how the principles of design in the past can be applied
to the present day in the light of modern social conditions. The latter section of the
book discusses the part to be played in the making of a new civilization by the manufacturer, the distributor and the artist-craftsman. A useful bibliography is divided into four sections covering books on Social Background, Past and Present; Principles of Design; and Special Aspects of Design.


A short history of the rise and development of design in England from the Middle Ages to the present time, by a leading authority on industrial design, precedes a section of full-page plates. The survey covers nearly every department of craftsmanship from the work of carpenters and cabinet-makers, locksmiths, goldsmiths, clock-makers, pottery-makers, and weavers to the designers of radio cabinets, glassware, cars and electric trains.

—Industrial Design and Decoration

GOOD DESIGN—GOOD BUSINESS. John Gloag for the Scottish Committee of the Council of Industrial Design. *H.M. Stationery Office (Edinburgh)*, 1s.6d. sC8. 80 pages. 96 illustrations. Short bibliography. Paper bound. This well-produced booklet is devoted chiefly to illustrations of industrial and commercial design in Britain, ranging from heavy and light engineering to typography and display of goods for sale. A short introduction on the history and meaning of design in industry is followed by sections showing modern examples of engineering products, factory-made goods and decorative materials, commercial literature, exhibitions and typography. Mr. Gloag, a consultant on industrial design and the author of a number of well-known architectural works, emphasizes the necessity of a trained imagination in the service of industrial production and distribution.

THE INDUSTRIAL DESIGN CONSULTANT. Who he is and what he does.

F. A. Mercer. *The Studio*, 10s.6d. sC8. 49 pages of text. 163 illustrations. Index of designers and manufacturers. Index to text.

A paper read by Mr. F. A. Mercer, the editor of *Art and Industry*, before the Royal Society of Arts in April 1945, and for which he was awarded the Society’s Silver Medal. It gives a succinct account of the exacting qualifications necessary for the students in present-day industrial design, and shows that success as a consultant demands more of its practitioners than has been generally supposed. Upon the trained consultant depends the development of trade and the success of products. The numerous and excellent illustrations cover almost every aspect of industrial design, and there is a preface by Sir Thomas Barlow, Chairman of the Council of Industrial Design.

DESIGNERS IN BRITAIN. Society of Industrial Artists. Peter Ray (Editor).

*Wingate*, 4s. R4. 291 pages. Over 1,000 illustrations. Index to names of commercial designers.

A handsome and excellently produced reference volume compiled by the Society of Industrial Artists to provide a general review, in the form of a pictorial survey, of the work of British industrial designers and graphic artists in almost all branches of the profession. The book is divided into two parts, Commercial Design and Industrial
Design, with Introductions by Jack Beddington and Sir Thomas Barlow respectively. It consists entirely of over 1,100 illustrations representing the work of more than 350 artists and covering over thirty different branches of design. The commercial section includes posters, trade marks, press advertising, illustration, typography, magazine and book design, with contributions by such well-known artists as Nicholas Bentley, David Langdon and Roland Emett. The industrial section covers domestic equipment, radio, lighting, glass, carpets, wallpapers, leather, furniture, ceramics, plate and cutlery. In the field of decorative patterns are designs by John Farleigh, Lucienne Day and Graham Sutherland for printed textiles, fine modern china and pottery designed by Victor Skellern for the firm of Josiah Wedgwood, while transport is represented by numerous imaginative interpretations including the glass-panelled shelters designed by Christian Barman for the London Passenger Transport Board. This review will be published biannually. The second volume will be limited to work designed or produced during 1947–8.


A history of wine-labels which follows 'their distant and devious paths' from early times to the present day. The author discusses the ancient origin of the naming of individual bottles and jugs, and gives details on the evolution of the wine-bottle and decanter, the methods of maturing wine, the various types of wine-labels, and the history of the Battersea enamel and Sheffield plate from which some of them were made. He concludes with a classification of wine-labels by their design. The Foreword is by André Simon, President of the Wine and Food Society of Great Britain.

--Knots

THE ASHLEY BOOK OF KNOTS. Every practical knot, what it looks like, who uses it, where it comes from, and how to tie it. Clifford W. Ashley. Faber & Faber, 52s.6d. D4. 630 pages. 7,000 illustrations. Bibliography. Index.

This encyclopaedic volume includes 7,000 illustrations of over 3,900 knots and covers every practical knot used in over ninety occupations, ranging alphabetically from Archer to Yachtsman. The author has made a study of knots for forty years and took eleven years to complete this book. The illustrations include line-drawings, photographs and instructive diagrams, and are accompanied by notes on the origins and users of the knots, and how they are made. The book is entertaining as well as informative and should prove of practical interest to many people.

--Leatherwork

YOUR LEATHERWORK. Betty Dougherty. Sylvan Press, 7s.6d. C8. 128 pages. 130 illustrations and diagrams.

An essentially practical book, by an experienced teacher of leatherscraft, which should be of value to all those interested in designing and making leather goods. It proceeds from pattern to the finished product and from elementary to advanced work. Diagrams and patterns for the making of a large range of articles are given, together with detailed instructions.
Lettering

THE ART OF LETTERING. H. Deighton. Batsford, 10s. 6d. D8. 96 pages.
Illustrated.
A practical and well-illustrated approach to the fundamentals of the art of good lettering. Advice is offered on the necessary tools and technique. An historical review of the better types of lettering from pictograms to classical Roman is given. (745.6)

Illumination

THE MASTER OF MARY OF BURGUNDY. Otto Pacht. Faber & Faber, 21s.
R8. 72 pages. 48 plates.
The Master of Mary of Burgundy is the name given to the illuminator of a number of Flemish manuscripts executed in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Dr. Pacht claims that this anonymous artist was one of the most remarkable innovators of his time, achieving on the tiny scale of his miniatures 'a revolution in pictorial conception' unparalleled before Dutch paintings of the seventeenth century. In the strangely modern landscapes in the Calendar pages of his Book of Hours, now in the National Library, Madrid, Dr. Pacht discovers 'the first example of Plein-air painting in Northern art' and a treatment 'in which tone-values play an ever-increasing part'. His treatment of the manuscript page as a whole was equally remarkable, for after 1480 this artist invented a method of setting the border, which previously had been an incongruously flat decoration, within the same frame of perspective as the miniature which it surrounded. He was thus an innovator whose inventions enabled the decoration of manuscript books to be continued as a serious art after it had for the most part become a faint and unsatisfactory imitation of easel painting. (745.67)

Art Needlework: Lace

A MANUAL OF LACE. Jeanette E. Pethebridge. Cassell, 17s. 6d. D4. 71 pages.
38 plates. 8 figures.
This beautifully illustrated book should do much to renew interest in the useful and attractive art of lacemaking, an interest which has sadly declined in recent years. The chapters on the various types of Needlepoint, Needlerum and Bobbin laces—Carrickmacross, Limerick, Youghal Point, Point de Venise, Point d'Alençon, Genoese, Bruges, Honiton, and Rosaline—give a brief account of the origin and history of each lace, followed by practical instructions on the making of it and the materials required. There is also a valuable chapter on the care and restoration of old lace. The many photographs of lace included to illustrate the instructions are augmented by numerous charts and diagrams. (746.2)

Art Tapestries Painting (See also p. 392)

SWISS MEDIEVAL TAPESTRIES. Frédéric Gysin. Translated from the German by Robert C. Allen. Batsford, 18s. D4. 14 pages. 12 plates (5 in colour)
Eleven tapestries are here reproduced, some of them in colour and with several good enlargements of detail, from the Basle museum with the exception of two which are from the Zürich museum. These particular tapestries were not made by the usual process of tapestry weaving, but by 'a sort of plaiting with threads, something midway between weaving and embroidery'—a technique practised in the Upper Rhineland in the fifteenth century, mainly between 1460 and 1500, though the earliest tapestry here reproduced is dated 1430. (746.3)
THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY. André Lejard.
FRA ANGELICO. THE CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN. Adeline Hulftegger.
LEONARDO DA VINCI. MONA LISA. Maurice Serullaz.

Max Parrish, 7s.6d. each. L.Post 4. 12 pages. Illustrated. Paper bound. (A Gallery of Masterpieces Series)

With the exception of The Bayeux Tapestry, in which the illustrations are preceded by a short introduction, each of these volumes in a new series contains an essay, illustrated with reproductions of the picture discussed, and of details from it. Short biographical notes on the individual painters are appended and a history of the work concerned and a brief bibliography are also given in each case. (746.3; 759.505; 759.505)

--- Embroidery


This well-known and comprehensive handbook of modern embroidery and design, based on a study of old needlework, was first published in 1929, and the fourth edition contains some additions and alterations in the text and a second coloured plate. The stitches and methods of work brought together in this profusely illustrated and practical manual have been collected for the most part from actual embroideries and presented to the reader by means of clear working diagrams. The book also endeavours to add to the knowledge of materials and technique which forms the proper basis of embroidery design. Present-day embroidery covers a wide field and suggestions are given for its use on wearing apparel, Church vestments, civic robes, hangings, banners, screens, quilts, wall decoration and for many domestic purposes. Clear instructions are given on flat, looped, chained, knotted, composite, canvas and drawn-fabric stitches; black work, lace-stitch fillings and darning; cut and drawn-thread work and insertion stitches; couching and laid work; and applied and inlaid work and quilting. (746.44)

Glass

OLD GLASS PAPERWEIGHTS. Evangeline H. Bergstrom. Faber & Faber, 42s. lm8. 141 pages. 20 colour plates. 88 half-tone illustrations.

The author describes early methods of making paperweights, traces the development of the art in Britain, Europe and America, and includes a brief study of nineteenth-century Pinchbeck paperweights. The illustrations in colour are a particularly handsome feature of the book. (748.8)

Furniture


200 pages. 113 photographs and 64 line drawings.

This history of furniture interprets styles and periods, such as the style of Adam and the periods of Louis XIV, as the expression of developing technique. It traces the changes in construction and design which followed from new techniques as furniture became successively the province of the carpenter, the joiner, and the cabinet maker, and covers matters usually treated separately as unrelated technical or social subjects, such as the manufacture of glass and the adoption of new materials. The illustrations show tools, methods of construction, distinguishing features of style and examples of period and modern furniture. (749.09)
HEPPLEWHITE FURNITURE DESIGNS. Tiranti, 7s.6d. sR8. 80 pages. Illustrated.
This volume contains a selection of eighty plates chosen from the third edition of the
great Georgian furniture designer's work, The Cabinet-Maker's and Upholsterer's
Guide, which first appeared in 1788. It also includes Hepplewhite's preface to the
1794 edition and an abridged version of his descriptive notes to the plates. There is a
preface by Ralph Edwards, Keeper of the Woodwork Section of the Victoria and
Albert Museum, London.

Country Life, 42s. sD4. 76 pages. 235 illustrations. Index.
A revised and enlarged edition of an authoritative work that was first published
fourteen years ago. It is a remarkably complete record of the furniture of a period
marked by constant innovation and singular changes in design, which passed swiftly
from the Greek revival of Holland and Tatham, through the brief vogue for Egyptian
symbolism, to the curious chinoiseries which delighted the Prince Regent. The concise,
informative, and carefully documented text is supplemented with 235 admirable
photographs.

PAINTING

GOTHIC PAINTING. Cyril Bunt. Central Institute of Art and Design: Avalon
Press, 8s.6d. C4. 40 pages of text. 45 plates (4 in colour). Bibliography.
(Discussions on Art)
A clear and straightforward survey of medieval painting in Europe from Matthew
Paris (1200?-1259) to François Clouet (1522-1572), divided into sections dealing
separately with its development in England and France, Flanders and Italy, Spain and
Germany. A chronological list of the artists mentioned in the text is also included.

sC8. 32 pages. 25 illustrations (8 in colour). Paper bound. (The Masque,
No. 4)
An introductory note by James Laver, the well-known authority on art, precedes a
section of sepia illustrations and colour plates of the theatrical designs of this brilliant
English artist who was killed in World War II.

91 illustrations (15 in colour).
Theyre Lee-Elliott first began painting from the ballet in 1936 and has since then
exhibited successfully both in England and America. The drawings and paintings
reproduced in this book range over his work of the last eleven years in recording the
theatrical effect of many ballets in the modern romantic repertoire of the Russian
companies of Massine and Toumanova, and the British Sadler's Wells and Rambert
companies. Arnold Haskell contributes an introductory essay on painting the ballet
and on Lee-Elliott's career as poster artist and painter.
Schools of Painting: Collected


In this unusual and valuable book Mr. Johnson, who is Official Lecturer in the National Gallery, London, deals with twelve paintings by famous artists, including Ugolino da Siena, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, El Greco, Rubens, Watteau, Constable, Ingres and Cézanne. The author traces the process of experiment and development which led up to the creation of each of these masterpieces, and the illustrations consist mainly of the artist's earlier works and his preliminary studies for the picture in question. The paintings have been chosen from galleries in Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and U.S.A.

(759)


Four new titles in a series of colour reproductions of great paintings, with explanatory texts—under the general editorship of R. H. Wilenski, the art critic and art historian—which will eventually cover all the European schools and of which some eleven volumes have already appeared. Many of the plates are reproduced in colour for the first time, and the introductions and notes on the individual plates are by eminent authorities.

(759.2; 759.4; 759.505; 759.9493)


Two handsome volumes in a series in which an essay on the life and work of the painter under discussion is accompanied by reproductions in colour of his work.

(759.403; 759.9494)

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**American**

**AMERICAN PAINTINGS.** Denys Sutton. *Avalon Press,* 8s.6d. C4. 31 pages. 46 plates (4 in colour). Bibliography. (*Discussions on Art Series*)

A further title in a series in which a brief discussion of the art of the country under review, and a comprehensive bibliography, are followed by a number of plates, some of which are in colour.

(759.1)

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**British**


On its first appearance in 1866, this work was in effect the first popular account of British painting. As the editor notes in his preface, it remains an important source book of information about the nineteenth-century painters whom Richard Redgrave, as a Royal Academician, had known well, in addition to providing a convenient and readable account of its subject as a whole before the end of the eighteenth century. The present edition, which is largely founded on the second edition of 1890, has been checked to correct dates and facts established since by modern research. The editor
has also tried to draw attention to the present location of some of the paintings mentioned in the text and the ill-balanced chapter on the Pre-Raphaelites has been omitted, as well as an out-of-date account of picture-restoration, in order to make the main body of the book closer to its title. A bibliographical index of the painters mentioned has been added and the illustrations have been chosen by L. Goldscheider. The book is finely printed and produced. (759.2)


This first volume of a new series, devoted to the great British painters, is by the Director of the Birmingham Art Gallery and embodies new biographical material and reproductions of work in oils, pen and wash, and other media. David Cox (1783–1859) is chiefly known as a water-colourist and landscape painter whose work is an expression of the cult of Nature which arose in England at the time of the Romantic Revival as an escape from the conditions created by the Industrial Revolution during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The author gives a brief history of the English water-colour school, an account of the successive periods of Cox's developments as an artist, and a critical estimate of his achievement. (759.2)


The latest title in a series in which each volume is devoted to one painting. An introductory essay on the work of the famous German portrait painter (1497-1543) who contributed so much to English painting, with special reference to the picture selected, is supplemented by reproductions of the entire painting and of numerous details. (759.205)

PETER DE WINT AND THE PEACEFUL SCENE.

JOHN CONSTABLE: THE FATHER OF MODERN LANDSCAPE.

J. M. W. TURNER: POET OF LIGHT AND COLOUR.

Edited and compiled by Cyril G. E. Bunt. F. Lewis (Leigh-on-Sea), 8s.6d. each. C4. 32 pages. 8 plates. (Introduction to Painters Series)

The first three titles in a new series in which an essay on the life and work of each painter is followed by a number of reproductions, which, with the exception of two plates in the volume on Constable, are in colour. (759.207)


An excellent introduction to the life and work of a great English landscape painter (1776-1837) which does justice to his shrewd, racy character, the quality and originality of his very English work, and his considerable influence on French and other European artists. The book is well produced, the illustrations include the lesser-known in addition to the well-known paintings and sketches in water-colour, oil and pencil, and there is a note on the location of the originals. Mr. Key, now at Toronto Art Gallery, has specialized in the study of Constable. (759.207)
A study of the work of the eighteenth-century English landscape painter is followed by a list of the most important pictures and drawings and their whereabouts and a section of full-page plates.

(759.207)

A year-by-year chronicle of the life and work of this nineteenth-century painter of vast imaginative pictures of chaos and ruin which have recently come in for a good deal of discussion as a neglected aspect of the English Romantic Movement. The greater part of the critical appreciation included here has been taken from contemporary reports and auction records. Ruskin is quoted as describing Martin's pictures as a 'reckless accumulation of false magnitude...a vulgar weakness of the brain, akin to nightmare'. He was nevertheless much admired by Baudelaire and others, and is described by Mr. Balston as 'the creator of original designs of almost unexampled breadth and vigour'. This book throws considerable light on the history of English art in the time of Constable and Turner. In the appendices details are given of Martin's town-plans. The illustrations mostly reproduce the mezzotints and not the paintings.

(759.2081)

A well-known modern painter and art critic surveys in this essay the most significant trends in contemporary British painting, relating them to the influence of great artists of the past and to certain enduring traits of British art. He deals successively with: the General Character of British Painting; the Influence of Roger Fry; the Emergence of the Neo-Romantic Spirit; the Development of the Neo-Romantic Spirit; the Work of the War Artists Advisory Committee; and the Rising Generation. Special features of the book are its illustrations and the useful biographical notes on the artists referred to in the text.

(759.2084)

A collection of water-colours, linoleum cuts and pen and wash drawings by a brilliant young English water-colourist and designer, most of which illustrate his work as Official War Artist during World War II in Africa and the Middle East. The English scenes represented include Essex landscapes, for which Bawden has a particular and individual feeling. An appreciation of his work by J. M. Richards, editor of the Architectural Review, precedes the plates.

(759.2084)

PAINTINGS OF GRAHAM BELL. Kenneth Clark. Lund Humphries, 6s.
C4. 7 pages of text. 20 plates. Paper bound.
An eloquent tribute by the one-time Director of the National Gallery, London, to the young South African painter who was killed in his early thirties during World War II forms an introduction to a number of reproductions of Bell's paintings executed during the years of his residence in England from 1937 to 1942. Bell was closely associated with William Coldstream and the 'Euston Road School'. His mature style was
modelled, according to Sir Kenneth Clark, on the drawings of Degas and the painting of Cézanne. The paintings reproduced in this book belong mainly to the years when Bell had worked out his own realistic style based on 'a new feeling for truth by absorption in a working-class town'.

BEN NICHOLSON. John Summerson. Penguin Books, 3s.6d. Lf. 16 pages of text. 32 plates. (Penguin Modern Painters)

It is appropriate that Mr. Summerson, known as a writer on architecture, should describe the abstract but formal painting of Mr. Ben Nicholson. 'His geometrical works are close to architecture and industrial design,' he says, 'and these affinities are of great interest because the vision of a painter with Nicholson's strong creative power may very well influence architecture and industrial design very deeply.' Mr. Nicholson was born in 1894, and took long to develop. He has never been a very prolific painter, and has always worked with immense care. No mistakes can be afforded in abstract art. Those with a taste for and a knowledge of it will value this collection of excellent reproductions. Those who wish to acquire these are recommended to look long at each individual picture, and to ask themselves, without impatience, whether pleasure in Mr. Nicholson's work does not increase with acquaintance.

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French


A finely produced study of the work of the French fifteenth-century painter, which is also a study of the early French Renaissance. Each of the plates is fully annotated. First published in Switzerland in 1946.

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Italian (see also p. 391)

LEONARDO DA VINCI: 'THE VIRGIN OF THE ROCKS' IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY. National Gallery, 8s.6d. 16 x 12½ inches. 15 pages. 16 plates. Paper bound.

A discussion by Martin Davies, the Librarian of the National Gallery, London, on the documentary evidence concerning this famous picture by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) the great Florentine painter, sculptor, architect and engineer, accompanies a collection of plates showing the whole work as well as numerous details. Some X-ray plates are included. A replica of the picture is in the Louvre, Paris.


As well as giving detailed attention to many of the paintings within the scope of his title the author, a well-known Marxist art-historian, devotes several chapters to an historical study of the economic, social, political and religious influences in Florentine life at this period. Each chapter is accompanied by explanatory notes giving bibliographical references. For Dr. Antal the painting as a social document is a more real entity than the painting as a work of art, since he regards its formal elements as a by-product of social influences. His book is a work of considerable scholarship, but repetitive.

(759.55)
An historical and critical introduction precedes a section of plates reproducing a selection of miniatures, many of whose detail are enlarged, from the finest surviving illuminated manuscript of Dante's Divine Comedy in the British Museum. The manuscript dates from the first half of the fifteenth century and the miniatures are by two Sienese painters, Lorenzo Vecchietta and Giovanni di Paolo. Numerous examples of other works by these artists are given in the text. (759-55)

A critical essay discussing the paintings illustrated and describing the background against which they were produced introduces a section of plates, which are fully annotated. The book is an anthology of Sienese quattrocento paintings and not a history of quattrocento painting. In the belief that what is termed artistic personality is better represented by a small number of pictures reproduced in detail than by a large quantity of general photographs, many important works have been omitted in order that the photographs included should communicate more fully a sense of contact with originals. (759-55)

Spanish

A translation of a monograph which is based on the artist's letters and his collected writings about art, and which is both a biography and a detailed study of the work of Juan Gris, the Spanish painter and lithographer (1887-1927), identified with the Cubist school of art. It is also a concise exposition of the principles underlying cubism. In addition to the plates, there are numerous biographical illustrations in the text. (759.6)

This handsomely produced volume is an impressive tribute from the French poet to the most dynamic iconoclast in modern painting. Eluard expresses in a short essay and a score of poems his enjoyment of the art of Picasso. The sense of having pierced beyond the conventional relationship between man and the concrete world and his philosophical ideas of it, is presented with a striking vibrance in the illustrations and the verse. Spain, the nurse of intense individualisms, has produced another figure (after Goya) who by shocking may radically renovate our perceptions. The volume provides ample material for reflection on the creative variety of this artist. (759.608)

Russian

The author of this short survey of the art and development of icon painting in Eastern Europe during the greatest period of its expression is Watson-Gordon Professor of the History of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh. (759-7)
Scottish


An intimate memoir of the life and a study of the work of the Scottish artist who died in 1935. Samuel John Peloe, whose work at one stage startled and outraged the artistic world of his day, ultimately came to be recognized as the leader of a group known as the 'Scottish Colourists'. The author is Director of the National Gallery of Scotland.

Dutch

EARLY NETHERLANDISH SCHOOL PLATES. National Gallery, 25s. 16 x 12 inches. 120 plates.

The fine plates in this volume, which is designed as the illustrated supplement of the official catalogue, illustrate the whole of the collection of this school in the National Gallery, London. Two recent acquisitions not included in the catalogue are reproduced here. The volume is one of a series which eventually will cover the whole national collection.

REMBRANDT PAINTINGS. Collins, 30s. R4. 8 pages of text. 100 plates (20 in colour). Index to plates.

A well-produced collection of a hundred of the finest paintings of the great seventeenth-century Dutch painter, selected by Professor W. Martin, former Director of the Royal Gallery at The Hague, Holland, from collections all over the world. Thomas Bodkin, Professor of Fine Arts in the University of Birmingham, contributes an introduction.

Flemish


Illustrated with many detailed reproductions, this is a study of the work of the fifteenth-century Flemish painter and an attempt to translate some of his vivid and weird figures into alchemical symbolism. It is copiously annotated and the plates are preceded by a general introduction on the work and possible background of the painter's life.


A detailed description and technical analysis of this masterpiece of fifteenth-century Flemish art in the church of St. Bavon, Ghent, with some estimate of its place in the history of art, by the Director of the Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique. The book is sumptuously illustrated with reproductions of the panels, frames, and many details.


The author has devoted many years to the study of the sketches which provided the groundwork for some of Rubens's greatest paintings. The reproductions in this volume are preceded by a general consideration of the genius of the painter, the materials he
employed and the characteristics of his style, as well as a catalogue raisonné of the sketches and a table of the collections in which they may be found. M. Puyvelde is the Director of the Belgian Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts. (759.9493)

— Chinese


It is not difficult to respect Mr. Cohn’s statement that in painting is to be found ‘the most refined realization of Chinese creative power’, even after a first examination of his truly splendid selection of plates. Although these are in monochrome, and although Chinese colour, where it is applied, lacks nothing in subtlety, it is in its linear and its evocative quality that Chinese painting excels. It is, in fact, calligraphic, and, as Mr. Cohn points out, ‘a tendency exists to exaggerate the part which colour plays’. Certainly his illustrations convey all but the finest shades of the painters’ message. The text includes sections on Technique and Form; Painting and Calligraphy; the Subjects; and seven succinct chapters devoted to the historical evolution of Chinese art. The author writes as an enthusiast; and, as an introduction to a great, varied, but strictly formal school of painting, his book should prove an excellent appetizer. Nor is he tantalizing; for although a very large number of his best examples are drawn from Far Eastern collections, there is a sufficient volume of good Chinese painting elsewhere—for instance, at the British Museum, and in America—for a Westerner to begin study and appreciation at first hand. Mr. Cohn provides incentive to do so; and he is as free as he reasonably could be from current art jargon. (759.951)

**ENGRAVING**


This book contains reproductions of the famous series of woodcuts by Holbein, the great German painter who was appointed Court painter to Henry VIII of England, with eight enlargements, an introduction and explanatory notes to each plate. The plates are reproduced in their original size from the best Lyons editions of 1538 and 1549. Nine additional plates are from the 1592 edition in the British Museum, London. (761.2084)

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

**MIAOU. The Cat in Pictures.** Avalon Press, 6s. 4½ x 6½ inches. 96 pages. 91 photographs.

This delightful little book contains a number of cat photographs of outstanding quality, collected from all over the world. Preceding the illustrations are some brief notes on the habits and intelligence of cats, with a reference to ‘official cats’ employed by various Governments to catch rodents. (770)

**PHOTOGRAPHY TO-DAY, 1947-48.** Harold Lewis (Editor). *Press Centre*, 21s. 8C4. 300 pages. 250 illustrations (15 in colour plates).

Specialists in various types of photography have contributed articles to this volume, which reviews the progress made in the main branches of the craft. It contains a selection of recent photographs of remarkable beauty and technical perfection by leading
photographers in all parts of the world, chosen to show modern photography at its best. The book is divided into twelve sections: Trends; Faces; Landscape and Architecture; Industrial and Commercial; Colour; Theatre and Ballet; Scientific; Press; General; Empire; Films and Filmstrips; Engraving. It is edited by the editor of the English periodical Photography, with the assistance of Walter Nurnberg and J. Allan Cash, two of the leaders of modern photography in Britain.

The present edition of this standard text-book and reference work by R. Child Bayley has been revised and brought up to date by R. H. Mason. It opens with a concise survey of the evolution of photography and then describes the fundamental principles of all the processes and methods in present-day use. The book is a reliable guide to beginners, as well as a useful work for the more advanced, and gives some beautiful examples of what can be achieved by skilful handling of the camera.

While intended primarily as an introduction to the art and technique of photography for the amateur, there is much in this essentially practical book to interest those who are already proficient photographers. The author's aim is to teach the beginner to take good photographs and his clear and concise instructions are illustrated by numerous excellent diagrams and photographs, many by well-known photographers. The book is divided into four parts, the first gives a simple summary of the principles of photography, the second suggests some of the best subjects to photograph, the third deals in detail with all the technical aspects of photography, and the last part 'The Photographer at Work' includes notes on the photographing of landscapes, people, architecture, still-life, flowers and animals. The author is the Director of the International Focus-Salon at Amsterdam.

THE RIGHT WAY TO USE A CAMERA. 'Reflex'. Elliot (Kingswood, Surrey), 5s. C8. 95 pages. 17 plates. (Right Way Books)
A simply written, well-illustrated introduction to photography for the amateur. Clear descriptions are given of the various types of camera, their components and accessories, and how to use them. Advice is offered on choosing a subject, 'trick' subjects, and lighting are dealt with, and directions are given for developing, printing and enlarging.

First published in 1940, this well-produced photographic manual gives advice on the use of up-to-date apparatus and the conditions necessary for obtaining the best results in photographing young children. The author, a well-known photographer, deals with background, lighting, and various types of cameras and material. The psychological problems facing the child photographer are also discussed, since his success will
depend upon knowing how to deal with his models as well as with his materials. The photographs in the volume are excellent examples of the author's own work done under the conditions he describes.

Exposing the Film. Edward S. Bomback. *Fountain Press*, 2s. C8. 144 pages. Illustrated. (*Photofacts, No. 3*)

Many amateurs find great difficulty in deciding how long to expose film and sometimes find that even with the aid of mechanical devices results are not up to expectations. This little volume gives very valuable advice on how to obtain correct exposures, taking into consideration the many aspects—such as weather conditions, illumination, and movement—which influence them.


Focusing is certainly one of the most important operations in taking a photograph. The author explains how the lens produces an image, and then proceeds to deal in great detail with the many aspects the photographer must bear in mind, ranging from 'the focal length of a lens' to 'special focusing effects'. There are also notes on the use of supplementary lenses, and on infra-red photography.


*Photofacts* is the name of a new series of popular handbooks for all photographers, based on latest scientific developments and written in easy language. The first volume, which is written by the general editor of the series, gives detailed advice on how to use the various types of cameras. He maintains that a good photographer can achieve excellent pictures with even the cheapest tool. Frequent use of the camera, even without actual exposure of film is in his opinion a most important step towards becoming an efficient photographer.


Mr. Newcombe, a well-known British photographer, gives in this book a detailed account of the twin lens camera and the technique required to obtain the best results with it. The volume also contains contributions invited by Mr. Newcombe from ten outstanding American photographers, whose fully illustrated articles demonstrate the use of this type of camera. Philippe Halsman writes on taking portraits; Roy Pinney on snaps of children; Ylla on animals and the camera; W. Eugene Smith on photo journalism; George Karger on stage work; Arnold Eagle on picturing the dance; Nelson Morris on sports photography; Fritz Henle on fashion pictures; Andreas Feininger on looking at buildings; and Fritz Goro on picturing science. A table of the technique of the illustrations gives the type of camera, lens, focus, stop, shutter speed, film, filter, and lighting, and should prove most useful to the amateur photographer.


How the flash works and how to work it is told by a successful professional photographer who started his career in Canada, settled for eight years in the United States, and travelled far and wide across Europe and Asia. He is an expert on what is usually
termed 'illustrative photography', and has designed many photographic devices. This book contains his extensive experience in the use of the flashbulb and should prove useful to both the student and the amateur.

**PHOTO-ENGRAVING IN RELIEF. A Textbook Intended for the Use of Apprentices and Others Interested in the Technique of Photo-engraving.**


There are two kinds of relief blocks made by photo-engraving methods, line and half-tone, both of which can be printed with type matter. The making of the blocks requires considerable skill and practice and embodies the work of many departments, each staffed by specialist workers. The authors of this work maintain that it is necessary for all connected with the production of blocks to possess an intelligent knowledge of the technique of all the other branches, including the basic principles underlying the various operations for producing the finished block. It is hoped that this volume, which explains the making of relief blocks in a simple, concise manner, will help to achieve this. The second edition has been brought up to date and includes additional matter on new equipment and processes.

**Cinematography**


A practical booklet on a visual aid which has developed rapidly in recent years. Teachers have come to regard the filmstrip as the simplest, most easily obtainable and most generally useful of aids for projected pictures. The authors give information and advice to all those concerned with the selection of a suitable projector and interested in making their own filmstrips. Film sizes, different types of lanterns and other technical matters are explained.

**Colour Photography**


This edition has been thoroughly revised in the light of the reorientation of ideas on the theory of three-colour photography and the growing importance of integral tripack transparency and colour print systems. The book is primarily intended for the practical worker, but a chapter on modern theory has been added since certain aspects of recent work are already having a significant influence on the quality attainable and on techniques still in the course of development. The work is divided into four parts, dealing with general considerations, such as general modern theory, the economic value of colour photography, etc., and colour print processes, colour transparency processes, and accurate colour reproduction. A glossary and a formulaire are appended. The magnificent coloured illustrations are a notable feature of the work. The author is a former President of the Royal Photographic Society.

**Skies**

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SKIES. HOW TO COLLECT, STORE AND USE THEM.**

David Charles. *'Amateur Photographer': Iliffe*, 5s. C8. 121 pages. 16 plates. David Charles develops an interesting idea which will delight the more ambitious amateur photographer and open new possibilities to those who use photography for
commercial purposes. He considers that many good photographs are spoiled by a dull sky and shows that interesting cloud formations, with sunny or sombre effects, can be introduced by various methods. Improvement to skies by 'printing-up', or by 'printing-in' the desired type of sky and by the use of filters, is explained. The author describes his own new method which, by the use of stencil diapositives, enables a perfect composition to be achieved.

Collections

BRITISH BACKGROUND. 'The Times'. WAYSIDE SNAPSHTS. Hugo van Wadenoyen. Focal Press, 10s.6d. each. C4. 95:89 pages. Illustrated. (Masters of the Camera Series)
The first volume contains a selection of photographs from the picture page of The Times newspaper, some of which were published as early as 1922. They cover many aspects of Britain's national life and represent an imposing document of British camera work. The second volume consists mainly of studies of the peaceful British countryside, with one or two arresting photographs of towns or objects taken from unusual angles.

The fifty-third issue of this well-known annual representing the world's photographic art contains 76 reproductions of outstanding recently exhibited photographs, chosen mainly from the work of British photographers but including the work of photographers in many parts of the world. It also contains an introduction by R. H. Mason, President of the Institute of British Photographers, on 'The Year's Work', covering Photography in Great Britain and Photography all over the World, and a commentary, by Gilbert Adams, 'Pictorial Photography: An Appreciation of the Pictures reproduced in this Volume'. The beautiful pictorial work shown here covers a wide variety of subjects, with something to interest every user of a camera.

MUSIC

Composers

BIZET. Winton Dean. Dent, 7s.6d. sc8. 172 pages. Illustrations. Musical examples. Table of compositions. Bibliography. (Master Musicians Series)

Mr. Dean's book embodies much original research into the hitherto unexplored recesses of Bizet's life and production, and constitutes the first full-length study of the French nineteenth-century master to appear, superseding M. Paul Landorny's book of 1924. Not only has the author collected a list of twenty-one titles of dramatic works (apart from the seven published ones) on which Bizet was at some time engaged, but, where possible, he has examined the fragments in manuscript and given a scholarly account of his findings. For the first time the whole of Bizet's production—embryonic and finished—is accounted for. He makes large claims for Bizet's music, but almost all are well-grounded and in most cases he makes his points by concrete illustration. It is possible, however, that Mr. Dean's novel interpretation of Bizet's character has been too much influenced by his affectionate partiality in reaction to M. Landorny's picture of a cynical young man of no general culture interested primarily in money-making.
A new edition of the standard work (first published in 1936) on the great Elizabethan composer. Byrd wrote church music, string music, keyboard music, and secular choral music, and was one of the founders of the English Madrigal School. In this revised edition the chapter on his keyboard music has been rewritten in the light of freshly acquired knowledge.  (780.0711)

This study of the great English composer who died in 1934, by the Professor of Music in the University of Durham, gives a short biography followed by a critical appreciation of his works. Though born in England, Delius came of a German family of Dutch extraction and spent the greater part of his life abroad, in Florida, where he owned an orange-grove, in Germany, studying at Leipzig Conservatorium, in Paris, where he became the friend of Gauguin and Strindberg, finally settling at Grez-sur-Loing, near the Forest of Fontainebleau. In his music he upset every canon of musical art and evolved a purely personal style of delicate lyrical impressionism. It owes little or nothing to any particular tradition or country and was uninfluenced by the current technical and aesthetic movement of his time. Towards the end of his life he became blind and paralysed. The knowledge of Delius's music in England is due principally to the championship of it by Sir Thomas Beecham. A list of gramophone records is included.  (780.0711)

A detailed and stimulating analysis of the work of this distinguished French composer who died in 1937. The author, who makes very large claims for Roussel, frequently overstates his case and there is a disparity between the rather slipshod style of the writing and the fastidious precision of the music which is its subject. It is, however, written with an infectious enthusiasm and the author's judgments are generally sound. This is the first study of Roussel to appear in the English language.  (780.0711)

SIBELIUS: A SYMPOSIUM. Gerald Abraham (Editor). Lindsay Drummond, 10s.6d. D8. 216 pages. Bibliography. Musical examples. (Music of the Masters)
A collection of essays dealing with various aspects of the work of the great Finnish composer. Professor Abraham gives a close technical analysis of the seven symphonies; Ralph Wood writes on the miscellaneous orchestral and theatre music; Eric Blom and Scott Goddard deal with the piano music and the chamber music respectively, and Astra Desmond with the songs. There is also a final chapter by David Cherniavsky on the special characteristics of Sibelius's style. The essays trace the development of the composer from a late romantic nationalist, through an increasingly personal and lyrical style, to a classical balance and repose in which the more highly coloured and emotional elements are not so much lost as transcended.  (780.0711)

A new edition of the first volume of this study of the work of one of the most outstanding living English composers, first published in 1942. The author, a well-known
music critic, surveys in this volume Walton's Pianoforte Quartet, Façade, Concerto
for Viola and Orchestra, 'In Honour of the City of London', and Violin Concerto.
Biographical notes are included.

**Musical Appreciation**

**THE APPRECIATION OF MUSIC.** Roy Dickinson Welch. *Dobson*, 9s.6d.

This book is an attempt to provide a 'working manual' for the amateur music lover. The emphasis is on hearing the music discussed, and, with this in mind, the author has chosen his examples from easily accessible works. Beginning with chapters on the raw material and methods of the composer, the book then analyses the principal musical forms. In each chapter a section on practice listening is given, listing some relevant examples. The author is Professor of Music in Princeton University, New Jersey, U.S.A.

**Essays**


Thirteen provocative essays on a variety of music topics written over the last twenty years by this distinguished critic. The main essay, which gives the book its title, is a survey of present conditions in British musical life. Other essays deal with original research into the Italian madrigal opera at the end of the sixteenth century, the oratorios of Pietro Raimondi, Mozart's 'Requiem', the art of Variation, Antonio Caldara and Carlo Gesualdo.

**STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY MUSIC.** Wilfrid Mellers. *Dobson*, 10s.6d.
8C8. 216 pages. Music examples.

The essays in this volume are reprinted, with revisions, from various musical periodicals, and have as a common subject the work of twentieth-century European composers. They are grouped into three main sections. Part 1 is devoted to French composers: Satie, Debussy, Fauré, Roussel and Koechlin. Part 2, on Central European composers, Mahler, Egon Wellesz and Kodaly, selects a particular theme or viewpoint for the treatment of each composer. Part 3 consists of essays on four English musicians: Holst, Rubbra his pupil, Bax and Rawsthorne, with short studies of Tovey, Hamilton Harty and Frank Bridge, written shortly after their deaths in 1942. The final essay criticizes the present system of higher musical education; the author suggests that a syllabus presenting to the student the interaction of social, psychological, aesthetic and technical factors in and on music would give him a more complete equipment as composer and scholar.

**Year-Books**

**HINRICHSEN'S MUSICAL YEAR BOOK, Vols. IV–V, 1947–1948.** Max
Indexes.

The editions of *Hinrichsen's Musical Year Book* are not annuals in the usual sense of the term. The policy behind these publications is to produce a set of permanent works of reference, rather than a series of annual volumes each of which supersedes the other. It will be noted that the 1947-8 edition (the third issue of this publication) contains Volumes IV and V of the whole work. The 1944 issue (Volume I) dealt with contemporary music; the second issue, 1945-6 (Volumes II–III), was primarily concerned with British music, and the present issue takes the whole world of music as its
province, thus making the whole work international in scope. The Foreword states:

Our intention is that the work shall be neither exclusively topical, nor a mere recapitulation of what has happened in music in the preceding year. Nor is it primarily a factual compilation. It provides, in addition to these features . . . expressions of opinion from authoritative contributors on vital musical or music-pedagogical problems. This particular issue contains sections on British Music and Music in Britain; Opera and Ballet (English and Foreign); Composers and Performers; Church Music; Chopin; Regional Surveys (United Kingdom, Overseas, Germany); Music and Education; Film Music; Bell Music; Research; and Music and Science. It is completed with bibliographies of music and books and articles, and general indexes to Volumes IV and V, and Volumes II and III. The whole work is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the literature of music, and is likely to prove indispensable to all who are connected with the musical world. The format and production of the work are excellent.

(780.58)

Study and Teaching

Practical Music for All. A Symposium. Hinrichsen, 5s. C8. 95 pages. A symposium on the ways of making good music available to aspiring musicians of all ages. The subjects of the essays include percussion band training for young children, the playing of the recorder, amateur opera, choral singing and the amateur orchestra. Each contributor is an authority on his subject, and the book is unified by an Introduction and a Conclusion.

(780.77)

History of Music

The author is Professor of Music in the University of California. His book is described as the first book in English devoted to the Baroque period. An introductory chapter gives a brief stylistic survey of the essentials of Baroque in music, and is followed by studies of its manifestation in the chief European countries. Chapters are devoted respectively to Bach and Handel; the full treatment of these composers enables the reader to place each within the framework of the period. The author sums up his work with sections treating of the sociology of Baroque and a general outline of the musical forms involved.

(780.9)


This handsomely produced volume contains much hitherto inaccessible material. It records the history of music from the earliest times to the end of the sixteenth century, and gives more than 200 complete compositions, many of them never before published, which have been chosen because they are representative, are works of art in themselves, and are of sufficient length to illustrate clearly a form or style. The material is accompanied by an explanatory commentary with bibliography, English translations of foreign texts, and a detailed index. The whole work is an indispensable addition to the literature of music, valuable to both the technical student of the art and the musical enthusiast. Dr. Davison is Professor of Music in Harvard University, and Dr. Apel, a native of Poland now living in America, is well known in musical scholarship and an authority on the notation of polyphonic music.

(780.9)
MUSIC. Thomas Russell. John Lane, The Bodley Head, 2s.6d. C8. 64 pages. (New Developments Series)
A volume in a new series which aims to explore the new possibilities which have arisen in all the fields of art and science, in all the techniques and activities by which men organize society and find personal expression. The author is not primarily concerned to advance an individual critical point of view, but rather to examine the actual situation of his subject in regard to its organization and other material conditions, to assess the changes brought about by the war and to clarify the leading lines of development.

Europe
In this history of musical thought in Europe in the nineteenth century the author aims at showing how the Romantic movement arose, though he admits that "we seek in vain for an unequivocal idea of the nature of musical romanticism". Dr. Einstein warns the reader that he has not written a text-book of musical history. Besides its central core of criticism of the great nineteenth-century composers, a chapter is devoted to Bach, Palestrina, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven as seen by the Romantics. The author unfortunately ignores the results of recent research and there are some inaccuracies and errors of fact, surprising in a work by one of the greatest musicologists of our time.

Scotland
This is the first work to deal at all comprehensively with music in Scotland. Dr. Farmer, who is also known for his researches into the music of the Near and Middle East, approaches his subject as a social product, relating it to the cultural life of the court, the baron's castle, the burgher's tenement and the rustic's cottage. He deals successively with: The Celtic Period; The Anglo-Norman Period (1124-124); The Golden Age (1424-1560); The Reformation (1560-1603); The Seventeenth Century (1603-1797); the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, and The Composers of the Revival, covering every aspect of Scottish musical activity from the pagan chant and folk-song to the Choral Union and the Scottish Orchestra.

Britain
A survey of music in Britain during World War II, and of the organizations developed to surmount wartime difficulties, is followed by an account of the principal orchestras and of living British composers, with brief estimates of their achievement, a list of their principal works and an appendix of gramophone records. The illustrations include numerous photographs of musical activities in Britain during this period and a gallery of composers, conductors and instrumentalists. Mr. Myers is a well-known musical critic and author of Music in the Modern World.

A studious and well-documented account of the interaction between music and poetry in England during the second part of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth. The kernel of the book lies in the sixth and seventh chapters, which deal respectively with the madrigal and the air; but the author devotes considerable attention to the history of sung poetry and the literary and musical professions. The book contains many quotations from contemporary sources.


For the first time in British journalism a purely musical journal attained its centenary in 1944. To commemorate the occasion, Dr. Percy Scholes went through all the volumes of the Musical Times from 1844 and from its records has built up the story of musical progress in Britain to the present day. Each chapter covers a separate subject— oratorio, festivals, concerts, singers, the violin, pianoforte, orchestra, universities, etc.—and shows the country's gradual development in that particular sphere of musical activity. The book is eminently readable besides constituting a valuable encyclopaedic work of reference. Dr. Percy Scholes is well known as the author of The Oxford Companion to Music and numerous other works on musical subjects.

—Wales

MUSIC IN WALES. Peter Crossley-Holland (Editor). Hinrichsen, 5s. sC8. 145 pages. Index.

This symposium on the Welsh musical scene deals with a variety of aspects, including Eisteddfod, Music and Education, Traditional Music and Broadcasting. Among the contributors are Dr. D. E. Parry Williams, Director of Music at the University College of North Wales; Idris Lewis, B.B.C. Director of Music for Wales since 1936; and Dr. Sydney Northcote, Music Adviser to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. Some reference material has been included; for example, lists of musical societies, and information on the colleges conferring degrees in music.

—Austria

THE GOLDEN AGE OF VIENNA. Hans Gal. Max Parrish, 6s. F4. 72 pages. 36 illustrations (including 7 plates in colour). (The World of Music Series)

A pleasantly produced book commemorating the great age of Viennese music during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, illustrated by contemporary paintings and engravings and short accounts of the achievements of Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert and the setting of Court, theatre and assembly for which their music was produced. The author was at one time lecturer at Vienna University and now lectures at Edinburgh University. He is also a composer, conductor and music historian.

(780.942)
**Finland**


The author, who is Professor of Music in the Sibelius Academy of Music in Helsinki, gives a brief biographical account of present-day Finnish composers, headed by Jean Sibelius. The material on the younger musicians, though sketchy, will be useful to the general reader, and the work of Sibelius himself is placed in relation to the music of Finland. (780.9471)

**Music Form**

**JAZZ IN PERSPECTIVE.** Iain Lang. Hutchinson, 7s.6d. C8. 148 pages. 8 illustrations.

A critical and historical consideration of jazz from its Afro-American origins to the present development of orchestral swing music. The author sees jazz as a limited but influential music form, one which drew on America's ordinary people for its vitality but which has increasingly surrendered its unique qualities to the demands of the popular song industry. He has written a brisk and balanced survey of the subject based on some twenty-five years of listening experience. (781.5)

**Conducting**


The present book, which is addressed mainly to students of conducting, is the outcome of long experience in conducting the polyphonic music of the sixteenth century. It is a technical analysis of the subject under the heads of Rhythm, Tempo, Dynamics, A Capella Polyphony and Homophony, with appendices dealing with The Locale of Melody and modality. It is mainly concerned with choral music. (781.63)

**Theatre Music: Film**

**THE NEED FOR COMPETENT FILM MUSIC CRITICISM.** A pamphlet for those who care for Film as Art, with a final section for those who do not. Hans Keller. British Film Institute, 2s. L.Post 8. 24 pages.

In this pamphlet the author, a musician and journalist, develops his thesis that 'the need for continuous and competent film music criticism springs from what some of us feel to be an urgent need for better, not solely commercial, film music. Conversely the need for better film music will be widened and deepened by such qualified film music criticism.' He draws attention to some of the qualities and qualifications which a film music critic should possess and discusses various aspects of film music criticism. In conclusion he emphasizes his main plea. Apart from the consideration of the film as an art, he writes: 'the effect of the greater part of film music as it is today on our general musical life must become devastating if nothing is going to be done about it'. Throughout the pamphlet he refers to quotations from various sources, which illustrate the points raised. (782.01)


This book is a survey of film music in Great Britain from the earliest days of the silent film to the present day. Its author, who works in the music research division of the J. Arthur Rank Organization music department at Denham Studios, is an authority...
on the subject, and contributions by such well-known figures in music as Vaughan Williams, Arthur Bliss and Muir Mathieson are included. There is a biographical index of film music composers, music directors, sound recordists, sound track stars and film music writers. The book also contains lists of film music orchestras, examples of serious music featured in British films, dance bands featured in British films, B.B.C. film music broadcasts and film music items, and a list of gramophone records of British film music. The illustrations are useful adjuncts to the matter contained in the text, and the book should prove a most valuable work of reference on all branches of the subject.

—— Opera


A comprehensive history of opera by an American scholar intended for the intelligent concert-going public, in which technical terms are sparingly used. Professor Grout lays down the two fundamental types of opera, Italian and French, which correspond roughly to the basic division in all music between vocal and instrumental, and shows how the whole of operatic history is a constantly shifting and evolving relationship between these two elements, with the voice hitherto always tending to preponderate. Some of the most valuable passages in the book are those in which the author sums up the work and significance of a single man, such as Metastasio or Wagner, or characterizes the taste and ideals of an epoch. He shows how Gluck was in many ways the perfecter of the old type of opera rather than its destroyer, and his description of the psychological structure of the old opera seria is particularly happy. The pages dealing with nineteenth-century and modern opera are, however, more controversial. The bibliography brings together a mass of information nowhere else available in so compendious a form.

Plain Song


A study of the origins, history and technical features of Gregorian plain-chant. The author boldly traces the Church modes back to the Greek modes, gives a summary of early Church history, a chronological description of the growth of the Roman liturgy and an interpretation of the musical notation and the musical theory of the Middle Ages. The chapter on Latin hymnody makes the interesting points that profane melodies were borrowed by the Church as early as the fourth century, that quantitative verse gave way to accentual under popular pressure, and that at the time of the Renaissance there was a tendency to restore classical procedures and phraseology. The drift of the main argument is, however, somewhat obscured by the multiplication of detail and the wealth of quotation from original sources and learned authorities.

Oratorio

MESSIAH. Julian Herbage. Max Parrish, 6s. sR8. 72 pages. 7 plates in colour. 34 illustrations in black and white. Index. (The World of Music Series)

George Frederick Handel completed the score of his oratorio, Messiah, in London in 1741, and it was first performed in Dublin a year later. With some intervals it has ever since enjoyed great popularity in Britain, and it is now performed in London on every
Good Friday. Mr. Herbage has made an engaging book, of great interest to music-lovers, from the story of its composition and its most notable performances, with very attractive illustrations. This volume inaugurates a promising new series from a new publishing firm. (783.3)

**Art of Singing**

**MORE THAN SINGING.** Lotte Lehmann. Reprint. **Boosey & Hawkes, 15s.6d.**

1Rs. 192 pages.

The famous German opera and concert singer has written short articles on a number of songs, chiefly German *lieder*, but also including a few French, English, Italian and Russian songs, treating of their interpretation by the singer and the attitude of mind in which she should approach them. Indications of expression, phrasing, tempo and dynamics are given. (784.9)

**Concerto**

**A COMPANION TO MOZART'S PIANO CONCERTOS.** Arthur Hutchings.


Professor Hutchings subjects the concertos to a detailed analysis to prove that, as Mozart deliberately developed the form from that of merely 'galant' entertainment into a serious self-sufficient work of art, so he evolved a structure that was organically different from that of the symphony. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Professor C. M. Girdlestone's *Mozart et ses concertos pour piano*. The present volume is the only one in English on this subject and includes a list of MS. autographs, biographical notes, and a catalogue of available recordings. (785.6)

**THE CONCERTO.** Abraham Veinus. **Cassell, 16s. D8. 335 pages.**

A full and detailed history of the rise, decline, fall and metamorphosis of this musical form which reached its perfection in the piano concertos of Mozart. The author devotes a whole chapter to Beethoven's handling of the concerto and very nearly a chapter to Mozart, and though he cannot conceal his temperamental aversion from the Romantics, comparing them unfavourably with their great predecessors, he is generally fair in his judgments. Although his style occasionally suffers from heavy humour and a certain pomposity, his book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the concerto in the English language. There is no bibliography. (785.6)

**Chamber Music**

**CHAMBER MUSIC.** A. Hyatt King. **Max Parrish, 6s. 5C4. 72 pages. 7 plates in colour. 33 black-and-white illustrations. Bibliography. Index.** (The **World of Music Series**)

Mr. Hyatt King, who has been in charge of the Music Room of the British Museum since 1945, has written this history of the development of chamber music in Europe during the last four centuries. He surveys the work of the early composers of chamber music and goes on to discuss in detail the work of the great composers including Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Bach and Brahms. He concludes with an account of modern chamber music. (785.7)
Violin
The first English edition of this work by the father of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the great Austrian composer, first published in German at Augsburg in 1756. Dr. Albert Einstein has contributed a study of Leopold Mozart's life and work. (787.1)

Bassoon
An authoritative short history of the origin, development and makers of these instruments and their use from the sixteenth century to the present day. (788.8)

AMUSEMENTS
This volume, the eleventh in this series, deals with sport and recreation in Great Britain, and aspects of this wide subject are examined by sixteen contributors. A varied selection has been made from all forms of recreational activity, ranging from the extremely popular to the highly specialized. Views on the five major sports of the British people—cricket, racing, golf, boxing and association football—are presented and there are surveys of football pools and gambling, descriptions of skating and chess championships, street corner games and London pin-table saloons. Side-lines of sport and recreation include the ways in which science is affecting sport, sports journalism, sports equipment and the publicizing of the English seaside resort. The emphasis throughout is on what has become Britain's original and, sometimes peculiar, contribution to games and leisure, and on those things which the public takes for granted but which it has never really investigated. (790.942)

Circuses
THE CIRCUS BOOK. Rupert Croft-Cooke (Editor). Sampson Low, 10s. 6d. F4. 206 pages. 56 pages of illustrations.
This 'illustrated entertainment' is an anthology of circus life, past and present, mainly but not entirely in Britain. It includes a chapter on 'The Tenting Show', specially written by W. S. Meadmore, complete short stories by A. E. Coppard, Kenneth Graham, D. L. Murray and Ruth Manning-Saunders, and short extracts from the writings of Dame Laura Knight, Lady Eleanor Smith, M. Willson Disher, 'Lord' George Sanger, P. T. Barnum, Bertram Mills, Whimsical Walker, and many other artists, owners and lovers of circuses. (791.3)

BRITISH CIRCUS LIFE. Lady Eleanor Smith, John Hinde and W. J. Turner. Harrap, 18s. SC4. 208 pages. 83 illustrations in colour and 71 in black and white, from new photographs by John Hinde. (British Ways of Life Series)
Two of the contributors died before this book was published (Lady Eleanor Smith, novelist and circus enthusiast; W. J. Turner, poet, critic and editor) and it did not receive the careful editing which it needed. Nevertheless, it is of real interest to any
reader who feels the fascination of the subject, because it contains so much picturesque but authentic detail of circus routine and of the lives, public and private, of acrobats, clowns, equestrians, lion-tamers, etc., and the performing animals. Lady Eleanor Smith tells the story of a circus of moderate size during the summer tenting season, when it is travelling about England. Mr. Hinde, who visited the same circus to obtain photographs, so fell in love with the life that he joined the circus, and he has provided the account of the winter season when performances are given in theatres. The colour photographs (some very crude) are a valuable part of the book. (791.3)

The Film

INFORMATIONAL FILM YEAR BOOK, 1948. Albyn Press (Edinburgh), 12s.6d. D8. 200 pages. 21 illustrations. This is the second year of issue of this reference book. As before, the reference section is preceded by articles by well-known personalities in the informational film world. The reference section again contains many useful lists, including those of British informational films of the year, of informational film organizations, both in this country and abroad, film societies, producers, libraries, distributors and cine stockists. There are, in addition, several innovations, among which are a who's who in documentary and a good deal of information with regard to film strips. (791.4)

REGISTER OF FEATURE-FILM CREDITS, 1944-1946. Association of Cine-Technicians, 2s.6d. D8. 120 pages. Index. This booklet, which has a foreword by Anthony Asquith, the film director, should be invaluable to anyone who takes a professional interest in films. It contains the most detailed credits (i.e. information about those connected with the making of a film, date and place of production, the laboratory in which it was processed, etc.) of British feature films and has an index at the end. Its publication has been delayed, but three years are now published together and it is the publishers’ intention henceforward to issue the work annually. It should, therefore, become a standard source of reference and ‘a major contribution to the documentation of British films’. (791.4)

THE YEAR BOOK OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CINEMATOGRAPH AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS. A. Vernon Free: Association of Cine-Technicians, 2s.6d. L.Post 8. 80 pages. Mr. Anthony Asquith, the President of the Association, writes in his introduction that the object is ‘to try and put together in a book of modest size the everyday information of which many working technicians are constantly in need’. The book includes a list, with details, of trade associations in Great Britain, production companies, studios, newsreels, laboratories, recording, cutting and projection facilities, also Board of Trade film returns (British and foreign films), 1938-46, tables of weather statistics, rawstock data and details of colour processes available in Great Britain. (791.4)

WORKING FOR THE FILMS. Oswell Blakeston (Editor). Focal Press, 10s.6d. C8. 204 pages. Diagrams. Glossary. Index. This book contains articles by nineteen authorities on each of the following careers: script writer, director, documentary director, film actor, agent, producer, production manager, assistant director, art director, cameraman, documentary cameraman, newsreel cameraman, still cameraman, sound man, continuity girl, film editor, film cartoonist, composer, film publicist. There is also a chapter on working conditions and
salaries, and a glossary of terms. The book is intended to help the reader to discover 'whether he has the qualifications for the career' which he is seeking. The nineteen articles are complete in themselves but, as the editor says in his introduction, the whole book must be read, for the whole film world has a structure and each job fits into that structure. There are four useful diagrams, showing the number of British and American films shown in Great Britain during the last ten years, the number and floor space of British studios before, during and shortly after the war, the comparative numbers of people working for the films before the war and towards its end, and the four main productive areas of film work and their personnel.

SOUND AND THE DOCUMENTARY FILM. Ken Cameron. With a Foreword by Cavalcanti. Pitman, 15s. D8. 168 pages. Illustrated. Index. This book is not an exhaustive analysis of the technical processes involved, but an attempt to acquaint the aspiring sound engineer with the problems he is likely to face in the film industry and to give him a few practical hints on how to face them. The author of this book is sound supervisor to the Crown Film Unit, which produces documentary films for the British Central Office of Information.

THE FILM 'HAMLET': A RECORD OF ITS PRODUCTION. Brenda Cross (Editor). Saturn Press, 7s. 6d. C4. 76 pages. Illustrated. This book forms a record of the making of the much-discussed film, Hamlet, from the points of view of several of the most important participants. Sir Laurence Olivier, who not only produced and directed the film but also took the title role, writes of the film as 'an essay on Hamlet'. There are also articles by Phil C. Samuel, the production supervisor, Anthony Bushell, assistant producer, Reginald Beck, associate producer, Desmond Dickinson, photographer, Roger Furse, designer, Carmen Dillon, art director, Harcourt Williams, Stanley Holloway and Jean Simmons, members of the cast, Helga Cranston, editor, William Walton, composer, Muir Matheson, conductor, and Kenneth Green, publicity. Alan Dent, text editor, writes on Hamlets, ancient and modern, and calls to mind the many famous personalities of the stage who in the past have played the part of Hamlet. The book is fully illustrated, chiefly by reproductions of photographs taken during the shooting of the film, but there are also reproductions of sketches for costumes by Roger Furse. There is a complete list at the end of the book of those who took part in the production of the film.

SCREEN AND AUDIENCE. John E. Cross and Arnold Rattenbury (Editors). Saturn Press, 5s. L. Post 4. 92 pages. 108 illustrations. (The Film To-day Books) The first volume in a new series described as an occasional miscellany devoted to the contemporary cinema. In an outspoken introduction there is a statement of the policy to be followed with regard to the series, and the intention is expressed that the contributors will always 'be those people who are passionately interested in the cinema, professionally involved in it or merely won to a belief in its possibilities'. The present issue contains a large number of articles on a variety of subjects connected with the film, including a symposium on the evolution of a feature film, on Carl Dreyer by Dily Powell, the film critic of the Sunday Times, and on first things first at UNESCO, by John Grierson, UNESCO's Director of Mass Communications.

MICHAEL BALCON'S 25 YEARS IN FILMS. M. Danischewsky (Editor). World Film Publications, 12s. 6d. C4. 112 pages. 95 illustrations. Sir Michael Balcon is director and producing head of the Ealing Film Studios, London, and recently received his knighthood in the New Year Honours. This book gives an account from various angles of the twenty-five years he has spent in the British film
industry. It includes a profile by the editor, articles by the film stars Michael Redgrave and Françoise Rosay, and by Cavalcanti, the director, and a reprint of the lecture delivered by Sir Michael himself to the Workers' Film Association in 1943. The book contains many reproductions of photographs and stills, illustrative of his career and work.


In his foreword to this well-produced book Sir Laurence Olivier, actor of the title role and producer and director of this outstanding British film, discusses the various alterations, cuts and additions made to Hamlet, the play as Shakespeare wrote it, in making Hamlet, the film. This is followed by articles by Alan Dent, text-editor of the film, on text-editing Shakespeare, with special reference to Hamlet and including the text of the Play Scene as it is set down in the film-script, and by Roger Furse, designer of the film, on designing the film, Hamlet. Finally there comes the complete text of Shakespeare's play, in which cuts that have been made by the text-editor are enclosed in red brackets and to which certain directions have been added. A full list of cast and technicians is given. The book contains many beautiful reproductions of stills and of the designs of Roger Furse, in one or two cases the stills and designs being set side by side for comparison.


The author, who was the former film critic of the German newspaper, the Frankfurter Zeitung, argues that the pre-Hitler German film foreshadowed Hitlerism and that the films of a nation reflect its mentality more directly than other artistic media. This claim is supported by a psychological analysis of many of the films produced in Germany between the wars, particularly those of mountaineering and the horror films of Fritz Lang, in which, Dr. Kracauer contends, the German mind may be seen oscillating between authority and chaos and finally choosing Hitlerism as an apotheosis of authority. His book should be of value to students of the film, of psychology and propaganda.

**WE MADE A FILM IN CYPRUS.** Laurie Lee and Ralph Keene. *Longmans,* Green, 12s.6d. M8. 92 pages. 45 illustrations. Map endpapers.

This book contains a vivid and racy account of the making of the beautiful documentary film, *Cyprus is an Island*, which was made in Cyprus during the last days of the war and was first shown in 1946 at the Curzon Cinema, London, and more recently at two International Film Festivals in France and Czechoslovakia. In the first part of the book, Laurie Lee describes how he flew out to Cyprus, travelled about there to get his impressions of island life, wrote the script of the film and chose the actors. Ralph Keene then tells about the shooting of the film, which was completed in seven weeks. The finished script is given as an appendix. The book is illustrated by reproductions of photographs of beautiful Cypriot scenes and interesting snapshots of the authors at work. Illustrative maps of the island form the endpapers.

Ernest Lindgren is the Curator of the National Film Library, the headquarters of which are in London and Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire. In the preface to his book he writes that partly his position and partly a strong personal interest have caused him to take a considerable share in the film appreciation work of the British Film Institute and that in the course of it he has 'been struck time and time again by the fact that there was no single book in which the fundamentals of film criticism were simply yet comprehensively set forth and which could confidently be recommended to anyone becoming seriously interested in the cinema for the first time. The present book is an attempt to fulfil that purpose.' The book falls into two parts. The first is an introductory section and gives essential practical information on the organization of film production and on the apparatus used, the second deals with problems of technique and criticism, including sections on the anatomy of the fiction film, editing, the use of sound, the art of the cameraman, film music, film acting and the film as an art. The appendices consist of a film script specimen, a select bibliography and a glossary of technical terms. This is probably one of the most important British books on film appreciation hitherto published.


This book, which is based upon research of the History Committee of the British Film Institute, is the first of three volumes, the other two of which are in preparation and are to cover the periods 1906-14 and 1914-28. Rachael Low, formerly research assistant at the British Film Institute, is now a member of the staff of the British Film Academy, and Roger Manvell, author of the Penguin Book, *Film*, formerly research officer of the British Film Institute, is Secretary-General of the British Film Academy. Miss Low has interviewed a large number of pioneers in all aspects of the development of the British film, and through various channels a considerable body of material has been assembled. The first part deals with production, distribution and exhibition. It contains biographical sketches of each of the more important companies and representative examples of the smaller companies. It also gives some account of the early studios, market conditions and showmanship. The second part is devoted to the films themselves, to film technique and subject matter. The book is intended primarily as a work of reference. The main illustrations include reproductions of stills from films and photographs of programmes and playbills.


This encyclopedia covers a very wide field. It is comprised of eight sections. The first includes, among others, articles on the film and the future, by Sir Alexander Korda, the distinguished film director, and on quota legislation, and lists are given of producers, distributors, exhibitors and laboratories in Britain. A second section contains a comprehensive international who’s who in films, lists of screen writers and actors’ agents in Britain and of the American Academy Awards. A third section, on stars and the public, has an article on the Bernstein Questionnaire, the object of which is to show a cross-section of the likes and dislikes of British filmgoers. Another section is devoted to the subject of film production and includes a list of five hundred famous films and their casts. There is a music section, which contains lists of notable music to be found in certain films and of British film music of 1947. There are also sections on
the documentary film, the specialized cinema and on children and the cinema, which
last contains an article by Mary Field, the well-known director of instructional films
and specialist in children's films. This book should prove a useful work of reference to
those engaged professionally in the film industry and also interesting reading matter to
cinema enthusiasts in general.

TALKING OF FILMS. R. J. Minney. Home & Van Thal, 6s. C8. 82 pages.
R. J. Minney, the well-known producer, gives a succinct account of what, in his
opinion, is the position of the British film industry today. He discusses the cinema as an
industry, the reasons for high production costs, the British and American film markets,
the question as to whether the cinema is an art or an industry and the problems to be
-faced in the selection of talent for the screen. He includes a chapter on script writers,
film producers and directors, and he ends by drawing attention to what he considers
should be an opportunity for the British film industry. In a useful appendix he
tabulates the amount of studio space in Great Britain, its production and ownership.

Yearbooks, 2/5s. Second year of issue. D8. 381 pages. 60 illustrations.
The first edition of this annual proved a valuable work of commentary and reference
on the British film industry; this second edition should prove equally popular, con-
taining as it does articles on all phases of the industry by leading personalities such as
Michael Powell, Mary Field, Anthony Asquith, the late James Agate, C. A. Lejeune,
Peter Noble, Paul Rotha, Jack Lindsay, Ernest Irving, and others. The volume is
divided into three sections; the first contains a general review of the year's films
and a number of articles on different aspects of the British film industry; the second
gives comprehensive reference material including details of the year's releases, cast
lists, and a list of British film production companies; and the third a considerable
biographical index and other factual information on all engaged in the film industry.

THE FILM ANSWERS BACK. An Historical Appreciation of the Cinema.
L.Post 8. 336 pages. 32 plates. Index.
A reprint of a book first published in 1939, since when the authors have produced other
publications on the cinema under the auspices of the Siddeleyan Society. The Film
Answers Back traces the development of the cinema from its origins and argues that
'films are reflections of the social scene' and 'projections of future trends'. To illus-
trate the thesis that the basic national culture imprints itself upon the film output in a
given country, descriptions are given of a large number of representative films of
many countries, which are illustrated by reproductions of stills from these films. The
authors consider that 'the film today is having a widespread cultural effect upon
the world's peoples and, if only we can make up our minds to advance and assist the
process, the public for all other means of expression will be increased to incalculable
proportions, and the world will be a better place to live in'.

THE BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY YEARBOOK. John Sullivan (Editor). Film
This reference book, which is issued for the first time this year, contains lists of feature
films completed in 1947, with details of casts and technicians, of British documentary
films completed in 1947, of British studios and their personnel, of technicians, actors
and actresses in British films. It also includes a classified directory of suppliers to production companies, an alphabetical index of technicians and the text of the agreement between the Association of Cine Technicians and the British Film Producers Association. This book should perhaps be of particular interest to those living in other countries who require up-to-date information on the personnel of British film industry.

THE RIGHT WAY TO WRITE FOR THE FILMS. Moresby White and Freda Stock. A. G. Elliot (Kingswood, Surrey): Rolls House Publishing Co., 5s. C8. 126 pages. (Right Way Series)

This book sets out to cover all aspects of the technique of preparation and presentation in film writing. There are chapters on visualizing, choosing a subject, story construction, treatment, adaptation, types of film and film titles, the preparation of the script, dialogue, specialized films and marketing a film story. There is also a specimen film synopsis. The book fills a long-felt want for up-to-date information on this subject.


This pamphlet, published on the occasion of the Second International Festival of Documentary Films, August 22 to September 12 of this year, is also the second annual of its kind. It includes an article by Basil Wright on World Documentary, in which he defines the functions of the documentary film and gives a general survey of documentary film production in various countries. More detailed accounts are given by various other experts in the documentary field on the position of the documentary film in individual countries. There is also a review by Mary Losey of Flaherty's *Louisiana Story*, a film of which the World Premiere performance was given at the Edinburgh Festival this year.


In this book Dr. Wollenberg, who has been editor of important film publications for many years, first draws attention to the increasing importance of film appreciation, at a time when the future influence of the film medium can hardly be overestimated, and then traces the origins of the film. He writes on the fundamentals of the film and its aesthetics and on sound; describes the co-operative effort necessary in the making of a film and the function of the film director; and deals with style in the film. There are also chapters on production, film economics and the influence of the film. There is a foreword by Oliver Bell, Director of the British Film Institute. The book is profusely illustrated with excellently reproduced photographs and stills.


In this book the author, a film critic and scenario writer, gives, in a clear and popular style, a survey of the film in most of its aspects, including some account of what goes on in a present-day film studio and of the development of the film from earliest times. This survey is interspersed with anecdotes, illustrative of the subject in hand. The book provides a large amount of information, and answers are given to questions which must often have puzzled the layman. It is fully illustrated, chiefly with reproductions of photographs and stills.
Radio


This edition is similar to previous issues and has two main divisions: the first, editorial articles, and the second a review of the year's broadcasting. Among the contributors, Frank Gillard writes on the South African Tour of the British Royal Family, Wynford Vaughan Thomas on the handing over of power in India by Great Britain, Tangye Lean on the listeners in Europe, and the B.B.C. correspondent in Paris (Thomas Cadett) on the work of B.B.C. foreign correspondents. Other well-known names in British broadcasting are Stuart Hibberd and Stewart MacPherson, who contribute articles on their personal experiences in the B.B.C. The second division gives reviews of work in the Home Services, Television, the Overseas Service, the European Service, and there is a reference section, giving names of B.B.C. officials and addresses at home and abroad. It is interesting to note from this Year Book that interest in B.B.C. broadcasts is increasing abroad both on the European and the Overseas programmes.

Puppets

PUPPETS INTO ACTORS. Olive Blackham. Rockliff, 12s.6d. F4. 111 pages.

15 plates and 38 drawings in the text by F. E. Norris. Appendices. Bibliography.

A practical book on puppetry written by an expert on the subject. Olive Blackham has devoted her time to puppetry since 1927, and in 1932 she founded the Roel Puppets, at Roel Farm in Gloucestershire. The British Puppet Guild chose the Roel Puppets to represent England in the puppetry section at the Paris Exhibition in 1937. There are chapters on the manipulation and making of puppets and on all subjects connected with performances, including choice of play.

Theatre

ACTING FOR THE STAGE. Art, Craft and Practice. Sydney W. Carroll.

Foreword by St. John Irvine. 2nd edition. Pitman, 12s.6d. 200 pages.

Frontispiece. Appendix. Index.

Mr. Carroll was the founder of the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, London. This handbook is founded upon the author's own experience as an actor, manager, producer and critic. It is a practical guide for all those contemplating or beginning a stage career and deals with various aspects of dramatic art, such as voice technique and make-up. The chapters on the production and performance of a play are written from the viewpoint of the author, producer, manager, and the audience, including both professional dramatic critics and playgoers. A very useful appendix gives examples of various forms of theatrical contract.


Here is a record of what one of the smaller provincial towns in England has achieved in twenty-one years of continuous repertory. The appendices of Directors of the company and of Plays and Players show how taste in plays has fluctuated through the years. The author has been in close association with the Theatre for nineteen of the twenty-one years of this history and has contributed weekly programme notes during this period.
ON THE PLAY BILL IN OLD LONDON. Lynette Feasey. Harrap, 75.6d.

C8. 220 pages. 7 plates.
The Elizabethan theatre is once again presented to us with excerpts from the classics of the period, in a vivid 'eye-witness' account of the London of Shakespeare's day. The author gives a detailed description of a playgoer's journey to the Bankside, where the flags are fluttering from the turrets of the Swan, the Globe and other theatres along the Thames waterside. With a short introduction to each, the author presents shortened versions of five plays drawn from the best known Elizabethan dramatists. Each play is followed by short notes on production. Whilst obviously educational, the book makes a delightful introduction to the Elizabethan theatre for the general reader.


137 pages. 59 illustrations. 3 appendices. Index.
In this well-illustrated history of the Alexandra Theatre, Birmingham, the author sets out to describe the 'beginnings, the progress and the vicissitudes of a typical "popular" theatre in a big provincial city'. His information has been gathered at first hand, often from the personal reminiscences and anecdotes of stage hands and players at the theatre. He gives a vivid description of the many pantomimes, for which perhaps the theatre is most famed. The appendices list, however, a total of 483 plays in the years 1927-47, and the diversity of titles and the many first productions show the forward tendency of the theatre's general policy. The Prologue is written by William Coutts, who founded the theatre in 1901.


This short handbook by an author with much practical experience of his subject is intended for beginners setting out to produce a play. It contains practical hints on most of the many problems that beset the aspiring producer—casting, costumes, settings, lighting, make-up, music—and should prove a useful little guide for youth clubs, young amateur dramatic societies, and inexperienced amateurs in general.

This is the first theatre volume in the International Library of the Theatre and Cinema, edited by Herbert Marshall. Its many illustrations, of scenic artists and stage designs, indicate the scope of the book. The author, himself a designer and an instructor in...
scenic design and stage history in New York, considers the purpose of the theatre is 'to influence life by theatrical means'. Thus he sees in all the phases of theatrical history from the times of the Greeks down to present day experimentalists, a reflection of the contemporary social forces.


This revised and enlarged edition of the history of perhaps the most renowned repertory theatre in England is written by the dramatic critic of *The Birmingham Post*. Its valuable appendices of Plays and Players give an indication of the policy of high endeavour which the Theatre has always attained. The story of the Theatre from its opening in 1913 until 1924 has already been told by Bache Matthews in his *History of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre*. Thomas Kemp brings the record up to date, and includes chapters on Sir Barry Jackson, the founder and director of the Theatre, on the Malvern Festival, and on a suggested scheme for the founding of a civic theatre in Birmingham.

**NORTH SHIELDS THEATRES: A History of the Theatres at North Shields and the adjoining village of Tynemouth from 1765, including an account of the travelling booths, with illustrations from play-bills, etc.** Robert King. Northumberland Press (Gateshead-on-Tyne), 10s. 6d. D. 8. 164 pages. 22 illustrations. Bibliography. Index.

Much resource to local material, to files of newspapers, photographs and old playbills, has contributed towards this carefully compiled history of the theatre in the north of England. North Shields' first theatre, built in the mid-eighteenth century, of clinkers from the fires in the salt pans, gives the first touch of local colour to this representative picture of the provincial theatre. Strengthening the local stock companies came visitors from London: Edmund Kean, Charles Kemble, Madame Vestris from the Olympic Theatre and Charles Dillon from the Royal Lyceum. Much later on, and at rare intervals, came the touring companies. The author relates how entertainment persisted even after demolition of the theatres by fire and their closing by law; booths and travelling 'theatres' toured the towns, their visits coinciding with fairs and races. The book is an entertaining record of a phase in the theatre long past.


An account of the London theatre from 1897 to 1914—its actors and actresses and its audience—when the announcement in the programme that patrons' carriages should be in readiness at the close of the performance at eleven o'clock symbolized an age of stylish leisure. The author writes of performances at His Majesty's, St. James's, the Haymarket, the Criterion, the Gaiety, Daly's and Drury Lane theatres, of such well-known actors as Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Sir George Alexander, Sir Charles Wyndham, Cyril Maude, George Edwardes and Lewis Waller, and of the theatrical life of the period.
HAYMARKET: THEATRE OF PERFECTION. W. Macqueen-Pope.  
The author has followed his history of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, with the story of this other Royal Theatre in the Haymarket, London. He tells an engrossing story of the little theatre that was born in 1720, gives the reader not the bare bones of history but the very life of the theatre, redolent of the green-room, of authors, actors, managers. This history of the Haymarket is very nearly half the history of the London stage for the past two hundred and twenty-seven years. (792)

THE BRITISH THEATRE. Bernard Miles. Collins, 5s. 8R8. 48 pages. 
29 illustrations including 8 in colour. Short bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)
This, the hundred and nineteenth volume in this very popular series, provides a lively, entertaining but informative account of theatres and players, mainly in London, from the Middle Ages to the present day. The author is a well-known actor as well as a student of theatrical history. (792)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEATRE. Allardyce Nicoll. 3rd edition.  
For the latest edition of this standard work Professor Nicoll has written a new chapter on the needs and possibilities of drama today, added a fifth appendix (on the Spanish stage of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) and brought the copious bibliography up to date. The book is a study of theatrical art in ancient Greece and Rome, and in Britain and western Europe since the Middle Ages, with many references in the later chapters to American and Russian theatres. The main concern throughout is with the practical detail of staging, scenery, lighting, costumes, etc., and their dramatic values, copiously illustrated. The meticulous scholarship of the book makes it invaluable to the student of theatrical history. The author, now Professor of English Literature in Birmingham University, and formerly Professor of the History of Drama and Dramatic Criticism, Yale University, U.S.A., is one of the greatest living authorities on the history of drama. (792)

76 pages. Illustrated.
In this challenging inquiry into the conditions of the British stage, the well-known dramatist proposes the foundation of a National Theatre Authority, representing various interests of the dramatic profession, with control over the rents, sharing terms and the general conditions of letting theatres. He envisages three theatrical companies of the highest excellence, each of which would be a public corporation, financed by the State and specializing in different kinds of theatrical work, with its own schools, studios and workshops, and its own headquarters theatre in London. Every city and town would, under this scheme, have two civic theatres, one occupied by touring companies, and both to be regarded as being an essential part of the municipal amenities. Where geographical circumstances were favourable, they would be grouped into circuits for the exchange of companies. Mr. Priestley suggests, furthermore, that dramatic critics should be sent back to the universities to get some general knowledge of the drama. (792)
COVENT GARDEN. Desmond Shawe-Taylor. *Max Parrish*, 6s. 5C4. 72 pages. 7 plates in colour. 28 black-and-white illustrations. Index. (The World of Music Series)

Covent Garden Theatre, a great international centre of music, opera, ballet and drama, has had a picturesque and sometimes a stormy history since its foundation in 1732. This very interesting short account of it, in which many famous people appear, has been written by the music critic of the *New Statesman*. The illustrations range from 1737 to the present day; many of them are devoted to reproductions of modern sets.


The author, himself a distinguished actor and an associate of Martin Browne at the Mercury Theatre, London, which has done so much to revive poetic drama in Britain, gives a short critical survey of the British theatre during and immediately before the war years, and an account of the leading actors, playwrights and many of the plays written and produced. He notes the revival of the provincial and experimental theatres, the plans for a National Theatre, the growth of non-profit-making companies and the grant of public money for theatrical enterprise by such bodies as the CEMA (now the Arts Council of Great Britain), ENSA (Entertainments National Service Association) and ABCA (Army Bureau of Current Affairs). The plans for the National Theatre include a theatre school, a theatre for children, and an experimental theatre under the direction of Michel St. Denis. The survey is illustrated by plates showing many recent productions and includes a useful classified list of plays and a short bibliography.


The first volume in this new series, designed to cover every field of contemporary thought and study, introduces J. C. Trewin, familiar to playgoers for his dramatic criticisms in the Sunday newspaper, *The Observer*. In ten short chapters, he describes the foundations of the English theatre; its revival, heralded by Ibsen at the beginning of this century; the two war periods and the drama of the intervening era; and finally the theatre of today, with its ever-increasing circle of companies playing throughout the country. The book is mainly intended as a short guide for the present-day playgoer to the theatre of the last quarter of a century, and the author misses few of the outstanding figures of the 1919-46 era. The index alone, with its authors, players, and titles, is a valuable little work of reference.


In her foreword Dame Sybil Thorndike traces the history of the Old Vic from 1914, when Lilian Baylis founded her Shakespeare Company there, until 1934. Audrey Williamson's account of plays and players at the Old Vic culminates with the date that will be memorable in the history of the Company: in 1946, the Old Vic Governors received a request that the Company should become the resident theatre company at the National Theatre when it is built. The book, planned by the author as dramatic criticism, is a complete record and analysis of the plays presented by the Old Vic Theatre Company from 1934 until 1946. It is a great record of achievement. The diversity of the plays, the genius of successive producers, and the talent of the actors through these years have brought the Company world-wide fame.

DESIGNING FOR THE STAGE. Doris Zinkeisen. 3rd impression. Studio; 12s.6d. C4. 79 pages. 46 plates. ("How to do it" Series, No. 18)

First published in October, 1938, and now reprinted for the second time, Doris Zinkeisen's survey of all aspects of design in the theatre is once more available to help those "whose interest in the subject exceeds their knowledge". The author has been designing costumes and scenes for ballet, opera, reviews and plays for a number of years, and the book, with its many illustrations of her own and other artists' designs, is both useful and exciting.

Tragedy

STANISLAVSKY PRODUCES 'OTHELLO'. Edited and translated from the Russian by Dr. Helen Nowak. Bles, 21s. D8. 244 pages. 1 plate.

The great Russian founder and director of the Moscow Art Theatre fell ill in October, 1929, and was sent by his doctor to Nice. Although separated from his company, Stanislavsky directed their forthcoming production of Othello by sending detailed instructions to the stage managers, artists and actors. Dr. Nowak collected these notes, incomplete as they were, and here presents them without alteration for the benefit of all students of the theatre. This Producer's Plan for Othello also contains the text of Shakespeare's play as used in the Moscow Art Theatre production, and is one of the most interesting prompt books ever published.

Opera

PURCELL'S 'THE FAIRY QUEEN' AS PRESENTED BY THE SADLER'S WELLS BALLET AND THE COVENT GARDEN OPERA. A Photographic Record by Edward Mandinian with the Preface to the original text, a Preface by Professor E. J. Dent, and Articles by Constant Lambert and Michael Ayrton. Lehmann, 21s. C4. 96 pages. 53 plates.

Professor Dent, one of the founders of the International Society for Contemporary Music and former Professor of Music in Cambridge University, writes on the historical background and the stage history of the work, Constant Lambert describes his handling of the score and script for this production, and Michael Ayrton explains the methods and principles on which he worked out and saw realized his designs for sets and costumes and the nature of the debt his designs owe to Inigo Jones.

424
STUDIES OF THE SADLER'S WELLS BALLET COMPANY AT COVENT GARDEN. Gordon Anthony. Home & Van Thal, 42s. R4. 64 plates.
A collection of recent photographs—both portraits and action studies—of twenty-nine dancers of this well-known British company, put together to help make 'such artists ... able to take their deserved and honoured places in the permanent records of contemporary ballet'.

9 illustrations. (Essays on Dancing and Dancers, No. 11)
A new addition to Mr. Beaumont's series of monographs, giving a critical survey of the career of the ballerina of the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company.

102 illustrations. Index.
In successive chapters the keen but inexpert member of the audience is briefly and simply given critical notes and information on ballet technique, mime, the historical development of ballet in western Europe and Russia, the Diaghilev company, English companies, foreign companies seen in London, and twenty-three important ballets in the contemporary English repertoire. There are also notes on ballet in film, and on present-day ballet criticism, with a useful survey of the main reference books and periodicals devoted to it in English. The author is Assistant Editor of The Dancing Times, the senior English ballet magazine, and a well-known lecturer to ballet clubs and education groups.

27 pages. 38 illustrations (5 in colour). (Ballet Series, No. 1)
The creation and presentation of the Sadler's Wells production of Khadra, a ballet in a prologue and one scene by Celia Franca to the music of Sibelius's Belshazzar's Feast, is here recorded by the designer of the sets and costumes. Miss Frost's work is reproduced in colour, and the full development of the ballet is recorded in action photographs taken at rehearsal and performance by Churton Fairman and Roger Wood. There are notes on the painting of the sets and the construction of the costumes. Honor Frost who collaborated closely with the choreographer throughout the work, is Director of Publications at the Tate Gallery, London.

BALLET SCHOOL. John Gabriel. Faber & Faber, 42s. D4. 128 pages.
This book of photographs includes a few portrait studies of dancers but is chiefly composed of small high-speed photographs in series illustrating the five basic positions of classical ballet, some exercises in port de bras (Cecchetti method), various steps and exercises in side and centre practice, some enchainements (allegro and adage), and some classical variations, posed or danced by Danilova and a number of English dancers and students. All dancers are named, and there are descriptive captions to each series and illustrative quotations from Carlo Blasis's Code of Terpsichore. Mme. Karsavina contributes a foreword.

BALLET. Fernau Hall. John Lane The Bodley Head, 2s.6d. C8. 80 pages.
(New Developments Series, No. 3)
A few paragraphs on the history of ballet in England introduce a short and useful plain narrative of professional and amateur activities from 1930 to 1946. There are sections
on training and working conditions, production method, the organization of the
companies, the work of the London and provincial ballet clubs and a critical estimate
of progress and present achievement.

THE BALLET ANNUAL. A Record and Year Book of the Ballet. Arnold L.
The editor contributes a critical chronology for 1946 and an archives section listing
dancers and ballets seen in London in 1946–7. Among the articles, all very fully
illustrated with photographs and drawings, there are accounts of the work of the main
English companies and some of the French, Soviet, American and American-Russian
companies. C. W. Beaumont, an authority on ballet, and P. J. S. Richardson (editor
of the monthly periodical Dancing Times) write on technique, Simon Fleet considers
'Sophie Fedorovitch as Ballet Designer', Gordon Anthony, the photographer, writes
on 'Dancers and the Camera', A. V. Coton, ballet critic to the Sunday Times new-
paper, reviews the 1947 International Congress of the Dance held in Copenhagen, the
'Profile' (a brief account) of Ninette de Valois is reprinted from the Observer news-
paper, and Stephen Thomas writes on 'Sadler's Wells Ballet and the British Council'.

Longmans, Green, 28. 1C8. 56 pages. 27 illustrations. Coloured frontispiece.
5 appendices. Paper bound. (The Arts in Britain No. 2)
The revised edition of a booklet first published in 1946, giving a brief but com-
prehensive survey of British ballet during the war years, with special mention of such
outstanding artists as Marie Rambert, Ninette de Valois, Frederick Ashton and Robert
Helpmann. Separate chapters are devoted to the work of foreign companies and the
progress made by the Sadler's Wells Ballet since the war. Included in the appendices is
a Bibliography of Books on British Ballet published since 1939.

LE BALLET EN ANGLETERRE DEPUIS 1939. Arnold L. Haskell. British Council:
Longmans, Green, 28. sD8. 62 pages. Coloured frontispiece
and 29 illustrations. 5 appendices including a bibliography. Paper bound.
(Les Arts en Grande-Bretagne)
The French edition of Ballet since 1939, first published in English in 1946. This brochure
shows the growth of ballet in Britain since the beginning of World War II. It gives
brief accounts of the Sadler's Wells productions from 1939-44, and the work of
well-known personalities in the ballet world, including Marie Rambert, Ninette de
Valois, Frederick Ashton and Robert Helpmann. The bibliography covers books on
British ballet published since 1939.

A history of the ballet in Europe from its earliest beginnings in the Italian Renaissance
to the present day, tracing the development of technique and the evolution of choreo-
graphy. Separate chapters deal with the Italian masquerade, the disguising at the court
of Edward III in England, the court ballet in France from Henry II to Louis XV, the
romantic ballets of the eighteen-forties, the three- and four-act ballets of Pepita, the
spectacular productions at the old Alhambra and Empire Theatres in London,
the Diaghilev, de Basil and René Blum companies, American companies, and the
Ballet Rambert, the Carmago Society and the Sadler's Wells Ballet in Britain. Appendices give chronological lists of the productions of Diaghilev, of some Soviet ballets, of Sadler's Wells, and of the de Basil and Blum companies, with composers, choreographers, designers and place of production. (792.8)

'THE SWAN LAKE' AS PRESENTED BY THE SADLER'S WELLS BALLET.
A record of the cast and production of the revival, with new décor and costumes by Leslie Hurry, at the New Theatre, London, on 7 September 1943. (792.8)

BALLET IN ACTION. Merlyn Severn. Introduction by Arnold Haskell.
The second impression of a magnificent collection, first published in 1938, of action photographs of productions of the Blum, de Basil and Vic-Wells companies seen in London in 1936 and 1937-8. Arnold Haskell writes a commentary and an introduction 'On the criticism of choreography'. The photographer writes notes 'On the photography of ballet' and tabulates technical information on each picture in an appendix. (792.8)

BRIEF FOR BALLET. Kathrine Sorley Walker. Pitfield Publishing Company, 10s. 6d. C8. 146 pages. 32 photographs, and 4 colour drawings by Sylvia Green. Bibliography. (The Pitfield Collection)
A three-part introduction to the art of ballet giving: a general historical summary; an essay on appreciation and the formation and expression of critical standards; and a compact survey of contemporary work in Great Britain. The summary includes brief information about recent activities all over the world. The photographs illustrate points in the argument, and there is a short list of 'those books which are most calculated to give a good general background'. The author is Honorary Archivist to the London Archives of the Dance. (792.8)

Games of Skill: Chess

BRITISH CHESS MASTERS PAST AND PRESENT. Bell, 58. C8. 100 illustrations. Diagrams.
An anthology of fifty-two famous games played between 1821 and 1946 by British masters from Cochrane to Alexander. Each game has its diagram and a full commentary and the book provides an excellent survey of British achievements in chess. (794.1)

BRITISH CHESS. Kenneth Masters. Collins, 58. SC4. 50 pages. 4 plates in colour and 24 illustrations in black and white. Bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)
The art and profundity of the game of chess is set out in a fascinating manner in this delightful book. The introduction tells of the origin of the game and the remaining chapters trace the history of chess in Britain from the time of King Canute (c. 994-1035) to the international matches of 1947, with six famous games described in detail. The author, who is a chess player of ability himself, clearly shows that the central figure in British chess is Howard Staunton, who dominated the game in the middle of the
nineteenth century and who designed the ‘Staunton’ chessmen which are still used by
the vast majority of players in Europe and America. The illustrations are excellent,
with some coloured plates showing beautiful examples of chessmen in ivory and
stoneware.

MANUAL OF THE END-GAME. J. Mieses. Bell, 4s.6d. C8. 80 pages.
Diagrams. Appendix.
A practical book on an important aspect of the game of chess which has often been
the subject of exhaustive text-books for the proficient player but rarely, as in this case,
for the beginner. The appendix consists of fifteen end-games from master chess.

CHESS FOR THE RANK AND FILE (A NEW APPROACH). W. L. Roche
This book is concerned with Correspondence Chess, i.e. the playing of the game by
correspondence for the benefit of people in hospital or who are bedridden, or who
live in remote places. An introduction to the game, freely illustrated by diagrams, is
followed by a selection of correspondence games by players of medium class and a
complete set of games which won the British Correspondence Chess Championship.
W. L. Roche has twice been British Correspondence Chess Champion and A. F.
Battersby is the Hon. Secretary of the British Correspondence Chess Association.

—Billiards

THE 100-BREAK TARGET. Victor Anton. Southern Editorial Syndicate, 5s.
C8. 96 pages. 12 photographs. 6 drawings. 16 diagrams.
This book on billiards for the average player is the result of the author’s reflections and
conclusions on the amateur player’s ambition to achieve a break (i.e. a score) of one
hundred. Divided into three parts, the first attempts to encourage the average club
player to adopt a more ambitious attitude towards the game; the second is a more
practical section explaining the points of the game, which are illustrated by diagrams
of specific shots; while the third section is a short glossary of terms with explanations
for the beginner. The excellent photographs show the right and wrong ways of holding
a cue and making of strokes, and these are supplemented by some amusing sketches
by the well-known cartoonist ‘Ray’.

Card Games: Contract Bridge

BETTER BRIDGE FOR BETTER PLAYERS. Charles H. Goren. W. Edwards,
This standard book of play, by one of the foremost players of contract bridge in the
United States of America, deals with almost every conceivable situation which may
arise. There is an introduction by Ely Culbertson, master player and famous writer
on the game, and a Foreword by George S. Kaufman.

STREAMLINED BRIDGE OR BIDDING WITHOUT TEARS. Victor Mollo.
Marlowe, 12s.6d. R8. 264 pages. 6 illustrations by Anton.
A very readable text-book on Contract Bridge which is both authoritative and enterta-
ing. The author is a recognized master player with a very successful record in
competitive Bridge, and he takes the reader from the most elementary to the most
advanced stages of the game, spurning systems and conventions. The six full-page
illustrations are most amusing examples of Anton’s work.
REES ON PLAY: AN INTRODUCTION TO GOOD BRIDGE. Terence Reese. Edward Arnold, 7s.6d. C8. 230 pages.

Terence Reese is a well-known writer and broadcaster on Contract Bridge and in this book he mainly addresses the club and tournament player. In other words, this is an introduction to 'advanced' contract bridge, and a good knowledge of the game by the reader is assumed. (795.41)

Outdoor Sports and Games

BRITISH SPORT. Hedley Trembath (Editor). Skelton Robinson (British Yearbooks), 17s.6d. D8. 246 pages. 18 photographs. Biographical index.

This new year-book is mainly a directory of British sports clubs, associations and promoters, with a biographical index of 170 pages containing brief information about one thousand leading personalities in many sports. It also includes short articles by experts on athletics, boxing, bowls, cricket (association and rugby), ice skating, lawn tennis, motor-car racing, snooker (billiards), speedway racing and table tennis. (796.058)

— Association Football

SPOTLIGHT ON FOOTBALL. Peter Doherty. Art & Educational Publishers, 7s.6d. D8. 120 pages. 36 illustrations from photographs.

A pleasant book on one of the most popular games with the British people—Association Football or 'Soccer'. It is written by a famous Irish international professional player of the present day who has had wide experience with some of the best-known football clubs in the country. He deals with both the playing and the organization of the game and particularly stresses the supreme value of coaching. (796.33)

— Rugby Football


This record of personal experiences and memories includes accounts of some of the great Rugby football matches of the past. The author has been associated with the game both in British and international fields for nearly eighty years, first as a player and later, for very many years, as a South Wales sporting journalist writing under the name of 'Dromio'. The foreword is by the famous Welsh Rugby footballer and referee. (796.33)

— Squash

INTRODUCING SQUASH. D. G. Butcher. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. IC8. 200 pages. 9 photographs. 29 diagrams. 25 figures.

The game of squash is very much like that of rackets, as it is played on a rectangular court enclosed on four sides, with rackets similar to those used in tennis. Squash, however, is a game for two players only, using an india-rubber ball, and is played on a much smaller court on wood or cement walls. Little known before 1920, it has become very popular in Britain in recent years. This book covers play for beginners as well as the most advanced stages of the game, and its value is increased by a splendid series of diagrams and figures which show step by step where the ball should be directed according to practically every service or shot to be encountered during actual
play. It also gives the complete and revised Official Squash Rules of 1947, and a complete list of championship title-holders. The author, who adds an autobiographical chapter, has been Open Champion and Professional Champion of the British Isles on a number of occasions and has a great reputation as a sound coach. (796.34)

—**Tennis**

**OLLIFF ON TENNIS.** John Olliff. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 7s.6d. C8. 188 pages. 26 photographs.

The author, who is Lawn Tennis correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, is one of the foremost writers on the game, and was formerly a British Davis Cup player with much international experience. He deals with all stages of development of the game up to the advanced technique used by the greatest players, and the book is therefore of great help both to the beginner and the expert. The delightful and humorous reminiscences of many great players of the last thirty years should also interest those who have little knowledge of the game. The final chapter contains complete lists of the winners of the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships held at Wimbledon, and the illustrations show many action photographs of famous international players. (796.34)

—**Golf**

**THE GOLF I TEACH.** Ernest R. Whitcombe. *Livesey (Shrewbury)*, 9s.6d. C8. 144 pages. 111 illustrations.

The senior of a family of famous British professional golfers and the winner of many big British golf tournaments, the author offers a book of instruction in many aspects of golf, from the purchase of the implements to the more advanced phases of the game. Simplified, straightforward methods are advocated. The illustrations, by D. C. W. Sabine, are many and include a number of most interesting diagrams pictorially presented with great clarity. (796.352)

—**Cricket**


A new edition of a popular book, first published in 1926, which is now regarded as a standard history of the game of cricket. The second edition appeared in 1938 and the present volume carries the history forward to 1946. (796.358)


The greater part of this book describes some of the great cricket matches played in England during the summer of 1947, particularly the Test Match between the South African touring team and England. In addition there are some clever sketches of the players who took part in the games. The author, who is a poet as well as a cricketer, writes vividly with a poet's command of phrase and image. He acts frequently as a commentator on cricket matches for the British Broadcasting Corporation, and he explains the title of his book by stating that first his mother, and now his wife, have so often had to say to callers, 'No, he's not at home, he's gone to the cricket!' (796.358)
INDIAN SUMMER. John Arlott. Longmans, Green, 7s.6d. D8. 147 pages. 8 illustrations.
This charmingly written book gives an account of the tour of the Indian cricket team in England during the summer of 1946, and is a notable addition to the many studies of post-war cricket and cricketers which have recently been published. Mr. Arlott, who is an experienced cricketer, a well-known radio producer and a poet, accompanied the Indian team on its tour as a British Broadcasting Corporation commentator.

This delightful anthology of cricket covers very many aspects of the game by men of letters of the past and present. It includes extracts from the works of William Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, Mary Mitford, Andrew Lang, Francis Thompson, E. V. Lucas, Edmund Blunden, Siegfried Sassoon, Neville Cardus, Robertson-Glasgow, John Arlott and many others who have contributed with charm and authority to the literature of cricket.

The author of this book, a well-known Australian journalist and radio commentator on sporting events, discusses problems which arose during the tour of the English cricket team in Australia during the winter of 1946-7. He deals particularly with the criticism of umpires and the 'doping' of wickets, i.e. the production by groundsmen of pitches which are lifeless and largely useless to bowlers and not conducive to stroke play by batsmen. He describes many of the matches of the tour, and gives a shrewd appraisal of most of the players who took part in the games. The sixteen illustrations are excellent action-photographs. The foreword is by a famous Australian cricketer of the period between the two World Wars.

'TESTING TIME' FOR ENGLISH CRICKET. Denis Charles Scott Compton. Stanley Paul, 12s.6d. D8. 223 pages. 33 photographs. Index.
The famous England and Middlesex batsman here tells the story of the tour of the English cricket team in Australia during the winter of 1946-7. He played in all the Test matches and in most of the other games with great personal success. He therefore writes with real experience of the games played and of the men who took part in them, introducing many of the new Australian cricket players who have come to the front since the end of the World War in 1945. Full scores are given of all the matches played during the tour.

The latest edition of a very well-known annual contains all the usual features which have made it so acceptable to cricketers in the past, including the full scores of all first-class cricket matches played in England during 1947 and statistical records of the game covering over a hundred years. There are sections on university and school cricket and details of matches played in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the
West Indies and India. It also includes complete accounts of the tour of the English team in Australia and New Zealand during the winter of 1946–7 and of the South African team in England during 1948. A special article deals with the cricketing careers of Denis Compton and William J. Edrich, the Middlesex players whose success was the great feature of the 1947 season.

MORE CRICKET PRINTS: SOME BATSMEN AND BOWLERS, 1920–1945. R. C. Robertson-Glasgow. Werner Laurie, 12s.6d. D8. 145 pages. This second volume of impressions of nearly a hundred cricketers of Britain and the British Empire, reprinted from the famous Sunday newspaper, the Observer, is by one of the foremost writers on the game today. He writes wittily, vividly, and with authority, the last because he himself has been a frequent player in first-class cricket matches during the period under review. The essays have an intimacy and charm which should delight all cricket-lovers.

Olympic Games

OLYMPIC STORY. Ernest A. Bland (Editor). Foreword by J. Sigfrid Edstrom. Rockliff, 15s. D8. 265 pages. 56 plates. Appendix. The editor of this volume, who has had wide experience as a sporting journalist, here tells the story, with the help of many experts, of the Olympic Games since their revival at Athens in 1896. Detailed accounts are given of all the sports and games ever included in these famous contests and outstanding achievements and sensational incidents are described. The appendix gives all the results of the various events since 1896 with records, times, distances, etc., while the numerous plates show photographs of various sports, athletes in action, and ceremonies and graphic incidents on the track field and course. The foreword is written by the President of the International Olympic Committee.

OLYMPIC CAVALCADE. The History of the Olympic Games. F. A. M. Webster. Foreword by Sir Harold Bowden. Hutchinson, 21s. D8. 243 pages. 87 illustrations. The Fourteenth Olympic Games were held in Great Britain from July–August 1948, and Lieut.-Colonel Webster, who has acted as Special Correspondent at nearly all these international contests since 1908, here gives a history of the Games, both ancient and modern, as well as reliable information on past records in field and track events of an athletic nature.

Athletics

ATHLETICS TEACHING AND TRAINING. F. A. M. Webster. Foreword by R. Salisbury Woods. Pitman, 3os. D8. 51 plates. 9 diagrams. An exceptionally good book, by the author of many standard works on games and athletics, on the technique of track and field athletics and methods of training for such events. It should be found most useful to physical training instructors as well as games coaches and athletes themselves. It is a comprehensive work dealing with running, hurdling, jumping, shot-putting, throwing the hammer, javelin-throwing and other similar events. The foreword is by the Chairman of the Cambridge University Athletic Club.

Lieut.-Colonel Webster, founder of the School of Athletics at Loughborough, Leicestershire, and Special Correspondent to the Olympic Games since 1908, is an authoritative writer on all athletic sports. This book is a guide and manual of training for both international and amateur athletic events and is based on a book published in 1936 under the title Why? the Science of Athletics. Very comprehensive, it deals, among other matters, with the basic principles of physical fitness, diet of athletes, athletic psychology, and the importance of mathematics in athletics, particularly in running, jumping, hurling, putting the weight and javelin-throwing. Many stories are told of famous international athletes.

(796.4)

Mountain Climbing


A new edition of an excellent book on the Alps with a well-written factual text illustrated with many beautiful photographs. In his introduction the author gives a general description of the Alps, touching upon formation, distinctive features, flora, birds and beasts and pastoral life, and upon climbing. More detailed information on the various regions and on climbing in them is given in the following chapters which cover: The South-Western Alps; The Mont Blanc Range; The Bernese Alps; The Pennine Alps; The Central Alps; and the Eastern Alps including the Dolomites.

(796.52)

MOUNTAINEERING IN THE SIERRA NEVADA. Clarence King. Edited with a preface by Francis P. Farquhar. Black, 16s. D8. 320 pages. Illustrated. The English edition of an American mountaineering classic which first appeared in 1872. It records the experiences of the author, an American geologist, when a member of the geological survey of California which was carried out in 1864; the main object of which was to explore the southern portion of the High Sierra.

(796.52)


This delightful essay, the Romanes Lecture delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on 21 May 1948, by a famous administrator, who was President of the Alpine Club, 1938-40, is an attempt to answer the question 'Why do men climb?' Lord Schuster admits the sensuous pleasure in the contemplation of natural scenery, the physical pleasure and the sense of vigour that come from operating in an air thousands of feet above the surface of the earth, and the sense of overcoming, of attempting to surmount, the very last pinnacle. Finally, he touches delicately on the feeling of 'other-worldliness' which comes to mountaineers, and comments that 'the attributes with which men commonly clothe the idea of God—majesty, solitude, radiance, darkness and storm—seem inherent in the mystery of mountains'. In developing his main theme, the author tells much of the history of mountaineering in the Alps from 1741 to the present day, with special mention of the more memorable feats by British climbers.

(796.52)
Camping

ORGANISED CAMPING. Ministry of Education. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d. 60 pages. Illustrations and diagrams. 8 appendices. Bibliography. Paper bound. (Ministry of Education Pamphlet No. 11)

A most useful addition to the series of Ministry of Education Pamphlets, which will be of interest and practical value not only to educational authorities and youth organizations but also to all who wish to get the maximum benefit and enjoyment from camping. In his foreword, the Minister of Education points out that 'not only does camping provide a healthy form of holiday and recreation but, rightly conceived and well planned, it develops initiative and resource, it stimulates an interest in the countryside and the seashore, and ... above all, it affords an experience of community living which fosters a spirit of service and fellowship. Good standards of campcraft are needed if the value of camping is to be realized to the full, and these will come only with training, careful planning and thorough organization.' The purpose of this pamphlet, produced by the Ministry's Advisory Committee on Camping with the collaboration of voluntary bodies with long experience of camping, is to offer help and guidance to those who plan and organize. Besides chapters on preparation for a camp, tentcraft, care and maintenance of equipment, cooking and diet, fires, health and sanitation and recreations, there are eight appendices which give useful information about food quantities, a sample menu, first aid, equipment for large and small camps and a list of camper's kit.

Boxing

BRITISH BOXING. Denzil Batchelor. Collins, 3s. sc. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 27 illustrations in black and white. Bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

Boxing originated in England in 1727 and this record of the development of the sport recalls champions of the old Prize Ring and brings the story down to the contests between boxers of renown of the present day. Boxing is now very international in character and British boxers are strongly challenged by champions from all parts of the world, but the author of this book, who is a well-known sporting journalist, clearly shows that the standard set in Britain by the old champions, as well as the boxers of the present time, is a high one and largely responsible for the immense popularity of the sport.


Stories of famous British boxers and prize fights in England from the early eighteenth century, the period of such fighters as James Figg and Jack Broughton, down to the time of Tom Sayers who flourished between 1857 and 1860. The appendix gives the Rules of the London Prize Ring as revised in 1853 and the Queensbury Rules of 1865.

BOXING. Thomas Inch. Pitman, 8s. 6d. C8. 204 pages. 101 illustrations.

A comprehensive and useful book on the science of boxing for all those who wish to excel in the sport, and valuable to the amateur as well as the professional boxer. The author explains clearly all the favourite punches of past and present champions and shows how they might be adapted to the individual's particular style.
Rowing
CHAT S ON ROWING. Steve Fairbairn. Foreword by B. Gross. Nicholas Kaye, 8s.6d. C8. 152 pages. 12 photographs.
The author rowed for Cambridge University and has since coached rowing crews in Australia and England. Many of the famous British college, school and other rowing clubs with which he has been associated have met with considerable success, and his methods have undoubtedly contributed a great deal to the victories Cambridge University have gained in recent years in the annual Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race. He is particularly concerned with the rhythm of rowing and his book clearly shows that he coaches men to concentrate entirely on learning to work their oars to move the boat and allow their bodies to work unconsciously. The foreword is by a well-known American rowing expert.

(797.123)

Sailing
START 'EM SAILING. Gordon C. Aymar. Jenkins, 12s.6d. M8. 132 pages.
62 photographs. 44 diagrams. Glossary.
This book, by the author of A Pictorial Primer of Yacht Racing Rules and Tactics, is designed to teach the novice all he needs to know in order to sail a small boat of his own. Advice is given to the beginner on the type of boat to buy, and there are chapters on 'Essential knots', 'Running the boat', 'Putting the boat up', 'Rules and Signals' and 'Care of the boat'. The photographs and diagrams are by the author, who also includes a useful glossary of sea terms.

(797.124)

Yachting
The original edition of this authoritative work by a first-class yachtsman was published in 1923 and the present edition has been very considerably revised and enlarged by the Vice-Commodore of the famous Norfolk Broads Yacht Club. It includes a complete exposition of the revised rules of yacht racing as amended and re-adopted by the International Yacht Racing Union Conference held in London in November 1946. The numerous diagrams provide an excellent supplement to a very practical book. The preface gives an outline of yachting history.

(797.14)

Yacht racing is carried out under rules drawn up by the International Yacht Racing Union, but it is also governed to a large extent by 'case law', i.e. rulings and interpretations made by the Yacht Racing Association on protest cases submitted to it in appeal from decisions of individual Sailing Committees. The author has made a study of all the protest cases on record covering many years. The cases come from all over the world and he has selected about 150 which are especially significant as interpreting the rules and principles of yacht racing. He also deals with the revised rules which were published in 1947. This book, therefore, is an authoritative handbook of the 'law' as it stands today, and an important reference work for Sailing Committees of all yacht clubs.

(797.14)

435
Horsemanship


The second issue of a annual publication which is a survey of topics and events of interest to every horseman. The editor, Colonel W. E. Lyon, a well-known sportsman, has had the assistance of nineteen other contributors, all authorities on some aspect of horsemanship. The British flat-racing and steeple-chasing seasons of 1947 are reviewed and there is an interesting chapter on what is known as the 'photo-finish', i.e. the use of the camera for judging the result of exceptionally close races. Another interesting chapter deals with the horses used during the recent Royal Tour of the King and Queen in South Africa, and the well-known writer, Sacheverell Sitwell, describes the King's collection of pictures of famous horses. The appendices include the results of the principal events of the past season in Britain and a list of British Horse and Pony Societies.


The first edition of this most useful book on horsemanship for beginners was published in 1937. The author is Instructor of Riding at South Letchet Manor School, and was formerly Commissioner of the South Dorset Branch of The Pony Club. This well-known club, which is connected with the Institute of the Horse and Pony Club of London, was formed to encourage young people to ride, to guide them in the proper care of animals and to give them an opportunity of receiving instruction. Districts and Branches have been established throughout Britain. Although membership of the Club is largely confined to young people, the book may be studied with profit by all riders and lovers of horses for its excellent information and advice on jumping, hunting, feeding, shoeing, minor ailments, stabling and saddlery. It is admirably illustrated by informative sketches drawn by Joan Dixon.

THE HORSE RAMPANT. How to Learn to Train and Ride—A New and Simple Method for the Education and Training of Horses and Riders.


Captain Pearce began his career by trying to break wild horses and went on to study at the highest schools of equitation in the world, including those in France, Vienna, Russia and Italy. He instructed on advanced lines at British cavalry schools and was successful in the International Military Ride and Endurance Tests. The book is divided into three parts: Education, The Half-trained Stage, and the Fully Trained; and every phase is covered in close detail, including side-saddle and breaking to harness. The text is simple and concise and its value is greatly enhanced by the excellent action photographs.

LET'S LEARN TO RIDE: HORSEMANSHIP FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Geoffrey Brooke. Constable, 7s.6d. D8. 84 pages. Frontispiece portrait. 37 illustrations by Pamela Searight.

General Brooke is the author of the classic Horse sense and Horsemanship of Today and a frequent contributor on riding topics to the British magazine Town and Country. This is a very practical book interestingly written for those who take up riding after childhood. It gives valuable advice and information on saddling and mounting, the first lessons in the walk, trot, canter, and jumping, the acquisition of a correct seat, hacking, show jumping, hunting, and the care of the horse.
Fishing

FISHING FROM AFAR. Stephen Johnson. Davies, 12s.6d. C8. 154 pages. 21 illustrations.
This attractive book about fishing for trout, sea trout, and salmon in England, Scotland and Bavaria, is full of useful hints for the would-be fisherman. The title was chosen because the book was largely written to relieve the monotony of prisoner-of-war life experienced by the author.

A thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of a very useful and practical book for anglers. It deals in detail with every branch of freshwater angling and every bit of tackle.

RIVER KEEPER. John Waller Hills. Bles, 12s.6d. D8. 176 pages. 17 illustrations.
A new edition of a classic work on fishing for trout, first published in 1934. The author, whose companion book A Summer on the Test was noticed in the April 1947 issue of British Book News, here provides a charming and practical book on angling, which is also a life of William James Lunn, river keeper on the Test for nearly fifty years. Lunn's knowledge of, and experience on, this most famous Hampshire chalk-stream has been at the service of many of the considerable body of expert and enthusiastic anglers who have fished in it. The delightful photographs which illustrate the book were taken by Humphrey Joel.

This book was first issued fifteen years ago and, although the author is perhaps better known as a poet, he is also an enthusiastic and experienced fisherman. It is an informative book, based on experiences on many rivers and in all weathers, but it is not so much a text-book as a delightfully written account, in autobiographical vein, of a roving fisherman's adventures in a number of countries from the north of Scotland to France and Germany.

ANGLING CONCLUSIONS. W. F. R. Reynolds. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. 1C8. 227 pages. 26 illustrations. 19 diagrams.
Practical angling recommendations written in conversational style, and suitable for the beginner, the constant fisherman and the master. The author has had forty years' angling experience on the continent of Europe, in Eire and in Scotland, as well as in England. The drawings and diagrams are by the well-known artist C. F. Tunnicliffe.

This new edition of an exquisite book which was first published in 1653 is one of the Navarre Society's series of reprints of famous classics of literature. Izaak Walton (1593–1683) wrote two books only, the Lives (of Anglicans) and The Compleat Angler, but both have enriched English literature. The sub-title of the one noted here is significant, for the book is not solely devoted to the sport of angling, but exhibits the
Englishman’s love of the countryside with many precepts recommending the exercise of patience, humility and contentment. It was, however, designed primarily to teach the art of angling and in 1676 Walton’s adopted son, Charles Cotton, also a famous angler, wrote a second part for the book, in imitation of the style of the first part, upon fly-fishing for trout and grayling in clear streams. Walton gladly accepted this and most editions since have included both parts. (799.12)

A book of vivid and happy memories, which covers almost every aspect of trout fishing and which should appeal to both novice and expert. The author, who is a keen angler and naturalist and a frequent contributor to the leading British angling journals, identifies himself with the ‘average angler’. He is also responsible for the skilful sketches which add to the attractiveness of the book. (799.1755)

HERE AND THERE A LUSTY TROUT. T. A. Powell. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. IC8. 157 pages. 21 illustrations.
Commander Powell’s experience of trout fishing is based largely on sport in small rivers in the South of England, but his book is most informative about the behaviour of the trout. It is written with a generous amount of humour but is nevertheless a serious book emphasizing, for example, the difference in technique between mountain-stream fishing and chalk-stream fishing. A useful list of flies is provided, and the text is illustrated with delightful drawings by V. H. Drummond. (799.1755)

Hunting
The book covers a wide range of observations and experiences mainly in Scotland, to interest the shooting sportsman. Many varieties of wildfowl and game, especially geese, duck and red deer, are discussed, and a new perspective is provided on the sport by the author’s use of the aeroplane and aerial photography for observation purposes. Three or four chapters are devoted to guns and ammunition best adapted to wildfowling and there is a number of tables to support the author’s arguments. The illustrations are fascinating aerial photographs. (799.2)

The sport of hunting, like that of horse-racing, has always captured the interest of royalty in Britain and practically every English monarch has patronized it in some form. In this book the author tells of the connection between the Crown and the sport through many reigns. The famous royal pack of hounds, the Royal Buckhounds, is said to have been established in the reign of Henry II (1154–89) and only came to an end in the last years of Queen Victoria’s life. Much information is given about the pack and also about hunting customs generally, while it is clearly shown that the Stuarts were the chief hunting monarchs. Today foxhunting as a sport is almost impossible except on the most modest scale, mainly because of high prices, taxation, and the transformation of the countryside, and the author is pessimistic about the future. The romance of the sport lies in the past and this book is a pleasant story of one aspect of the social history of England. (799.2)
IT'S MY DELIGHT. Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 10s.6d.
D8. 175 pages. Illustrated by Watkins-Pitchford.
Mr. Vesey-Fitzgerald is one of the best-known sportsmen-naturalists of today and in
this book he writes in a vigorous, unconventional fashion of the hunting and shooting
of game in Britain by orthodox and unorthodox methods, with chapters devoted to the
hare, to rabbits and to partridges and pheasants. He knows a great deal about the ways
of wild creatures and about the people who hunt them, and writes entertainingly of
poachers, of the moucher (the man who makes his living off the countryside in whatever
way he can) and of the different types of dogs that aid both sportsman and
poacher. His concluding chapter deals with the law in relation to game and the laws
designed to protect the interests of the owner or tenant of shooting rights. (799.2)

228 pages. 98 illustrations.
The record of an expedition made by the author and a friend in Kenya and Central
Africa. In addition to exploring the country, the two men, with great patience and
ingenuity, succeeded in the object of their expedition which was the taking of close-up
photographs, mostly at night, of wild animals and big game. Ninety-eight of these
photographs are reproduced in this book and should prove of interest not only to the
naturalist but also to the photographer. A very unconventional and amusing book.
(799.28)

Shooting
C8. 168 pages. 8 illustrations. (The Sportsman’s Library)
A practical book by experts giving a working knowledge of the shot gun and the
simpler forms of ballistics. (799.31)

LITERATURE

169 pages. (Focus 4)
Six essays on contemporary English and French novelists, including D. S. Savage on
Aldous Huxley and Evelyn Waugh, G. H. Bantock on Christopher Isherwood and
L. H. Myers, Thomas Good on Jean-Paul Sartre, and Wallace Fowlie on François
Mauriac, with a long essay on criticism by the American critic Harry Levin, the author
of the well-known book on James Joyce. Mr. Savage’s contributions are of unequal
value. He concludes that Aldous Huxley’s mystical pacifism is simply a kind of death-
wish based on a sense of futility and asserts that Evelyn Waugh’s outstanding charac-
teristic is ‘immaturity’ without mentioning his conversion to Catholicism. The essay
on Mauriac, sound in other respects, also suffers from incompleteness, as it is confined
to the great French novelist’s early work. The essay on Sartre is not so much criticism
as popularization. Mr. Bantock is inclined to over-value L. H. Myers, whom he
compares with E. M. Forster, and under-values Christopher Isherwood. Harry Levin,
dealing with ‘Literature as an Institution’, examines the ‘sociological’ theory of
criticism formulated by Taine and developed by the Marxists, against which he sets
the importance of tradition. Andrews Wanning, another American, contributes a
rapid survey of present-day literary activities in the United States. (804)
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY. R. A. Scott-James. Muller, 10s.6d. D8. 166 pages.

Mr. Scott-James edited, from 1934 to 1939, one of the most famous literary journals of this century. The London Mercury, and is himself a most perceptive and crude critic. He has brought together in this volume some of the best of his own contributions to the Mercury, most of them general articles on literary subjects and events of the time, and so provided a very valuable and interesting study of that troubled period.

(804)

THE RIGHT WAY TO RADIO PLAYWRITING. Val Gielgud. Elliot (Kingwood, Surrey), 5s. C8. 133 pages. Short bibliography. (Right Way Books)

A short practical guide to the writing of radio plays, written in a clear, straightforward style by the head of the Drama Department of the British Broadcasting Corporation. In the introduction he reminds his readers that no text-book can teach the art of writing, but he shows how an author can be taught to shape his art within the confines of broadcast production. A short chapter is included on television.

(808.2)


The author gives a critical study of those whom he considers to have been the foremost novelists of the period between the two world wars—Proust, James Joyce, Kafka, Gertrude Stein, Theodore Dreiser, André Malraux. From an examination of these novelists and their works, he then proceeds to deduce 'the contemporary significance of the novel'.

(808.3)

Collections


The present edition of this famous reference book, originally published in 1907, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date in the light of the voluminous notes left by Sir Gurney Benham when he died. The collection comprises thousands of quotations from British and American authors, together with numerous proverbs, phrases, maxims and sayings from many sources, ancient and modern, including Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and other languages. Separate sections are devoted to the Holy Bible, and the Book of Common Prayer. The second part of the book covers medieval to modern times; Epitaphs; Nursery Songs and Rhymes; Naturalized Phrases and Quotations; Phrases and Household Words; Historical and Traditional; Political Phrases and Allusions; Forensic; Toasts; Folk-lore and Weather Rhymes; Famous Words from 'Punch'; London Street Sayings; the Koran; Book Inscriptions; Bell Inscriptions; Chimney-piece Inscriptions, and Sundial Inscriptions. A Supplement of over one hundred pages, with its own index, has been added to include memorable extracts from the writings and speeches of recent years, as well as a number of earlier passages not previously included.

(808.8)


The contents of this anthology represent, in the compiler's view, 'the literature of men and women who have noted and understood, exposed or embellished, the way of
the world’. Not only extracts but complete works are given in the twenty-one examples of the writings of great authors past and present, including: Petronius, *The Matron of Ephesus*; Congreve, *The Way of the World*; Sainte-Beuve, *Madame Récamier*; Byron, *Don Juan*, Canto 1; Erasmus, *From the Praise of Folly*; Montaigne, *Of Anger*. Maupassant, Voltaire, Lucian, Virginia Woolf, Lord David Cecil, Max Beerbohm and the de Goncourts are among authors included. (808.8)


It is always satisfying to know the source of a familiar quotation. In this little book there are 400 quotations, some of them very well-known, from English literature, and the reader can test his own knowledge by attempting to give correctly the author of each. Although the book is intended simply to provide entertainment, it may also serve to arouse an interest in the work of authors who hitherto have only been names to the reader, or to reawaken his interest in those he knows but has neglected. The quotations are arranged in forty groups of ten each, and answers are given at the end of the book. (808.8)


Including over 1,200 poems by about 300 known poets and a considerable number of anonymous writers, this ambitious anthology attempts to embrace the whole range of poetry written in English between Chaucer (1340-1400) and Dylan Thomas. It cannot be said that Mr. Aldington has altogether fulfilled the promise of his title, for while a great many American poets are included the selection is not at all representative of the poetry of the British Dominions, which are given only a token representation. Similarly, among the poets of his own generation Mr. Aldington is unduly generous to the Imagists. In other respects his selection shows a fresh and lively taste. It is mainly a volume of lyrics, but includes blank verse and extracts from longer poems. (808.81)

**TRANSLATION. 2nd Series.** Neville Braybrooke and Elizabeth King (Editors). *Phoenix Press*, 10s. 6d. D8. 120 pages. Bibliography. Index.

Fifteen languages are represented in the present collection by newly translated works of over a hundred poets including Sappho, Horace, Dante, Lorca, Gabriela Mistral, Baudelaire, Valéry, Apollinaire, Hölderlin, Heine, Rilke, Pushkin and Pasternak. Hebrew, Estonian, Croatian, Czech, Dutch and Brazilian poetry is also included. The select bibliography has been compiled to help readers to pursue the works of poets writing after 1900 which are usually too recent to be found in histories of literature. The translations have been selected not only for their fidelity and understanding of the spirit of the poet, but also for their value as poems in their own right. It is for this reason, say the editors, that some languages have been represented more fully than others. One of the primary aims has been to include as many contemporary translations as possible. (808.81)

**AND SO TO BED.** Edward Sackville-West (Editor). *Phoenix House*, 12s. 6d. D8. 235 pages. Decorations. Index.

During 1942 and 1943 the B.B.C. Home Service broadcast on three nights a week, between 11 p.m. and midnight, a series of five-minute readings of poetry and prose chosen by Edward Sackville-West and intended to ‘compose the mind’. A
selection of these readings, omitting the most famous and familiar passages, is given in this book. Many British and American writers, past and present, are represented, and ancient Greek and Roman writers in translation. The result is an unusual and charming anthology well printed and attractively decorated by Michael Middleton. The Honourable Edward Sackville-West is an accomplished writer and musical critic.

(808.81)

A LITTLE TREASURY OF MODERN POETRY, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.
Oscar Williams (Editor). Routledge & Kegan Paul, 10s. 6d. F8. 640 pages.
Indexes of authors and first lines.

An anthology which ranges from Thomas Hardy (1840–1928) and Emily Dickinson (1830–86) to Dylan Thomas and Delmore Schwartz and includes many of the best poets writing at present on both sides of the Atlantic. The period covered is roughly fifty years—a period, claims the editor, ‘so abundant, not only in the number of its good poets and good poems, but also in its variety of poetic techniques and subject-matters, that it rivals any preceding century’. The poems have been classified according to theme, and the editor contributes a long critical introduction.

(808.81)

FIVE RADIO PLAYS. Introduction by Val Gielgud. Vox Mundi, 3s. 6d.

Very varied in theme and setting, these plays are all tensely dramatic and interesting examples of the new craft of radio drama, broadcast by Radiodiffusion Française, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Australian Broadcasting Commission: The Silent City, by Nicole Obey, and Grand Slam, by Agathe Mella, both translated by Cynthia Pughe; The Puppet Master, by Emery Bonett; Nurse Henrietta, a monologue by Herman Kesser; and Spinney under the Rain, by Trevor Heath. Mr. Val Gielgud, the well-known playwright, is Drama Director of the B.B.C.

(808.82)

THE NOVEL AND OUR TIME. Alex Comfort. Phoenix House, 5s. sc8.
80 pages.

In this essay on the modern novel in its social context the author contends that ‘a writer’s attitude to humanity and history is increasingly his most important artistic quality’. He writes, he says, from the standpoint of ‘anarcho-humanism’—a romantic position which he has tried to define in such a way that realism as a novelistic quality is not made an antithetic quality to it. The essay, which is not confined to the English novel, studies its subject as ‘the predominant art form of Western urban cultures today’. The criticism is often penetrating and both lively and dogmatic. Alex Comfort is one of the most talented among the younger English poets and novelists, and is a professed anarchist.

(809.3)


This comprehensive reference work on modern European literature should prove of great interest not only for the factual information which it contains but also for the critical and descriptive essays which have been contributed by two hundred and thirty-nine specialist scholars, on thirty-one different literatures. It contains articles on the authors and literature of the continent of Europe since approximately 1870, but excludes English authors. General articles describe each separate national literature, but the greater part of the book consists of the historical and critical evaluations and,
in particular, descriptions of all the important modern writers of creative literature and their chief works. Information is given not only on the greater continental literatures, but on the lesser known, such as those of Albania, Latvia and the Faroe Islands. (809.9)

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Poetry

SELECTION OF THE POEMS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Selected, with an Introduction, by Montgomery Belgium. Grey Walls Press, 3s.6d. C8. 64 pages. (The Crown Classics)

The famous American author, Poe (1809-49), died young a century ago, leaving only two volumes of short stories, one of essays and one of poems. Besides being the originator of the Detective Story, of the Hunt for Buried Treasure, and of the pseudo-scientific Voyage to Other Worlds, he was also a fine poet. This little volume contains most of his poetry, which is nearly always original, with the illusive originality of real genius. (811.32)

Canadian-English Literature


An accomplished first volume by a Canadian poet, which shows the influence of T. S. Eliot. (811.5)

American Drama

THE ICEMAN COMETH. Eugene O’Neill. Cape, 8s.6d. C8. 224 pages.

A new play by America’s foremost dramatist, the holder of the 1936 Nobel prize for literature. O’Neill, in his career as seaman, actor, journalist and producer, has written a number of outstanding plays, The Moon of the Caribbees, The Emperor Jones, Mourning Becomes Electra, among others. Here he depicts life in a last-resort hotel in the New York of 1912, and portrays, with the help of his trenchant, compelling dialogue, the very dregs of society. (812.5)

SEASON IN THE SUN. Wolcott Gibbs. Heinemann, 9s.6d. lC8. 292 pages.

Mr. Gibbs is one of the scintillating group which has made the American magazine, the New Yorker, famous for its humour. His book is a collection of commentaries, sketches of seaside holiday, parodies, excerpts from the New Yorker’s ‘Talk of the Town’ feature, and literary and dramatic criticisms, all of which are typical of his searching wit. (817.5)

ENGLISH LITERATURE


The Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, here attempts to review the critical achievement of the English Renascence by aiming to arrive at the ideas of literature then current in England, as revealed in contemporary theorizing and judgments. The period has sometimes been dismissed as lacking great critics, but the author argues that it was during this time that
the foundations of modern criticism were laid. Dr. Atkins pays tribute to the medieval
tradition inherited by the Tudor, Elizabethan and Stuart writers, and examines
Renascence criticism from its beginnings, with the Humanists of the late fifteenth and
early sixteenth centuries, to the last phase represented by Ben Jonson and Milton in the
seventeenth century.

(820.1)

Essays

Essays, mainly on the nineteenth century, presented to

An outstanding volume of essays devoted to various aspects of the nineteenth century
in Britain. Miss Helen Darbishire contributes a paper on Wordsworth's 'The Excursion'
and 'The Ruined Cottage'; A. L. P. Norrington and Dr. Garrod write on the
poetry of Clough and Stevenson; Simon Nowell-Smith on various typographical
experiments in connection with the poems of Robert Bridges; Dr. Chapman on the
personal names in Trollope's political novels; R. C. K. Ensor on the decline in impor-
tance of the political platform in English public life; the Dean of Wells on the Church
in the nineteenth century; Dr. Vaughan Williams on 'A Minim's Rest'; Bernard
Darwin on sporting writers of the nineteenth century; Michael Sadleir on the relations
of the popular novelist Marie Corelli and her publisher, Bentley. S. C. Roberts brings
the book to a close with a portrait of 'The Perfect Author'.

(820.4)

Literature and Life. Addresses to the English Association. Various
Authors. Harrap, 8s. 6d. IC8. 165 pages.

The addresses, originally delivered to the English Association by well-known scholars
and critics, preserve in their written form their freshness and personal appeal. They
not only deal with such literary subjects as Modernist Poetry, Light Verse, the
Epigram, and the difficulties that beset the translator, but with subjects that have a
literary approach, as, for example, Westminster Abbey in literature, the literary
associations of the City of Bath, and the relationship between Britain and Greece as
shown in the arts of the two countries. Kipling's work is examined from a new point
of view, and an appreciation is given of a great teacher of English, Sir Arthur Quiller-
Couch. The plea of one of the authors for approaching books in a spirit of fellowship
rather than of awe typifies the attitude of all the others towards their subject; in
drawing on life as well as books for their authority they make their work acceptable
to the general reader, the scholar and the student.

(820.4)

Essays by divers hands. Clifford Bax (Editor). Oxford University
Press, 10s. 6d. D8. 169 pages. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature
of the United Kingdom. New Series. Vol. XXIV)

The present collection of essays and lectures delivered before the Royal Society of
Literature includes: the late Conal O'Riordan's recollections of the London of fifty
years ago, 'Bloomsbury and Beyond in the 1890s', with a portrait of his friend the
poet Ernest Dowson; the Wedmore Memorial Lecture delivered by the actor Robert
Speaight on Shakespeare and politics; an essay entitled 'Man's Unconscious and His
Published Word' by the novelist Gilbert Frankau; a study of the poetry of Lord
Alfred Douglas, the friend of Oscar Wilde, by Dr. Marie Stopes, the sexologist; and
an introduction by the dramatist Clifford Bax.

(820.4)
MORE COMPANIONABLE BOOKS. George Gordon. Chatto & Windus, 6s.
C8. 138 pages.
The author, for many years before his death President of Magdalen College, Oxford, is known on both sides of the Atlantic as a critical lover of the best literature. A fine scholar of wide learning, he had the gift of interpreting literature and writing of it in a way that would interest any reader. His essays on Shakespearean Comedy which appeared shortly after his death won an instant and enthusiastic acceptance, and now this collection of miscellaneous literary essays—some already published and some seeing the light for the first time—is likely to have an even wider appeal; more personal, too, for Professor Gordon seems only to have written of books and authors that were his personal favourites. These include Don Quixote, Tristram Shandy, Trollope’s Autobiography, The Compleat Angler and Pilgrim’s Progress.

LIVING WRITERS. G. H. Phelps (Editor). Sylvan Press, 8s. 6d. C8.
157 pages.
A collection of twelve critical studies of living English writers originally broadcast in the Third Programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation, with an essay on ‘The Written and the Spoken Word’ by the editor. The series was planned to include representatives of several generations of writers, and to illustrate various aspects of modern English literature including fiction, drama, poetry and belles-lettres. One object of the talks was to show, through the critical perceptions of different speakers, the various attitudes of the period ‘in between the wars’. Contributions include: Rose Macaulay on E. M. Forster, Dylan Thomas on Walter de la Mare, Peter Quennell on Aldous Huxley, John Betjeman on Evelyn Waugh, L. A. G. Strong on Elizabeth Bowen, Edward Sackville-West on Ivy Compton-Burnett, W. J. Turner on Christopher Isherwood, Denis Johnstone on Sean O’Casey, Louis Marlowe on T. F. Powys, Arthur Calder-Marshall on Graham Greene, Geoffrey Grigson on Wyndham Lewis, and V. S. Pritchett on George Orwell.

ON THE ART OF READING. Arthur Quiller-Couch (‘Q’). British Publishers Guild, 4s. 5c8. 176 pages. Index. (Guild Books, No. 237)
Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch had already, as ‘Q’ the novelist, an established reputation as a man of letters before he became King Edward VII Professor of English Literature in Cambridge University in 1912. He filled this post with such distinction till his death in 1944 that he became the greatest influence of his time in reforming and revitalising the teaching of English. This book, consisting of twelve lectures delivered to his students at Cambridge between 1916 and 1918, shows clearly and consistently what he meant by literature and the part he claimed for it in education. With a wealth of references and allusions, drawn from life and many literatures, he shows the intuitive response that great literature evokes from all men. It is the educating and nurturing of this ‘spark’ (as he calls it) that, to him, constitutes the Art of Reading. His lectures have a wide scope, including Children’s Reading, Reading for Examinations, The Reading of the Bible, among others. They all have one bearing, however: the presentation of literature as an educative force.

ESSAYS AND STUDIES BY MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.
Vol. XXXII, 1946. Basil Willey (Editor). Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.
D8. 104 pages.
Six essays comprise the current volume of the English Association: Responsibilities in the Teaching of English, by I. A. Richards; Banter in English Controversial Prose
after the Restoration, by Hugh MacDonald; Pater, Mr. Rose and the 'Conclusion' of the Renaissance, by Geoffrey Tillotson; Gerard Manley Hopkins as a Critic, by M. G. Lloyd Thomas; and a New Survey of English Dialects, by Eugen Dieth. (820.4)

**Year Books**

The latest issue of the Annual, though not comparable in size and scope with pre-war volumes, includes articles in which contributors from the British Dominions discuss the contemporary literary scene in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and India. A classified section of book reviews is included, and also announcements of the awards in the literary competitions of 1947 and of subjects set for 1948. (820.58)

In the twenty-sixth volume of this well-known annual the year's work in English studies is covered by various specialists. It includes: Literary History and Criticism (Ethel Seaton); The English Language; General Works (R. N. Wilson); Middle English, I. Chaucer (Dorothy Everett); Middle English—Before and After Chaucer (Gladys D. Willcock); The Renaissance (F. S. Boas); Shakespeare (Allardyce Nicoll); Elizabethan Drama (F. S. Boas); The Elizabethan Period—Poetry and Prose, I (D. J. Gordon); The Elizabethan Period—Poetry and Prose, II (L. C. Martin); The Restoration (V. de Sola Pinto); The Eighteenth Century (Edith J. Morley); The Nineteenth Century and After, I (D. M. Stuart); The Nineteenth Century and After, II (H. V. Routh and F. S. Boas); Bibliographica (Strickland Gibson). (820.58)

**Societies**

Mr. Guy Boas, Headmaster of Sloane School, Chelsea, London, and a member of the Garrick Club, gives in this book an account of the history, traditions and members of this famous London theatrical and literary club, which was founded in 1831 at King Street, Covent Garden, and moved to its present buildings in Garrick Street in 1864. The author has many amusing and interesting anecdotes to tell of various outstanding members, who included such famous novelists as Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray and Anthony Trollope, and many well-known actors and dramatists. The final chapters describe the Picture Collection and the Library of the Club. A bibliography of literature on various aspects of the Garrick Club is appended. (820.62)

**Collections**

**MINOS OF CRETE. Sidney Keyes. Edited by Michael Meyer. Routledge, 10s.6d. C8. 190 pages.**
A collection of the literary remains of the young English poet who was killed in Tunisia during the Second World War at the age of twenty-one. The volume comprises a play written while the poet was still at school, a remarkable story written at
the age of sixteen, four other short stories, poems, and extracts from note-books and letters. The book is a companion volume to Sidney Keyes's Collected Poems published in 1945, and is a tragic record of genius cut off in youth.

A PECK OF TROUBLES. Daniel George (Compiler). Cape, 10s. 6d. 1c8. 340 pages.

A reprint of an anthology which was first published in 1936. It comprises 'An Anatomy of Woe, in which are collected Many Hundreds of Examples of those Chagrins and Mortifications which have Beset, still Beset and ever will Beset the Human Race and Overshadow its Journey through this Earthly Paradise, the whole being Conveniently Displayed in an Alphabetical Arrangement for Purposes of Comparison, Consolation and Diversion'. Mr. George has drawn his material from many and varied sources, from letter-writers, diarists and authors of memoirs, from the lesser known as well as the famous, and the result is a delightfully entertaining mixture of comedy and fantasy.

History


Beljame's great work was first published in Paris in 1881 under the title of Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre au dix-huitième Siècle. This is its first appearance in English. The period covered is from the Restoration, when in Beljame's view 'the modern period of English literature' began, to the death of Alexander Pope, by which time the man of letters had 'won the place in society which he occupies today'. It is in four chapters: Dryden and the Theatre, Dryden and Politics, Addison, Pope. Its scope is not so wide as its title suggests, for it ignores the divines, the historians and the men of science and concentrates upon the major poets and essayists. The eighty-nine pages of bibliography, though a monument of learning, are in the light of modern scholarship remarkable for their omissions. The original text, which is presented with few revisions, is not quite the indispensable classic that Professor Dobrée's enthusiasm has led him to call it.


Sir Edmund Chambers's English Literature at the Close of the Middle Ages, which forms Part 2 of Volume II of the new Oxford History of English Literature, was published in 1946. In the present volume the author, Fellow and Librarian of Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, provides an authoritative account of one of the greatest of English poets, Chaucer (1340-1400), and his age, and deals in a more general and discursive manner with literary trends during the following century. As the major literature of that century was covered in Sir Edmund Chambers's volume, Mr. Bennett deals with minor figures who are still important as forming the literary background of the time. Contents include: Chaucer and his Age; Religion; Chaucer; The Fifteenth Century; The Author and his Public; Fifteenth-Century Verse; Fifteenth-Century Prose.

A new edition, corrected and brought up to 1946, of a concise survey first published five years ago.

ENGLISH LITERATURE BETWEEN THE WARS. B. Ifor Evans. Methuen, 7s.6d. C8. 133 pages.

The author, who is Principal of Queen Mary College, University of London, sets out to discover to what extent the twenty years between 1919 and 1939 constitute a period of literature. He concludes that those writers who were aware that a crisis was taking place in our civilization were the most creative. There are chapters on James Joyce, D. H. Lawrence, Virginia Woolf and W. B. Yeats, and, among living writers, E. M. Forster, Aldous Huxley and T. S. Eliot, as well as chapters on more general aspects of the subject, such as War and the Writer and A Note on the Theatre.


This edition of a standard reference work follows the pattern of earlier editions. The volume is divided into two parts. The first, 'The Middle Ages and the Renaissance (650–1660)' is by Emile Legouis and is translated by H. D. Irvine. This part is divided into five books: 'Origins (650–1350)', 'The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries from Chaucer to the Renaissance (1350–1516)', 'Preparation for the Renaissance (1516–78)', 'Flowering of the Renaissance (1578–1625)' and 'End of the Renaissance (1625–60)'. The second part, 'Modern Times (1660–1947)', is by Louis Cazamian and is translated by W. A. MacInnes and L. Cazamian. This part is divided into six books: 'Literature of the Restoration (1660–1702)', 'Classicism (1702–40)', 'Survival of Classicism (1740–70)', 'Pre–Romantic Period (1770–98)', 'Romantic Period (1798–1832)', 'Search for Balance (1832–75)' and 'New Divergencies (1875–1940)). A postscript—'After War Tendencies'—has been added to this edition by Louis Cazamian reviewing English literature from 1940 to 1947.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE. John Mulgan and D. M. Davin. Oxford University Press, 4s.6d. C8. 188 pages. Chronology. Index.

Only a very rapid bird's-eye view can be provided by a book which covers English literature from the seventh century to the present day, and deals with the work of over three hundred authors, in less than 170 pages, but the late John Mulgan and his editor have done their work clearly and usefully. The book is largely based on A History of English Literature by Emile Legouis. (See also Report on Experience, page 39.)


Professor Thomson's aim is 'to help students of English literature who are not themselves classical scholars to form a coherent impression of the influence exerted by the ancient literatures upon our own. The scope of that influence cannot be more than indicated within the limits of one volume.
Poetry

The author has added a new introduction to this revised edition of a critical examination of the 'ambiguities' in English poetry, which first appeared in 1930. An 'ambiguity', in Mr. Empson's sense, occurs when several meanings other than the obvious one may be discovered in a particular image or subtlety of punctuation, revealing profundities in the poet's thought that may easily be overlooked. On its first appearance his book initiated a new and more complex approach to poetry.

THE COLLOQUIAL ELEMENT IN ENGLISH POETRY. C. Day Lewis.

 Literary and Philosophical Society (Newcastle-upon-Tyne). 2s. 1C8. 32 pages.

 Paper bound.

 In the Robert Spence Watson Memorial Lecture for 1947, Day Lewis, himself one of the most distinguished living English poets, accepts a definition of poetry as 'the best words in the best order'. He then gives warning that the attempt to say which are the best words and what is the best order is to join the battle between those who believe that 'poetry should be royal language... hedged in by its own divinity from the infection of the vulgar', and, on the other hand, 'the champions of the common tongue'. He confesses to a leaning to the latter side and, in a survey of the poetry of, among others, Drayton, Donne, the Victorians, and finally of Louis MacNeice, he points out the balance between subject-matter and the ordering of the words and the proper development of the theme common in all their verse, in order to assess the value and application of the colloquial element.


The five poems are: Henryson's The Testament of Cresseid (1470?), Sir John Davies's Orchestra (1594), Dryden's Ode to Anne Killigrew (1686), Coleridge's Ancient Mariner (1798) and Swinburne's Hertha (1870). It is the relationship of these poems to the thought and beliefs current in the times in which each was written that concerns Dr. Tillyard in this luminous contribution to history and literary criticism. The general aim of his closely reasoned argument is the evolution of belief from the order and simplicity of Henryson's medieval scholasticism to Swinburne's exaltation of republicanism and the Darwinian theory. In an epilogue Dr. Tillyard draws the moral that by erecting scientific truth into an abstraction man has deprived his own will of its function; and that while mastering the mechanical forces of Nature he has become incapable of mastering or understanding himself. A brilliant analysis of Swinburne's poetry shows him as 'the unsuspecting mouthpiece of the ideas out of which Fascist doctrine was made; just as his unbridled juvenility represents a state of mind favourable to the spread of that doctrine'.

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Romantic


Professor James postulates two categories of myth in English romanticism: the 'hellish' pagan gospel of Blake, and partly also of Shelley and Keats; and the 'heavenly' gospel of Coleridge and Cardinal Newman. The chapter on Blake, which is inclined to be
unsympathetic and obtuse, analyses Blake's use of religious legends in anti-religious roles. The author then examines the 'need to employ mythology' felt by the Romantics in general and attempts to illustrate the strength and weakness of this practice by an analysis of Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound* and Keats's *Hyperion*. He discusses the inability of Greek culture alone to sustain Romanticism and traces the subsequent course of Romantic thought through the philosophical fluctuations of Coleridge to an eventual reversion to Christianity in Newman.

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**Early English**

**Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. A Fourteenth-Century Poem**


A new edition of a modern version, originally published in 1918, of one of the most singular works of the fourteenth century. With extraordinary strength and power it relates the story of Sir Gawayne's acceptance of a challenge to a beheading game from a mysterious Green Knight who appears at the court of King Arthur, and the temptation to which he is subjected on his way to a further meeting with the Green Knight a year later.

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**Sixteenth Century**

**Silver Poets of the Sixteenth Century. Gerald Bullett (Editor).**

**Dent, 4s. 1f8. 447 pages. Glossary. Index to first lines. (Everyman's Library)**

The chief works of Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-42), Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1517-47), Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86), Sir Walter Raleigh (1532-1618), and Sir John Davies (1565-1618), with a critical introduction by the editor, who is well known as a novelist and critic.

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The Warton Lecture on English Poetry for 1947 deals with Edmund Spenser's great allegorical poem as the work of a man 'applying his own mind to his own universe as he sees it around him', and as an example also of a poet's understanding of troubled times which may have a bearing on the understanding of our present day. W. L. Renwick is the author of the outstanding work, *Edmund Spenser: An Essay on Renaissance Poetry*, and is Regius Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh.

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**Seventeenth Century**


In making this scholarly and discerning selection from the principal English poets of the seventeenth century, Mr. Hayward has aimed at giving no more than an impression of their range and variety. His anthology covers a period of roughly eighty years, from 1620 to 1700, during which, as he says in his introduction, the modern world was slowly and painfully evolving. The seventeenth century was an age of religious and political strife and scientific discovery and against this background its poetry was distinguished as much for the bitterness of its satire as for the sweetness and perfection of
its lyrics. Among the poets most largely represented are: John Donne, Ben Jonson, Robert Herrick, George Herbert, Richard Crashaw, Henry Vaughan, Francis Quarles, Andrew Marvell, John Milton (by Lycidas, some sonnets, and extracts from Paradise Lost and Samson Agonistes), Richard Lovelace, Samuel Butler, and John Dryden (by songs from the plays and extracts from Absalom and Achitophel).


The editor has gone to the earliest available editions of the plays by the Restoration dramatists for his text, retaining the old spelling and punctuation. In the rational age of Charles II the principal characteristics of English poetry were elegance, wit and conventionalized themes, rather than lyricism, and the majority of these songs deal with the humours of classical shepherds and shepherdesses. Poets represented include: Dryden, Congreve, Etheridge, Aphra Behn, Shadwell, Otway, Davenant and Farquhar, as well as forgotten names such as Harris, Howard and Pordage. The work of each author is prefaced by a brief biographical notice and there is a lively critical introduction by the editor.

PARADISE LOST AND THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY READER.

B. Rajan. Chatto & Windus, 10s. 6d. L. Post 8. 171 pages.

Following the lines laid down by C. S. Lewis in A Preface to Paradise Lost, the author of this critical study of Milton's epic poem sets out to help the modern reader to bring to it some of the knowledge and assumptions that would have been in the minds of the poet's contemporaries, with the idea of relating its thought to the prevailing ideas of the period. The author deprecates the tendency among twentieth-century critics to hunt in Paradise Lost either for Milton's heresies or his personality. He also considers the problems of Satan's 'heroism' and of Milton's epic style, which, he says, is not a modification of dramatic blank verse but a release of heroic verse from the tyranny of rhyme. In his verse as in his interpretation of religion and morality Milton is shown as attempting to reconcile liberty with discipline.

—Eighteenth Century


A good selection of poems from the work of Jonathan Swift (1667–1745), the greatest English satirist. In his short but penetrating critical introduction, Mr. Heath-Stubbs, the young poet and critic, remarks that the Augustan preoccupation with form was partly an attempt to 'limit and contain chaos', and he shows how this applies to the great but unbalanced mind of Swift.

TWO IRISH POETS: GOLDSMITH AND MOORE. W. Gamble. At the Sign of the Three Candles (Dublin), 4s. C. 70 pages.

Short studies of two Irish poets, followed by selections from their works. Mr. Gamble writes with artless simplicity—but the two poets more than justify themselves. Goldsmith (1728–74) is best known by his play She Stoops to Conquer and his novel The Vicar of Wakefield, but such poems as 'The Traveller' and 'The Deserted Village' are still reasonably well known. Thomas Moore (1779–1852) is now less known, and Mr. Gamble deserves much praise for his selection of some of the most charming Irish Melodies and other poems by Byron's friend and biographer.

A neglected poet of the eighteenth century, Christopher Smart has only of late years won the recognition he deserves. Mr. Edmund Blunden, distinguished poet, scholar and literary biographer, has already edited others of Smart's poems, notably his greatest work, 'A Song to David', and he now continues with his championship of a true poet by preparing this charming edition, 'duly embellished with cuts', as it originally appeared in 1770, and adding thereto a study of Smart both as a churchman and as a poet. (821.69)

SELECTED POEMS OF CHRISTOPHER SMART. Ruthven Todd (Editor). Grey Walls Press, 3s.6d. C8. 64 pages. (Crown Classics)

This selection from the poems of the mad eighteenth-century poet, includes his most remarkable work 'A Song to David', the strange 'Jubilate Agno', and other lyrics. There is a critical introduction by the editor, one of the most original of the younger English poets and critics, already known for his work on William Blake, Henry Fuseli and the Victorian romantic painter John Martin. (821.69)

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Nineteenth Century


This volume of the definitive text of Wordsworth's poems contains the Evening Voluntaries, composed between 1832 and 1835, when the poet was in his seventh decade, Memorials of the Tour of 1833, two late sonnet sequences on the condition of England, as well as some of his most characteristic early work, such as Poems of Sentiment and Reflection, Poems Referring to the Period of Old Age, and the great Ode on Intimations of Immortality. Also included are Selections from Chaucer, Epitaphs and Elegies, and the surviving portions of the translations from Virgil. As a result of the classification by subject-matter, each volume of this edition gives the essential Wordsworth, reflecting his 'unconscious intercourse with beauty' in a companionship with stars and mountains and streams. Particularly valuable are the careful notes and apparatus criticus supplied by the editors. The present volume is stamped with the perspicuous scholarship and devotion which distinguished the editorship of the earlier volumes. (821.71)

WORDSWORTH'S VIEW OF NATURE. Norman Lacey. Cambridge University Press, 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 128 pages. Index.

The author here outlines a new approach to the study of the mind and poetry of Wordsworth, whom he sees as not only perhaps the greatest of the Romantic poets, but the only one in whom it is possible to study the transition from Romantic to Victorian attitudes. He contends that Wordsworth, in a sense, may be said to have refused his destiny by making a despairing attempt to return to an attitude towards Nature which he had outgrown, and that his religious message suffers from a conflict which he wrongly resolved and never understood. 'He was not natural in his relation to physical nature nor to his own nature nor to that Nature which he extolled in the dalesmen.' The author contends that there are certain events in his experience which have a significance other than that which he assigned to them. A general discussion of Nature in the Lyrical Ballads serves as an introduction to a close study of the 1805 text of The
Prelude. Wordsworth’s difficulties and subsequent modifications of his views are then considered in a chapter on the later poems. The analysis is frequently both suggestive and subtle.

SHELLEY IN ITALY. An Anthology. John Lehmann (Editor), Lehmann. 8s.6d. sC8. 294 pages. (The Chiltern Library)

From the great mass of poems which Percy Bysshe Shelley wrote after his departure from England to Italy in 1818, the editor has endeavoured to select those which most clearly demonstrate his genius at the height of its powers and the influence of Italy upon that genius, excluding fragmentary poems (except ‘The Triumph of Life’, which is in a class by itself), but including one complete play, Prometheus Unbound, and the prose essay, ‘A Defence of Poetry’. The introduction describes Shelley’s life in Italy and attempts a critical reassessment of his work. Mr. Lehmann is a poet, critic and editor of distinction, and has recently founded his own publishing firm.


Mr. Bax has provided an attractive short introduction to the work of the great Victorian poet Robert Browning (1812–89) and his wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806–61), with two biographical notes and a critical postscript. ‘E. B. B.’ is represented by a number of lyric poems, ten of the Sonnets from the Portuguese, and an abridgement of her long novel in blank verse, Aurora Leigh, now almost forgotten, which the editor regards as a great poetic achievement; Robert Browning by The Flight of the Duchess, One Word More, and many of his best shorter poems. The book is well printed. Mr. Bax is a distinguished dramatist, poet and critic.

SELECTED POEMS OF TENNYSON. John Squire (Editor). Macmillan, 7s.6d. C8. 308 pages. Index of first lines.

Lord Tennyson (1809–92), probably the greatest of the Victorian poets, is represented in this well-printed book by over fifty lyrics and narrative poems, including The Lotus Eaters, The Lady of Shalott, Ulysses, Tithonus, Enoch Arden, The Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, The Passing of Arthur, The Revenge, long extracts from In Memoriam, and some of the poet’s most exquisite songs. The introduction is biographical and critical. Sir John Squire edited The London Mercury from 1919 to 1934.

MATTHEW ARNOLD: AN INTRODUCTION AND A SELECTION. Clifford Dyment (Editor). Phoenix House, 8s.6d. C8. 285 pages. 1 portrait. (The ‘Poets on the Poets’ Series)

An excellent introduction to one of the most significant of nineteenth-century English poets, whose work is now being appreciated afresh. The selection represents Arnold as both poet and philosopher and includes all the best of his poems, lyric, elegiac, narrative and dramatic. The introductory essay is an illuminating reassessment of his life and work. Clifford Dyment is himself a poet.

GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS. A Critical Essay Towards the Understanding of his Poetry. W. A. M. Peters. Oxford University Press, 15s. D8. 231 pages. The purpose of this essay is to analyse Hopkins’s attitude to reality, which the author believes to be the ‘avowed aim of his poetry’, and so to make his poetry more accessible and intelligible to the reader who is not himself a poet. Fr. Hopkins (1844–89) was a
Jesuit whose poems, published after his death by his friend Robert Bridges in 1918, have had a profound influence on contemporary English poetry. He was an experimenter in prosody and wrote some of the most deeply moving poetry of the nineteenth century. The author is himself a member of the Society of Jesus. (821.89)

ALICE MEYNELL: PROSE AND POETRY. F. P., V. M., O. S., and F. M. (Editors). Cape, 15s. D8. 396 pages. 3 illustrations. Bibliographical note. A selection from the writings of this Victorian Roman Catholic poet and critic, the friend of Ruskin, Meredith, Francis Thompson, and Coventry Patmore. It is issued to commemorate the centenary of her birth and contains a critical and biographical introduction by Victoria Sackville-West. The enduring quality of Alice Meynell's critical judgments, as shown in her essays on poetry, lay in her determination to preserve classic rather than merely fashionable standards of criticism. Her aim was always to see with the eyes into which she looked, 'to penetrate the eye of the whirlpool'. Hence, her finest poetry, like her criticism, is distinguished by a quality of imaginative compassion, of spiritual entry into the poem read, the thing seen, the person encountered. The selection from her essays included here is not confined to poetry, but is designed to show the wide range of her sympathies and the peculiar grace and distinction of her style. Alice Meynell died in 1922. (See also ALICE MEYNELL: A MEMOIR, page 553.) (821.89)

— Twentieth Century

POEMS. Rupert Brooke. Folio Society: Cassell, 15s. C8. 176 pages. 8 full-page wood engravings by Buckland Wright. Index of first lines. The best work of Rupert Brooke (1888-1915), the 'Georgian' poet who lost his life in the First World War, appears in this new edition, which is beautifully produced. The titles of the poems are printed in blue throughout. (821.91)

COLLECTED POEMS. Richard Church. Dent, 15s. D8. 302 pages. Richard Church is among the best of the older generation of poets which includes Robert Graves, Siegfried Sassoon, and Edmund Blunden. Though his work is not strikingly original, its scrupulous technique and quiet integrity give it enduring value. Mr. Church's longer poems, Twentieth Century Psalter and The Lamp, are excluded from this volume, which, nevertheless, contains the greater part of his life's work as a poet, ranging in date from 1910 to 1947. (821.91)

SELECTED POEMS. T. S. Eliot. Penguin Books, 15.6d. sC8. 125 pages. Paper bound. A comprehensive selection from the poems of one of the greatest living English poets, including: Prufrock and Other Observations (1917), Poems 1920, The Waste Land (1922), The Hollow Men (1925), Ash-Wednesday (1930), Ariel Poems, and Choruses from the religious play The Rock. An introductory note attempts a brief explanation of the idiom of Mr. Eliot's poetry for the benefit of those who are new to it. (821.91)

T. S. ELIOT. A Study of his Writings by Several Hands. B. Rajan (Editor). Dobson, 75.6d. D8. 153 pages. Frontispiece. A collection of eight critical essays by writers from England and America, compiled with the object of providing 'a reasonably detailed introduction to Mr. Eliot's poetry'. They include The Waste Land: An Analysis, by Cleath Brooks of Louisiana State University; Ash-Wednesday, by E. E. Duncan Jones of Birmingham University;
Four Quartets: A Commentary, by Helen Gardner of St. Hilda's College, Oxford; The Unity of the Quartets, by B. Rajan of Trinity College, Cambridge; Eliot's Philosophical Themes by Philip Wheelwright of Hanover College, Dartmouth; A Question of Speech, by Anne Ridler; Eliot's Critical Method, by M. C. Bradbrook of Girton College, Cambridge; and Notes on Gerontion, by Wolf Mankowitz. A check list of Mr. Eliot's writings is also included.

THE BLOOM OF CANDLES. Laurie Lee. Lehmann, 3s.6d. L.Post 8. 14 pages.
A new collection of poems by a young poet who occupies a unique position in contemporary English letters. Laurie Lee's poems are original by their use of a degree of lyrical compression unusual in verse and exhilarating because of the almost physical violence and colour of their imagery. The book consists of twelve poems, the seasonal and emotional record of a year whose springs were in landscape, in childhood, and in sharply alternating moods.

COLLECTED POEMS. Lilian Bowes Lyon. Introduction by Cecil Day Lewis.
Cape, 8s.6d. LC8. 191 pages.
This volume includes poems from booklets published in 1934, 1936, 1941 and 1946. It reveals a poet who has achieved a polished and condensed manner suggestive of Latin poetry but alive with its own peculiar music. In the main, Lilian Bowes Lyon is a nature poet with a surprisingly fresh response to hills and valleys, seasons and winds, as loved and living presences. Her other main theme is the suffering shared with the people of the East End of London during World War II.

HOLES IN THE SKY. Louis MacNeice. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. D8. 72 pages.
The new volume of poems by Louis MacNeice, who has hitherto been celebrated for a gaiety and elegance which recall the Latin poets and a skillful use of colloquial diction, gives evidence of a turning towards clearer spiritual values and a richer music.

ROCK FACE. Norman Nicholson. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. D8. 64 pages.
Mr. Nicholson's second volume of poems confirms his position as one of the most talented poets of the post-Auden generation. He is a regional poet who takes his inspiration from the Cumberland landscape in the north of England. His work is remarkable for clarity and subtlety of observation.

COLLECTED POEMS. Edgell Rickword. John Lane, The Bodley Head, 7s.6d.
D8. 91 pages.
Edgell Rickword's poetry is distinguished by a classical beauty and precision which owe much to the influence of Rimbaud and the French Symbolists. The majority of the poems in the present collection were written between the years 1918 and 1930 and are all that the author cares to preserve of three previous books.

EDITH SITWELL. C. M. Bowra. Anglo-French Literary Services, 5s.6d.
11 x 6½ inches. 42 pages. Paper bound. (Contemporary British Poets Series)
A lucid introduction to the work of the greatest living English poetess by the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.
THE FREEDOM OF POETRY. Derek Stanford. Falcon Press, 8s.6d. C8. 251 pages. 6 plates. Bibliographies.

Studies, by a young critic, of ten contemporary English poets who have become prominent since World War II. The poets are: Sidney Keyes (killed in World War II), David Gascoyne, Alex Comfort, Laurence Durrell, Nicholas Moore, Norman Nicholson, Wrey Gardiner, Kathleen Raine, Ruthven Todd, Anne Ridler. In an introductory essay the author argues that poetry is the speech of freedom in a world of mass-production and mechanization.


In the last ten years a distinct reorientation has become apparent in English verse away from collective to individual values. Mr. Wollman's anthology, which covers the period from the beginning of World War II to the end of 1946, and contains work by more than one hundred poets, will be indispensable to anyone wishing to get a bird's-eye view of these developments. It is not a collection of war poems in the restricted sense, for to many poets the impact of contemporary events brought into being a heightened consciousness of the continuity of present and past history, and there is, for instance, a whole group of poems connected with prehistoric Britain. Mr. Wollman has made his selection with care and it is, on the whole, an admirably balanced one, including the wartime utterances of the poets of the 1930s as well as those of such older figures as Laurence Binyon, W. B. Yeats, Walter de la Mare, Siegfried Sassoon and Edith Sitwell. The younger poets, who may more particularly claim to be the characteristic poets of the war years, are generously represented, though there are some startling omissions.

Drama


In this new compact history, Dr. Evans surveys British dramatic literature, and the theatrical conditions which influenced it, from its beginnings a thousand years ago to the present day. His account combines history with criticism and due weight is given to the outstanding figures in each era. Separate chapters are devoted to Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw. The book provides a useful introduction for the general reader or student. Dr. Evans, a well-known critic, is Principal of Queen Mary College, University of London, and Vice-Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain.


On its first appearance in 1925 Professor Nicoll's book established itself at once as a standard work—the best short history of the subject which has yet been written. This edition, brought up to date, surveys British drama from its first beginnings in the ninth century to 1945, dealing not only with plays and playwrights, but with theatres, methods of staging and performance, players and audiences. It does not rank as high in literary criticism as in scholarship, but it conveys a vast amount of information, it is as readable as it is reliable, and it is illuminated throughout by the author's love of drama and his consciousness of the play as something to be acted rather than read. Allardyce Nicoll, one of the foremost living historians of the theatre, was formerly Professor of the History of Drama in Yale University, U.S.A., and is now Professor of
English Language and Literature in Birmingham University, England. His numerous works include histories (with exhaustive bibliographies) of Restoration, Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century British Drama; *The Development of the Theatre; Masks, Mimes and Miracles; and The Theory of Drama.* (822.09)

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**Elizabethan**

**CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.** Havelock Ellis (Editor). *Benn,* 8s.6d. C8. 478 pages. (*The Mermaid Series*).

*The Mermaid Series,* devoted to the best-known works of the Elizabethan, Jacobean and Restoration dramatists, first appeared in 1887–9 and was edited by the late Havelock Ellis, the great psychologist who was also deeply interested in literature. This series is now being reissued and *Christopher Marlowe* is the first volume to appear. Marlowe (1564–93) was the great predecessor of Shakespeare in the blank verse drama. The book contains his *Tamburlaine the Great, The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, The Jew of Malta,* and *Edward the Second,* preceded by a long general introduction by J. A. Symonds on the drama of the reigns of Elizabeth and James considered as the main product of the Renaissance in England. An appendix gives a note on Edward Alleyn, the famous Elizabethan actor, the old Ballad of Faustus, and a note of the opinions attributed to Marlowe by a spy of the Privy Council, Richard Baines. (822.32)


The twenty-first volume of this standard modern edition of Shakespeare. The general introduction by the editor, a distinguished Shakespearian scholar, is longer than usual owing to the more than usually difficult problems presented by this play. The text (based on the First Folio, 1623) is as usual exhaustively revised by the latest bibliographical methods and cleared of earlier editorial accretions. Notes and glossary are very full. The stage history of the play in England to 1942 is contributed by C. B. Young. (822.33)


These excellent collotype facsimiles of very early editions are invaluable to the student of Shakespeare’s text of Elizabethan English. For convenience of reference, the act and scene divisions and the line numbering of the Globe Shakespeare of 1891 have been added in the margins throughout. The brief introductions, mainly bibliographical, are by Dr. W. W. Greg, one of the greatest authorities on Shakespeare’s text. (822.33)


A handsome edition of the sonnets of Britain’s greatest poet and dramatist. Each sonnet has a page to itself, set in the beautiful Perpetua type designed by Eric Gill, and ornamented with a decorative head-piece by Reynolds Stone. (822.33)
THE WINTER'S TALE. CORIOLANUS. TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.


Edited with scholarly care, well printed and very readable, this is one of the best editions of Shakespeare for the general reader, and useful to the student. The text follows closely that of the First Folio Shakespeare of 1623; it is not expurgated, but the spelling is modernized. Each volume contains an introduction to the play, a list of Shakespeare's works, a brief biography, a description of the Elizabethan theatre, and a drawing of a playhouse by W. H. Godfrey. Dr. Harrison, a distinguished Elizabethan scholar and critic, is now Professor of English in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.


These thirty-four critical essays were written between 1904 and 1908 for the Red Letter Shakespeare (Blackie), edited by the author. They appeared in one volume in 1925, and are now reprinted without revision. They cover all Shakespeare's plays and provide good short introductions for the general reader. Sir Edmund Chambers, the doyen of British Shakespearian scholars, has written encyclopedic works on *The Medieval Stage*, *The Elizabethan Stage*, and *Shakespeare*, and several volumes of literary criticism.

ON HAMLET. Salvador de Madariaga. *Hollis & Carter*, 10s.6d. D8. 142 pages.

Bibliography.

Having translated Shakespeare's tragedy into Spanish, and studied it line by line, this great Spanish scholar felt that modern views of the Prince's character are incorrect because based on modern preconceptions. This essay sets out to interpret his character from the text in the light of sixteenth-century standards of morality and feeling. Senor de Madariaga regards Hamlet as both super-subtle and barbaric, a callous egotist, and maintains that Ophelia has been his mistress but that he has never loved her. Even readers who are quite unconvinced will find the closely knit argument very stimulating and enlightening.


Because of its intrinsic value and the importance of the present moment in Shakespeare studies, 'The Study of Shakespeare' was chosen as the subject of the inaugural lecture delivered at Bedford College, University of London, on 28 October 1947, by the Hildred Carlile Professor of English, who proceeds to discuss the best way to study Shakespeare, how to approach this study and what is the 'essential' Shakespeare.

SHAKESPEARE'S PRODUCING HAND. A study of his marks of expression to be found in the First Folio. Richard Flatter. Introduction by Nevill Coghill. *Heinemann*, 12s.6d. C8. 184 pages. 5 plates. Appendix. Index.

Dr. Richard Flatter is no mere translator of Shakespeare's plays. Although he has translated all the sonnets and eighteen of the plays into German, he has devoted his life to the study of Shakespeare's texts in the original quarto and folio editions. He also
approaches his problems from the angle of a man of the theatre who studied for two years under the great producer, Max Reinhardt. In his introduction to the book, Nevill Coghill pays tribute to the great strides forward Dr. Flatter has made towards the interpretation of Shakespeare's stagecraft. He places Dr. Flatter next in the line of eminent Shakespearean scholars after A. C. Bradley and Harley Granville-Barker. 'Dr. Flatter', he says, 'has revealed how a comma, and other such seeming trifles, when placed there by Shakespeare's hand, are often direct and intelligible directions to actors and producers'. The book, controversial though it may be, will prove of great interest to scholars and actors alike.

(822.33)

CORIOLANUS. Harley Granville-Barker. Sidgwick & Jackson, 15s. C8. 195 pages. (Prefaces to Shakespeare, V)

In the vast literature of Shakespearean criticism, these Prefaces are unique because Granville-Barker (1877–1946) was not only a scholar, critic and dramatist of distinction but a great actor and producer with extensive experience in the professional theatre. Here he illuminates, while he examines thoroughly, the characters, action and literary and dramatic quality of one of Shakespeare's lesser Roman plays. The book is based on the Alexander Lectures given at University College, Toronto, Canada, in 1942.

(822.33)

THE CROWN OF LIFE. Essays in Interpretation of Shakespeare's Final Plays.


The author, who is a Reader in English Literature in the University of Leeds, states in his preface that this book is the culmination of twenty years' work on Shakespeare, much of which has been spent in research into Shakespearean problems, particularly those relating to interpretation and authenticity. He here sets himself to study the latest group of plays from Pericles to Henry VIII, and finds in them an importance much greater than is usually accorded to them. He treats them as giving no evidence of artistic retrogression but as showing a definite advance beyond tragedy to an even more deeply considered reading of human affairs and destiny. From the standpoint adopted by the author, both the Vision in Gymbeline and Henry VIII as a whole fall naturally into place; indeed, the establishment of their authenticity is one of the book's first aims. The first edition of this book (1947) and the author's earlier volumes of Shakespearean criticism were published by the Oxford University Press.

(822.33)


This is the first volume of 'An Annual Survey of Shakespearean Study and Production', which is of exceptional value to scholars, students, theatre-workers and everyone seriously interested in the enjoyment, performance and study of Shakespeare's plays. The Survey is issued under the sponsorship of the University of Birmingham, the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre of Stratford-on-Avon and the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. The editorial Advisory Board consists of nine outstanding British scholars, including Professors J. Dover Wilson, F. P. Wilson and C. J. Sissons, and Miss Una Ellis-Fermor. The panel of correspondents comprises representatives in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, and U.S.A. While avoiding duplication of information available elsewhere, the Survey will publish original contributions to the knowledge and appreciation of Shakespeare and
will try to take stock of what has been done and indicate what remains to be done, one particular aspect being covered in each volume. The present is concerned mainly with the Elizabethan theatre and theatrical influence on Shakespeare's writing, but includes also the first of a series of articles on libraries rich in relevant material (The Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, by J. G. McManaway), reviews and discussions of Shakespearian productions, International News, and a critical record of the year's contributions to Shakespearian study.

A NOTEBOOK ON WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edith Sitwell. Macmillan.
15s. 6d. 233 pages.
In addition to three extended studies of Macbeth, King Lear and Othello, the texture of whose verse is subjected to a close technical analysis, Edith Sitwell also contributes 'Notes' on many other plays of Shakespeare, together with 'Some General Notes on the Tragedies', a section on the Clowns and Fools, and a note on Sonnet XIX, 'Devouring Time, blunt thou the Lyons' paws'. Her analysis, which includes estimates of the spiritual significance of the plays considered, is of great beauty and penetration, and in addition there are copious quotations from Shakespearian scholars and other relevant sources. The book is written, says the author in her foreword, 'with a proper sense of humility, and awe of my subject'.

—Restoration

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY. W. C. Ward (Editor). Benn, 8s.6d. C8. 508 pages. (The Mermaid Series)
This is the third volume to be issued in the newly reprinted edition of The Mermaid Series, the two earlier being the works of Marlowe and Congreve. Until the advent of Congreve, at the end of the seventeenth century, William Wycherley (1640-1715), was unsurpassed amongst the Restoration dramatists. His comedies are notoriously coarse, but excellent in their characterization and dialogue. This volume, which W. C. Ward has edited with an introduction and notes, contains Love in a Wood, The Gentleman Dancing Master, The Country Wife and, his last and best, The Plain Dealer.

WILLIAM CONGREVE. Charles Alex Ewald (Editor). Benn, 8s.6d. C8. 528 pages. (The Mermaid Series)
The second volume to appear in the reissue of this well-known series, which includes the works of the Elizabethan and Restoration dramatists. The comedies of William Congreve (1670-1792) are remarkable for their wit and sparkling dialogue. Included in the present volume are: The Old Bachelor, The Double-Dealer, Love for Love, The Way of the World, and the tragedy, The Mourning Bride.

First performed in London in 1696, this brilliant and very outspoken farcical comedy has been often revived since, and is one of the minor classics of English Restoration drama. The present edition (the first book issued by a new publisher) is unexpurgated, and derives from the successful production of the play at the Phoenix Theatre, London, in 1948. The illustrations are from photographs of that production, of which the cast is given, and the introduction is by the actor who took the leading part of Lord Foppington.
— Victorian


With A Woman of No Importance and An Ideal Husband included in this volume with Salomé, Penguin Books have now reprinted five of the classic plays of Oscar Wilde in two small volumes. An earlier volume contained The Importance of Being Earnest and Lady Windermere's Fan. The choice of the three plays in this second collection reveals the various facets of Wilde's talent. In the lyricism of Salomé, in its poetic images, its thrusting towards the strange, the exotic, the terrible, Wilde is far away from his witty exposure of contemporary society in A Woman of No Importance and An Ideal Husband. These two plays, with their rather outworn plots, are dressed magnificently in verbal paradoxes and swift irony. Salomé is here printed in its English translation, made from the French by Lord Alfred Douglas, and first published in 1894. (822.8)

— Twentieth Century


In this 'super-play', a well-known novelist has adopted a technique based on the free association of dreams in an attempt to present the psychological condition of the generation that came to maturity since World War I. Seven characters represent seven different types of this generation, who are then confronted with various situations typical of the age. Their reactions to these situations are primarily on an 'unconscious' level. The author does not allow that special circumstances have made life for his generation too difficult, but subjects each of his characters to severe tests as to their courage, honesty and good faith. (822.91)

North Light. Winifred Bannister (Editor). MacLellan (Glasgow), 8s.6d. C8. 200 pages. 8 illustrations.

Ten one-act plays (six now first published) by authors of Scotland, Ireland and Northern England: Paul Vincent Carroll, Interlude; Joe Corrie, The Failure; Neil M. Gunn, Old Music; Jack Loudan, The Counsellor; W. Templeton Law, Dog in the Manger; Peter Standing, The Man from the Fells; Winifred Bannister, A Goverment Job; F. Sladen-Smith, Mary Frobisher; Robert MacLellan, The Carolin Moth; Sean O'Casey, The End of the Beginning. The editor contends that British drama divides into two schools, northern and southern, the northern being more shrewd and vigorous, less sentimental and sophisticated, than the southern. Several of the plays are written in Scots. Eight of them have designs for stage-settings by various artists. (822.91)


The text of a radio play by a well-known dramatist, based on the life and teaching of Gautama Buddha. It was first broadcast in the Third Programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1946. (822.91)


First published in 1929 by Gollancz, and later, slightly altered, in an acting edition by French, this play now appears in the present series, carefully edited with introduction and notes by C. H. Lockitt. It is an historical play of great power and discernment.
about the life of Florence Nightingale, the great reformer of hospital nursing, from the age of twenty-eight until her death in 1910. The play was first produced in London in January 1929, and has had many subsequent performances.

(822.91)

IT DEPENDS WHAT YOU MEAN. An Improvisation for the Glockenspiel.

James Bridie. Constable, 4s. 5c8. 79 pages. Paper bound.

A comedy in three acts, based on a discussion of the intellectual approach to marriage versus the practical one. The action takes place in Britain in 1942, partly in an artist's studio and partly in an army recreation hut. O. H. Mavor, who writes under the pen-name of James Bridie, is a Glasgow doctor, who has only narrowly missed achieving the authority in the British theatre once exercised by Bernard Shaw and Somerset Maugham. His plays show an ability to handle large metaphysical themes and an astringent wit.

(822.91)


Not since August 1636, when King Charles I with his queen Henrietta Maria, visited Oxford, have royal guests to the University been welcomed by a masque. Princess Elizabeth visited University College, Oxford, on 25 May 1948, and witnessed The Masque of Hope, devised by the Oxford University Dramatic Society. The Masque was written in verse by Nevill Coghill, on a theme by Glynne Wickham, who also produced it. The author has reverted to the earliest form of masque, to pageant and tournament, from which the famous Caroline masques, with their elaborate stage machinery, are derived. The theme is of an England soon to be delivered of her present ills by the children of Hope. The author pays no heed to anachronisms, and in humorous fashion takes both the gods of mythology and present-day Black Marketeers for his characters.

(822.91)

PEACE IN OUR TIME. Noel Coward. Heinemann, 6s. C8. 106 pages.

The subject of this play in two acts and eight scenes is the imaginary occupation of Britain by Nazi forces, showing the reactions of various types of individuals to this event. It was first produced in Britain in 1947.

(822.91)

CALL HOME THE HEART. Clemence Dane. Heinemann, 6s. C8. 107 pages.

The text of the play presented at the St. James's Theatre, London, on 10 April 1947. Clemence Dane has written one or two great plays and a few outstanding novels. A Bill of Divorcement and Will Shakespeare reach perhaps the highest attainment of any English woman dramatist and Broome Stages is remembered amongst novels of her day. Here she tells the story of a woman meeting after the absence of the war years her 'stranger' husband and her 'stranger' lover of a day. But the conflict is bound up with the conflict that lies between reality and unreality. The pathos of the double home-coming is shown in both dreams and in reality, and is set against the unquestioning regime of the older generation.

(822.91)

DOSTOIEVSKY'S 'CRIME AND PUNISHMENT'. Dramatized by Rodney Ackland. Sampson Low, 7s.6d. C8. 111 pages. 8 photographs.

The dramatic version of the novel of the same title, by Dostoevsky, first produced on the London stage in 1946 and in New York in 1947. The foreword is by Anthony Quayle who directed the London production. Rodney Ackland has condensed into three acts, with the action taking place within ten days, the full-size novel by the great Russian author.

(822.91)
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. St. John Ervine. \textit{Allen & Unwin}, 6s. C8. 100 pages. This play in three acts marks the return to the theatre of the well-known Irish playwright after a period of several years. Although it does not rise to the high dramatic pitch of his best work, \textit{Private Enterprise} is of particular interest in that it is the first play to be written on the subject of the ‘closed shop’. Its main theme is the stand made by the factory owner against the trade union. It was first performed at the St. James’s Theatre, London, in November 1947. The author is also very well known as a dramatic critic.  

\textbf{THREE PLAYS.} John Galsworthy. \textit{Pan Books}, 2s. in the United Kingdom; 1s.6d. outside the United Kingdom. sC8. 219 pages. Paper bound. This volume contains three of Galsworthy’s plays originally published by Duckworth in separate volumes: \textit{The Skin Game} (1920); \textit{The Eldest Son} (1923); and \textit{Escape} (1926). John Galsworthy (1867-1933), novelist and dramatist, was eminent in the theatre in the period between the two wars. In 1932 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. His strong humanitarian interests are visible in all his plays, which, although not on the same artistic level as the best of his novels, show a keen sense of the theatre. \textit{The Skin Game}, one of the most notable, portrays a struggle between the country gentleman and the newly rich; \textit{The Eldest Son} is concerned with a conflict between pride of caste and moral obligation; \textit{Escape} turns upon the experiences of an escaped convict.  

\textbf{THE GIOCONDA SMILE.} Aldous Huxley. \textit{Chatto & Windus}, 5s. C8. 119 pages. This is the text of the three-act play now running at the New Theatre, London. Huxley has based this full-length play on his short story in \textit{Mortal Coils}, which appeared in 1922. From the brilliantly written satire has emerged rather an emotional melodrama, yet the play has its own intrinsic interest. It is the story of a triangle. Henry Hutton, at the apex, is cynical because he enjoys ‘the pleasure of an easy conscience. Cynicism is simply confession without repentance.’ Brought suddenly to face with death by hanging, his character as suddenly changes, jerked into finding a philosophy of life undreamed of in his playboy days. The maddened jealousy of one woman and the simple devotion of another form the base of the triangle.  

\textbf{THE VOYAGE OF MAGellan.} A Dramatic Chronicle for Radio. Laurie Lee. \textit{Lehmann}, 10s.6d. D8. 63 pages. 9 line-drawings in the text by Edward Burra. The author, well known among the younger poets, describes his play as an experiment in radio drama. It is a poet’s conception of the voyage of the Portuguese navigator who was the first European to pass through the straits that bear his name. It was first broadcast in October 1946, during the opening weeks of the British Broadcasting Corporation’s Third Programme. The play ranks with the works of other poets of the theatre who are now writing for the radio rather than the stage.  

\textbf{A PLAY OF ST. GEORGE.} John Masefield. \textit{Heinemann}, 6s. C8. 53 pages. In this short, almost simple, allegory in verse, the Poet Laureate tells again in play form the story of St. George and the Dragon. It is a story so particularly native to England that it most fittingly became the author’s choice of theme for a play to
celebrate, in April 1948, the six hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Order of the Garter. The play ends in historic manner, with the victory of St. George over the Dragon, his final ordeal amidst the enemies of Christendom, and his eventual deliverance by the celestial spirits.


One of the most successful of Mr. Priestley's 'Time Plays' is here reissued with slight simplifications in a series intended mainly for adult foreign students of British drama. The play is a modern morality in which the characters are impelled to a close examination of their motives and actions by a trick of time by which they encounter the same sequence of events twice in their lives and thus find themselves reliving their past in the present.

THE LINDEN TREE. J. B. Priestley. Heinemann, 6s. C8. 91 pages.

The text of the play, by the celebrated novelist and playwright, which was produced by the London Mask Theatre Company in 1947 and is now running at the Duchess Theatre in London. It concerns an ordinary English family, gathered together for an anniversary, faced with problems of post-war England. The character of each member of the family as their problems are tackled in their several ways, and the drab daily routine of the North-country town, are depicted with skill and insight.


The script of a successful radio play by a young English poet, based on Herman Melville's great novel of the sea, which was first published in America in 1851. It tells of Captain Ahab's pursuit of the great white whale, Moby Dick, which he regards as his personal enemy. The play was broadcast earlier this year by the British Broadcasting Corporation.


In this volume are reprinted four Festival plays by one of the foremost dramatists in the newly awakened religious drama of the English theatre today. The Zeal of Thy House, dealing with the rebuilding of Canterbury Cathedral Chapter by William of Sens after the Great Fire of 1174, and The Devil to Pay, being the famous History of John Faustus, were first performed at the Canterbury Festivals of 1937 and 1939 respectively. He That Should Come, first performed at Broadcasting House on Christmas Day, 1938, shows the birth of Christ against a crowded social and historical background. The Just Vengeance is a miracle play of Man's insufficiency and God's redemptive act, set against a background of contemporary crisis, and was first performed at the 750th Anniversary Festival of Lichfield Cathedral. Dorothy L. Sayers is also the author of the well-known detective novels featuring Lord Peter Wimsey, and of the religious radio play The Man Born to be King.


Reprints of two volumes in the Standard Edition of the works of this great contemporary British dramatist. The 'Unpleasant Plays' include Widowers' Houses, The Philanderer, and Mrs. Warren's Profession; and the 'Pleasant Plays', Arms and the Man, Candida, The Man of Destiny, and You Never Can Tell. Originally published in 1898,
these are the earliest plays of Bernard Shaw, representing the first period of his creative activity. At the time they were written they were generally considered quite unsuitable for the stage, though later they practically founded the Repertory Movement in Britain.


Here are collected and published together, for the first time, four of the later plays of Charles Williams, a task which the author himself had intended to perform before his death in 1945. The plays are in verse, intensely original in thought and style. Much of Charles Williams's work has probably been more widely read and enjoyed in the study than the theatre but three of the plays included here have already been performed and all were written at the request of a producer. They are: _Seed of Adam, The Death of Good Fortune, The House by the Stable and Grab and Grace._

_Fiction: Seventeenth Century_

_THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS_. John Bunyan. _Faber & Faber_, 12s.6d. 1C8. 320 pages. 113 drawings in the text by Edward Ardizzone.

This famous allegory of life's pilgrimage by John Bunyan (1628–88) was first published in 1678 and takes the form of a dream by the author. In this he sees Christian (representing Christianity), with a burden on his back, fleeing from the City of Destruction, having failed to persuade his wife and children to accompany him. Part I describes his pilgrimage through such places as the Slough of Despond, the Palace Beautiful, the Valley of Humiliation, etc., to the Celestial City. On the way he encounters various allegorical personages, including Mr. Wordly Wisdom, Faithful, Hopeful, Giant Despair and many others. Part II relates how Christian's wife, Christiana, sets out, accompanied by her children and her neighbour Mercy, on the same pilgrimage, escorted by Great Heart who brings them to their destination. The book is remarkable for the beauty and simplicity of its language and the vividness of the impersonations. The pen-drawings typify the seventeenth-century English setting with which Bunyan was so familiar.

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_Eighteenth Century_


_Cork University Press (Eire): Blackwell (Oxford), 10s.6d. D8. 296 pages._

Bibliography. Index.

The second part of a work of which the first, _Women Writers, their Contribution to the English Novel, 1621–1744_, appeared in 1944. The present volume, dealing with the latter part of the eighteenth century, traces the development of the subject from the 'Oriental Novel' of Eliza Haywood and Maria Edgeworth through the 'Novel of Sentiment and Sensibility', the 'Domestic Novel' of Fanny Burney, the 'Gothic Novel' of Mrs. Radcliffe, and Mary Shelley, and the 'Didactic Novel' of Mary Wollstonecraft, Hannah More and Mrs. Inchbald to the final artistic perfection achieved by Jane Austen. Dr. MacCarthy's knowledge of her subject is probably unique, and she writes with both abundant scholarship and wit. Women writers, she says, 'can claim to have attempted almost every genre of fiction, to have enriched many and to have initiated some of the most important'. The two complementary figures of Jane Austen and Emily Brontë are, she claims, the true apex of English fiction.
— Victorian


These remains from the workshop of the great Victorian novelist consist chiefly of the sources, and often the preliminary drafts for nearly all his published novels and stories from the year 1878 onwards. Not only should the volume prove of great interest to all admirers of Henry James, but a comparison of these notes with the finished stories will provide a text-book in the art of the novelist. As it appears from his *Notebooks*, James seldom invented a situation but almost always took it either from life or from an anecdote, remodelling it so as to develop its possibilities to the fullest. The notes reveal that many of the subjects James used were anecdotes of well-known people. The editors’ notes are invaluable. (823.89)


In his Presidential address to the English Association, Sir Osbert Sitwell, the distinguished novelist, biographer and essayist, emphasizes Meredith’s splendour as a stylist. Style, he says, revives Meredith’s characters, ‘though the circumstances out of which they and their problems grew, and the manner in which they lived, have perished utterly’. Meredith died in 1909 and within a decade of his death the entire ideal world of the novel had changed. Sir Osbert contends, however, that his characters are all the more solid in themselves for the luminous mists which surround them. (823.89)

— Twentieth Century

**THE ESSENTIAL JAMES JOYCE.** Harry Levin (Editor). *Cape,* 12s.6d. IC8. 534 pages. Notes.

This contains: the short stories, *Dubliners* (1914); the novel, *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916); the play, *Exiles* (1918); the poems, *Chamber Music* (1907, 1923); *Pomes Penyeach* (1927); and extracts from the two great novels *Ulysses* (1922) and *Finnegans Wake* (1939). Mr. Levin has also collected such less readily accessible occasional pieces as the youthful *The Holy Office* (1904), *Gas from a Burner* (1912) and the separately published poem *Ecce Puer* (1932). There is also a general introduction and critical notes by the editor, who is the foremost living authority on Joyce. Though, as Mr. Levin remarks, no extracts can do justice to either *Ulysses* or *Finnegans Wake*, the volume as a whole should serve as a useful introduction to the work of one of the outstanding writers of modern times. James Joyce died during World War II. (823.91)


The author gives a sensitive and penetrating analysis of the purpose, style, method and permanent significance of the work of this English novelist who died in 1941, together with a chapter on her criticism of the contemporary scene. He argues that each of her novels represents an attempt ‘to display life as an aspect and function of the mind’, and defines the lyrical fluidity of her style as an attempt ‘to take the frame from the picture and leave it painted not clear-edged to fade on the hard grain of canvas, but shimmering for ever vivid in the infinitely receding depths of air’. It is a style, he says, which has
its roots in a need to merge the personality with all that surrounds it and that along with her conviction of 'the inviolable right of the individual to the possession of his whole self', which he discovers as the dominant motive of her work, went 'a sense of horror at the individual's essential loneliness'. Virginia Woolf, it is contended, is the novelist of the Nineteen-Twenties.  

(823.91)

**Essays**

**ESSAYS PRESENTED TO CHARLES WILLIAMS.** Various authors. **Oxford University Press,** 12s.6d. D8. 145 pages. Bibliography.


(824.08)

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**Eighteenth Century**

**ESSAYS FROM EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PERIODICALS.** M. G. Segar (Editor). **Methuen,** 5s. 1F8. 199 pages.

A collection of essays representative of English prose of the eighteenth century from 1709 to 1790, chosen from such periodicals as The Spectator, The Tatler, The Guardian, and others less well known. They include the work of Steele, Johnson, Fielding, Addison and Goldsmith, and notes have been added on points of literary and historical interest.  

(824.5)

**The Wisdom of Dr. Johnson.** Constantia Maxwell (Editor). **Harrap,** 1os.6d. 1C8. 189 pages. 4 plates. Bibliography. Index.

The Lecky Professor of Modern History in Trinity College, Dublin, prefaces her collection of ‘Comments on Life and Moral Precepts’ chosen from the writings and conversation of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-84), the great English essayist, lexicographer and poet, with a substantial biographical introduction based upon the records of Johnson’s friends and contemporaries. Her book is, in effect, a collection of aphorisms and Johnsonian wit and wisdom. ‘There is no one else’, says Professor Maxwell, ‘that we know who is so great and yet so pathetic, so wise and yet so human.’  

(824.63)

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**Victorian**

**The Confessions of an English Opium-eater.** Thomas de Quincey. **Folio Society:** Cassell, 16s. D8. 233 pages. 10 illustrations.

In this fascinating minor classic there is much of the best work of that strange, copious writer for magazines, Thomas de Quincey (1785-1859). His Confessions describe at length his childhood and youth, his penniless wanderings in Wales and London, how he came to take opium in large doses, the fearful visions which it brought him, and how painfully he cured himself of the habit. There is much vivid realistic detail in his narrative, but it contains also passages of sublime eloquence. This handsome edition has wood-engravings by a well-known artist, Blair Hughes-Stanton.  

(824.81)
MAJOR CRITICAL ESSAYS. Bernard Shaw. Constable, 7s. 6d. L.Post 8. 331 pages. (Standard Edition)

This volume in the finely printed Standard Edition of the works of Bernard Shaw includes three of his earlier essays which have long been out of print. They are: The Quintessence of Ibsenism (1891), written in defence of the great Norwegian dramatist at a time when his work was subject to many bitter attacks; The Perfect Wagnerite (1898), an exposition of the philosophy of Wagner’s Ring of the Nibelungs in the light of Fabian principles; and The Sanity of Art (1895), a defence of modern writers and artists written in reply to Max Nordau’s Degeneration. (824.89)

— Twentieth Century

THUS TO REVISIT. James Agate. Home & Van Thal, 10s. 6d. D8. 155 pages. A collection of essays on many subjects, including Sarah Bernhardt, of whom he was a fervent admirer, old age, circuses and gluttony, written by the well-known dramatic critic who died in 1947, and revealing the wit, the catholicity of taste and the wide knowledge that invest his writings. (824.91)

ON THE MARGIN. Aldous Huxley. Chatto & Windus, 6s. 3C8. 229 pages. (Collected Edition)

Aldous Huxley’s first book of essays, originally published in 1923 and now reissued in this admirably produced Collected Edition. These essays, which still retain all their elegance and wit, deal with many subjects from Voltaire’s Candide and the state of accidie to Democratic Art and Modern Folk Poetry, Ben Jonson and Chaucer to Beauty in 1920 and Nationality in Love. (824.91)

THE ART OF ADVENTURE. Eric Linklater. Macmillan, 10s. 6d. C8. 300 pages. This collection of essays by the well-known Scottish writer is divided into sections, the first of which, ‘Some People’, deals with a number of prominent people and gives an estimate of their achievements. It includes Field-Marshal Viscount Alexander, James Bridie, the playwright, and Richard Hillary, a pilot in the Battle of Britain who recorded his experiences and reactions in The Last Enemy. The second section, ‘Some Older People’, goes back into history and includes a new interpretation of the life of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, and an essay on his wife. The third section, ‘Some Episodes’, deals with incidents during the late war and the people the author met in various parts of the world. The final essay, which gives the volume its title, consists of the Rectorial Address delivered by the author earlier this year to the University of Aberdeen. (824.91)

THE PROSE OF EDWARD THOMAS. Roland Gant (Editor). Falcon Press, 10s. 6d. D8. 228 pages. Frontispiece. Bibliography.

A selection from the writings of Edward Thomas devoted mainly to the English countryside, with a biographical introduction by his wife. ‘He knew great stretches of the South and West of England by walking’, says Helen Thomas, ‘not on the high roads, which he rarely used, but by forgotten ways and tracks and winding lanes.’ Thomas, who is best known for his poetry, was killed in 1917 in the First World War. His prose, which has the same qualities of clarity and sharpness of observation as his
poetry, has hitherto been comparatively neglected. There could be no better introduction to the essential spirit of the countryside of England, to those who live in it or to those who have written about it.


A further selection, made by Leonard Woolf, from the articles, reviews and essays which Virginia Woolf, the well-known novelist and critic, left uncollected at the time of her death in 1941. They cover many subjects, including: Edmund Spenser’s Faerie Queene, Sir Walter Scott, D. H. Lawrence, American Fiction, the Artist and Politics, R. B. Haydon, Lewis Carroll, and Laurence Sterne. There are also occasional papers: ‘On Being Ill’, ‘Fishing’, ‘Royalty’, and ‘The Moment: A Summer’s Night’, which gives its title to the volume. The inimitable grace and charm of Virginia Woolf’s critical writings place her in the foremost rank of English essayists.

TODAY AND YESTERDAY. Collected Essays and Addresses. G. M. Young. Hart-Davis, 8s.6d. IC8. 312 pages. Index.

Those who have listened to Mr. Young’s occasional addresses have always hoped that they would be collected, for his is one of the most distinguished and precise minds of the time. He has now gratified the discriminating with a book which includes dissertations on such varied subjects as Mr. Gladstone, The Age of Tennyson, Rights and Duties in the Modern State, Burke, Horace, The Odyssey, Herodotus, and there is a most revealing little note on the Abdication of Edward VIII. It is one of the most difficult of books to quote from, so close is the reasoning, so controlled the style; but there is scarcely a redundant paragraph, and the wisdom, if concisely expressed, is more often heartening than melancholy.

Satire


The sixth volume in order of publication of the authoritative edition of the prose writings of the great satirist (1667-1745). Including ‘The Story of the Injured Lady’, ‘A Proposal for the Universal Use of Irish Manufactures’, and ‘A Letter from Dr. Swift to Mr. Pope’, these tracts represent Swift as a propagandist for Irish independence before the publication of the more famous Drapier Letters. In an appendix Dr. Davis has collected a number of pieces relating to the proposal for the establishment of an Irish Bank, two of which are certainly by Swift and two more very likely his. Dr. Landa, the principal living authority on Swift’s decanal activities, contributes a studious and stimulating essay on Swift’s eleven surviving sermons.


Introduction by Peter Quennell. Hamish Hamilton, 7s.6d. SC8. 204 pages.

A reprint of two of Swift’s most famous books, with a critical introduction by Peter Quennell, both of which were originally published together in 1704. A Tale of a Tub, a religious allegory of four brothers representing respectively the Church of Rome, the Church of England and the Dissenters, brilliantly exhibits the author’s mastery of polemic and power of ridicule. The Battle of the Books was Swift’s contribution to the
quarrel about the respective merits of the Ancient and the Modern authors, and gave him an opportunity to demolish pretence and pedantry. Both books were the products of Swift's youth.


'Gulliver's Travels' (first published in 1726) is a mordant satire on contemporary society and on human nature in general, the most famous work of a great satirist who is also a great master of English prose. Ironically, however, it owes much of its popularity with readers young and old to the fact that it is such an entertaining story: Gulliver's adventures in these imaginary countries of pigmies and giants have become proverbial. (His later voyages to Laputa and the country of the Houyhnhnms, omitted from this reprint, have never been so popular.) All Folio Society editions are designed by Charles Ede. This is perhaps their best production to date, and is very attractive in all the details of type, illustrations and binding.

Humour


The present volume of this entertaining annual covers the period from July 1946 to July 1947 and contains a selection of the best cartoons, articles and drawings from Punch, the well-known humorous periodical which is published weekly in London.

Miscellany

TURNSTILE ONE. V. S. Pritchett (Editor). Turnstile Press, 10s.6d. D8. 253 pages. Index.

A miscellany compiled, with one or two exceptions, from the literary contributions to the London weekly journal The New Statesman and Nation. The exceptions are from The New Statesman before that journal and The Nation were amalgamated in 1931. It is the first of a series offered as entertainment, not as a literary record of the last twenty years. The names Walter de la Mare and Louis MacNeice indicate the range of the selected poetry, while H. G. Wells, H. E. Bates, Hilaire Belloc, Lytton Strachey, D. H. Lawrence and E. Sackville-West are among the well-known writers whose essays, stories, and articles on literature, art and music have been included.

Irish-English Literature

TWO PLAYS. Paul Vincent Carroll. Macmillan, 8s.6d. C8. 207 pages.

Paul Vincent Carroll follows in the tradition of the great Irish playwrights of this century whose plays have had their first productions at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. Synge, Yeats and Lady Gregory; Lennox Robinson and Sean O'Casey are his forerunners and contemporaries. The music of his writing, the insight of his characterisation and his dramatic sense have won him awards in the New World and the Old. The two plays in this volume, The Wise have not Spoken, and Shadow and Substance, produced respectively at the Abbey Theatre in 1944 and 1937, both deal with the clash of temperaments amongst those living today in the Irish country places. Acting editions have already been published by French.
Scots-English Literature

SELECTED POEMS, George Bruce. SELECTED POEMS, Maurice Lindsay. SELECTED POEMS, Sydney Goodsir Smith. Saltire Society: Oliver & Boyd, 1s.6d. each. sF8. 23 : 24 : 24 pages. Paper bound. (Saltire Modern Poets)

Three volumes in a new series devoted to the work of the younger contemporary Scottish poets. Each volume is provided with a glossary and a biographical note on the author.

(828.9941)

SEA GLIMMER. William Jeffrey. MacLellan (Glasgow), 6s. R8. 58 pages. (Poetry Scotland Series)

A posthumous volume of some of the later poems, in both Scots and English, of one of the most accomplished modern Scottish poets. The poems are linked with Scottish history and myth and make use of the wild beauty of the natural scene to convey a vision of the innermost reality of things. The author notes that the vernacular poems are a contribution to the building up of a canon of Scots. He provides a glossary of Scottish words.

(828.9941)

A KIST OF WHISTLES. New Poems by Hugh MacDiarmid. MacLellan (Glasgow), 6s. R8. 48 pages. (Poetry Scotland Series)

A new collection of poems, one in Scots and the remainder in English, by Scotland's greatest and most influential living poet. This volume reveals little of Mr. MacDiarmid's great lyric gift, but bears witness to his wide and miscellaneous reading, and includes his poetic apologia in 'The Kind of Poetry I Want', an extract from his unpublished 20,000-line poem 'Mature Art'.

(828.9941)

A BRAIRD O' THIRSTLES. Douglas Young. MacLellan (Glasgow), 7s.6d. R8. 56 pages. Decorations by George Bain. (Poetry Scotland Series)

Douglas Young makes no claim to be a poet—he is, he says, a maker of verses. Be this as it may, A Braird o' Thirstles has more poetic quality than anything recently written in the language we are being schooled to know as 'Lallans'. The author's encyclopaedic learning, his linguistic and metrical range and his exotic interests and affinities might have made this a dull and pretentious book. His lyric gift, his sense of the dramatic and his quality of graveyard humour combine to make it a most refreshing and stimulating pamphlet, which sins only in being too brief.

(828.9941)

'PLASTIC SCOTS' AND THE SCOTTISH LITERARY TRADITION.

Douglas Young. MacLellan (Glasgow), 2s.6d. D8. 32 pages.

The author himself describes this essay as 'an authoritative introduction to a controversy'. No more skilful or learned controversialist lives in Scotland at the moment, nor is there anyone better qualified to give an account of the 'aurate' tongue, the illustrious vernacular in which a whole school of young Scots poets are experimenting today. To the reader who is interested in the origins and the literary speech of the 'plastic' poets this pamphlet should be invaluable.

(828.9949)
Australian-English Literature
20 Australian Novelists. Colin Roderick. Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 10s. 6d. sD8. 331 pages.
This is the second in a series of four volumes, designed to show the historical development of Australian prose fiction, and serves as a companion to the earlier work, The Australian Novel. Extracts are given from the work of selected Australian novelists, with critical comments and biographical notes by the author. (828.9994)

Anglo-Saxon Literature
The Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford since 1946, recalling Sir Israel Gollancz's gift to the British Academy of a photographic reproduction of the 'Caedmon MS.', devotes this memorial lecture to a consideration of Caedmon's Hymn—'the first vehicle of good Anglo-Saxon poetry as we know it'—whose miraculous composition is related by Bede, the historian and scholar, who was later known as the Venerable Bede. Caedmon entered the monastery of Streaneshalch (Whitby) between 658 and 680. He is said by Bede to have been an unlearned herdsman who received suddenly, in a vision, the power of song. (829.2)

GERMAN LITERATURE

Fiction: Nineteenth Century
The first complete study to appear in English of Stifter (1805–68), Austria's great prose-writer, by the Lecturer in German in Cambridge University. The author gives an account and analysis of Der Nachsommer, Stifter's greatest book and the work of his maturity, and makes this novel the key to all his other work as well as to his life and thought. The book is divided into six parts: Prologue; Evolution; Realization; Crisis; Fruition; Epilogue. (833.79)

— Twentieth Century
ON THE MARBLE CLIFFS. Ernst Juenger. Translated from the German by Stuart Hood. Lehmann, 7s. 6d. sC8. 120 pages.
A translation of Auf den Manmorklippen, which was first published in Germany at the beginning of the war. This remarkable allegorical novel, by the author of The Storm of Steel (In Stahlgewittern), reveals a parallel to the Hitler régime and exposes the technique of tyranny. It is the story of two former soldiers who have rejected violence and who live in spiritual seclusion on the Marble Cliffs until their world is brutally invaded by bands of robbers led by a man who is intent upon exercising his might. (833.91)

THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA. Arnold Zweig. Translated from the German by Eric Sutton. Hutchinson, 10s. 6d. C8. 349 pages. (Hutchinson International Authors)
A reprint of an outstanding novel which is considered by many to rank among the greatest works of fiction on the 1914-18 war. (833.91)
ESSAYS OF THREE DECADES. Thomas Mann. Translated from the
A collection of sixteen essays written between 1911 and 1939 by the famous German
writer who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929. In them he considers
the lives, problems and writings of some of the great thinkers and authors of the past.
There are essays, among others, on Goethe, Cervantes, Freud, Schopenhauer, Lessing,
Tolstoy's Anna Karenina and Wagner. (834.91)

DANISH LITERATURE

A KIERKEGAARD ANTHOLOGY. Robert Bretall (Editor). Oxford Uni-
In compiling this anthology of extracts from the work of the great Danish philospher
and writer on theology (1813-55) the editor's purpose has been to 'give a picture of
Kierkegaard's intellectual and spiritual development from the age of twenty-one until
his death... traced by his own hand'. The volume forms a useful approach to Kierke-
gaard's work and gives representative selections from eighteen works in chronological
order, with a critical introduction to each and notes drawn from such authorities as
Swenson, Wahl and Lowrie. There is a general introduction by the editor. (839.81462)

NORWEGIAN LITERATURE

A BOAT FOR ENGLAND. Sigurd Evensmo. Translated from the Nor-
wegian by Sölvi and Richard Bateson. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 8s.6d. C8.
192 pages.
In this novel about the Norwegian resistance movement during the late war the
principal character is a factory worker who tries to escape to England but is betrayed
into the hands of the Gestapo. Before he is shot he confides his thoughts and feelings
to paper. The familiar theme is invested with uncommon imaginative force by the
author's integrity of emotion. (839.8236)

FRENCH LITERATURE

ESSAYS ON LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. J. L. Hevesi (Editor).
Wingate, 10s.6d. C8. 237 pages.
Six French writers are here represented in translation by essays dealing with the
problem of communication through language. Marcel Proust's early 'Days of Reading'
was originally published as a preface to his translation of Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies;
Valéry's fine and lucid essay, 'Poetry and Abstract Thought', advocates a 'cleansing
of the verbal situation' by the discipline imposed by thought on either inspiration or
accepted ideas; Paulhan writes on the need for precision of speech; Ponge advocates
the discipline and refreshment of a detailed examination of inanimate objects; Sartre
writes profoundly on Parain's theory of language; and Parain dwells upon the mis-
leading nature of language and man's difficulty in finding the true words with which
to express himself. (840.4)
Poetry: Fifteenth Century

A study of the life and times of the fifteenth-century French poet, which concludes with a number of his poems, given both in French and in English translations. (841.25)

— Nineteenth Century

Leconte de Lisle’s Poems on the Barbarian Races. Alison Fairlie. Cambridge University Press, 25s. D8. 426 pages. Bibliography. Index. An examination, by a Fellow of Girton College, Cambridge University, of the sources of Leconte de Lisle’s Poèmes Barbares (1862). Dr. Fairlie has limited herself to those poems which are “barbarian” in the more historical sense of the word—that is, those which deal with the beliefs, history and legends of the races outside the Graeco-Latin tradition. Leconte de Lisle himself included in an extended use of the term the long poems of the Catholic Middle Ages and his poems on animals and nature. Such Greek and Indian poems as appear in the Poèmes Barbares have also been left aside on the grounds that they could be adequately discussed only in connection with the Poèmes Antiques. Dr. Fairlie says that she has attempted to see what attracted Leconte de Lisle to the history and mythology of barbarian races, by what methods and in accordance with what ideas he transformed his material into poetry, what is the historical and above all the poetic value of his pictures of them, and, finally, whether he was a poet because of, or in spite of, his “erudition”. (841.89)

An important critical study of the brilliant young nineteenth-century poet by the Reader in French in Oxford University, first published in 1938 and now revised and rewritten. Dr. Starkie emphasizes that the chief difference between the new study and the earlier version is the discovery of how much of the lore of magic and alchemy Rimbaud must have read, and the resulting influence not only on his philosophy and his aesthetic doctrine but also on his style and imagery”. Dr. Starkie has had the opportunity of consulting and using all the papers of the Rimbaud family, and she corrects certain misstatements of the poet’s earliest biographers and reveals new facts in his career. (841.89)

— Twentieth Century

An anthology of modern French poetry designed to cover “that long period of turbulence and unrest (1914–45) which has been called “the thirty years war”. Thirty poets are represented including Apollinaire, Paul Eluard, Péguy, Paul Claudel, Tristan Tzara, Pierre Emmanuel, Jules Supervielle, Francis Carco, Henri Michaux, Jean Cocteau, and others. Apollinaire and Aragon are the poets most generously represented; the one because, says Mr. Strachan, with him began a new period in French poetry, the other because he is an example of that rare phenomenon, the good poet who is also the popular poet. The Introduction provides a short guide to the main tendencies in French poetry since 1914. (841.91)
Drama: Seventeenth Century


The author has tried first to give a general account of these three great dramatic poets in relation to the social and literary background of the seventeenth century, then to illustrate what seem to him the essential qualities of their poetry by a closer examination of the texts of some of their greatest works. Mr. Turnell believes that it is largely due to Lytton Strachey's two brief studies of Racine in *Books and Characters* that he now has a certain following by admirers of French literature in Britain, though he thinks that there is still much to be done before Racine's work is recognized as one of the summits of European poetry.


D8. 255 pages.

Jean Racine lived from 1639 till 1699 and is the most classical of all French dramatists. Extant are one comedy and eleven tragedies, and in all can be observed the Greek pattern in which his mind was formed. This book gives the first detailed criticism in English of his work and seeks to find a new analysis of Racine's conception of the tragic. A chapter is devoted to each of the twelve plays, each being considered as a complete work of art. The author is Lecturer in French in the University of Dublin. The book should be welcomed alike by students of French drama and by those to whom Racine is only a name.

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Twentieth Century


C8. 320 pages.

A reprint of five plays by the eminent French playwright, originally published in 1939. The plays chosen by the translator and sensitively rendered him into English are: *The SULKY Fire*, *Martin*, *The Springtime of Others*, *Invitation to a Voyage*, *The Unquiet Spirit*. The intrinsic merit of these plays, crystallized imagery of a poet of the theatre, has won them a high place in the French drama of the last two decades. Three of Bernard's plays, including *The SULKY Fire* and *Martin*, are now in the repertory of the Comédie Française.


Translations of two plays by the contemporary French dramatist, Albert Camus. In the first play, Camus writes with a certain sympathy a play about the mad Roman Emperor of the first century, A.D. *Cross Purpose*, a short three-act play, is a bleak tragedy of family life.

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Kathleen O'Flaherty has chosen *The Tidings Brought to Mary* to serve as an introduction to the French poet, dramatist and essayist. Following a brief chapter on his life, she proceeds to a detailed analysis of this mystical poetic play, with its setting in the
countryside of the Middle Ages. Chiefly by her examination of this play but also with references to Claudel's other works, she attempts to find an interpretation of his philosophy and to reveal the message of an ardent Catholic faith. Claudel's work is often obscure; the plays, conceived in a poet's mind, are far from the theatre. Yet the lyrical beauty of his verse, the strength of his humanity and the sublimity of his thought have made of The Tidings Brought to Mary a masterpiece that succeeds in the theatre. An appendix gives a synopsis of the best known of his other works. (842.91)


Cocteau wrote L'Aigle a deux Têtes in prose. Ronald Duncan, author of the play This Way to the Tomb, has adapted it freely into English verse and prose. When first performed in London in 1946 the play made a notable impact on the theatre-going public. Cocteau, who is among the most versatile of French authors of the present day, has written here a play of great romantic vigour. His characters, unlike those in most plays of today, are so much larger than life. The tragic drama of the assassinated young King, the Queen who longs for death, the terrifying figure of the revolutionary poet, are unforgettable in performance. The play is preceded by an adaptor's note by Ronald Duncan and a preface by Jean Cocteau. (842.91)


Ashley Duke's version of this two-act play was first published in 1925. In an introduction of some length, he gives the stage history of the play, showing how the story first appeared in the Roman theatre, how it was borrowed in medieval times by Rabelais, and eventually retold, in the inimitable style of the great French satirist, by Anatole France, whose version was first performed in Paris in 1912. Ashley Dukes's adaptation from Anatole France was first performed in England in February 1914, and was used by Harley Granville-Barker when he produced the play for the New York Stage Society. The naïveté and spontaneous appeal of this little two-act French farce bring the Middle Ages vividly to life before the onlookers. (842.91)

Fiction


Candide, Voltaire's famous novel, written in 1758, was a satire on the perversions, current in Voltaire's time, of the optimistic philosophies of Leibniz and Rousseau. Candide, who had been grounded in such philosophy by Doctor Pangloss, is a lad of unaffected simplicity who becomes an outcast and, in his world wanderings, optimistically endures and witnesses the extremes of misery and cruelty. Pangloss maintains that everything happens for the best, but when, at the end of his wanderings, Candide successfully cultivates a small estate, he decides that, whatever cause brought them to a happy ending, 'we must go and work in the garden'. Mr. Butt has given a pleasing modern English translation, and an informative Introduction on Voltaire's work, his aims, and the factual basis of Candide. (843.54)
Satire

The name of Rabelais, the greatest of French Renaissance writers, is well known: the
adjective which derives from him, better still—but his famous book of the adventures
of Gargantua and Pantagruel is read all too seldom. Mr. Powys, novelist, poet and
critic, has told the story of Rabelais's life (1494–1553) and has interpreted the broad
and rather bizarre philosophy of life expressed in his writings, illustrating these with
copious extracts from his work.

Provençal Literature

Aucassin and Nicolette. Translated from the French by F. W. Bourdillon. Folio Society: Cassell, 10s. 6d. M8. 64 pages. Illustrated by Lettice Sandford.

A new edition of F. W. Bourdillon's translation of the thirteenth-century legend of
Provence, which relates the simple adventures and faithful love of Aucassin, son of a
French Count, and Nicolette, a beautiful Saracen captive.

SPANISH LITERATURE


These volumes contain all the major and minor works in prose and verse, save the
voluminous letters, of one of Spain's eternal mystics. Vol I comprises a General
Introduction, The Life, The Spiritual Relations; Vol. II, Book Called Way of Perfection, Interior Castle, Conceptions of the Love of God, Exclamations of the Soul to God; Vol. III, Book of the Foundations, Minor Prose Works, Poems, Documents and Indexes. The wholly fresh translation was made from the critical edition of the Spanish Carmelite, P. Silverio, and the elucidation offered by the translator was
furthered by frequent consultation with other Spanish scholars and English Carmelites. The translator, who is Professor of Spanish in Liverpool University, has given a
version that preserves the colloquial and unliterary haste of the original by literal
translation and homely diction. The very success of his achievement in making the
work of St. Teresa thus available to English readers may conceal the devoted nature
of several years' labour.


A reprint of a monumental translation first published in 1934 which enables the
English reader to draw very close to the meaning of St. John. It is based on recent
research, newly discovered MSS. in Spain, and co-operation with the Spanish Carmelites (of which order St. John was a member) and is edited from the critical text.
prepared by P. Silverio de Santa Teresa, C.D. This alone enables Professor Peers's translation to supersede the previous approximate and often inaccurate versions; in addition he has spared no pains to impart a precise and scholarly accuracy to his rendering. Vol. I covers The Ascent of Mount Carmel and Dark Night of the Soul; Vol. II, The Spiritual Poems and Canticles; and Vol. III, Living Flame of Love and Minor Prose Writings and Letters. For the student these volumes will be an indispensable guide to the mind of the Saint. The apparatus critici is further enhanced by copious notes on the text, an introduction to St. John, and documents illustrating his life. The editor, one of the best-known English Hispanists, is Professor of Spanish in the University of Liverpool.

LATIN LITERATURE

THE GOLDEN ASS. Lucius Apuleius. From the Translation of William Adlington. Westhouse, 10s.6d. C8. 221 pages. Illustrated by Robb.

A new, illustrated edition of The Golden Ass, by Apuleius, the Latin satirist who was born about A.D. 125, based on William Adlington's translation of 1566. It is a satire on the vices of the age, especially those of the priesthood and impostors. The introduction to this edition is by Professor Denis Saurat, Professor of French Language and Literature in the University of London.


Mr. Harold Mattingly has made an excellent new translation into natural modern English of the Agricola and the Germania and has furnished it with notes, a glossary of persons, places and certain subjects, and a brief bibliography of editions and translations. There is a fifty-page introduction which covers most succinctly Tacitus and his style, Agricola the man and his governorship of Britain, and the place of Germany as a province in the early Roman Empire. Mr. Mattingly is Assistant Keeper in the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, and author of several authoritative Roman studies.

GREEK LITERATURE

THE GREEK WAY. An Anthology. Translated and compiled by Kathleen Freeman. MacDonald, 15s. 1C8. 352 pages. Illustrated.

Dr. Freeman has here assembled a collection of her own translations of some of her favourite passages from Greek prose and verse. They are not confined to the Classical period, and include sections on love and hate, on food, drink, proverbs and songs, chosen to illustrate the Greek genius for living as well as for thinking.

Drama


Miss Dale has mastered the literature of this complex subject and brings to her material a good ear, a keen mind and a true feeling for Greek poetry. She insists that Greek metres can be studied in spite of our ignorance of their musical accompaniment, and suggests that in some cases the words were adapted afterwards, notably in the
musical fragment of Euripides' Orestes. She dispenses with many of the formidable technical terms which encumber this subject, arguing that they misrepresent what they are meant to explain, though in the end she has to invent her own and it is not always clear what she means. Throughout her book, which is a substantial contribution to its subject, she insists that what matters in Greek lyric is the metrical phrase, and that this is what we have to study. The book is addressed to the expert. (882)

THE STYLE OF AESCHYLUS. F. R. Earp. Cambridge University Press, 12s.6d.
C8. 175 pages.
The Emeritus Professor of Classics in the University of London has followed his earlier The Style of Sophocles with this new study of the style of the Greek dramatist Aeschylus, (525-456 B.C.). In his introduction Professor Earp writes 'the purpose of this work is to throw such light as I can on some aspects of the work and style of Aeschylus and incidentally to correct some common misapprehensions ... This study is based in the first place on style; but the study of style would be of little interest if it did not throw light on the mind and purpose of the writer.' Throughout the work, short passages in Greek are taken from the plays of Aeschylus as illustrations. In conclusion, the author states how he has 'laid chief stress on those qualities in the style and mind of Aeschylus which, being less obvious, are less familiar to most of his readers'. (882.1)

SOPHOCLES: THE THEBAN PLAYS. E. F. Watling. Penguin Books, 1s.6d.
sC8. 185 pages. Notes. (Penguin Classics)
An introduction on Sophocles and Greek drama, and on the Theban cycle in particular, precedes a new translation of King Oedipus, Oedipus at Colonus and Antigone. Each play is prefaced by a short summary of the Theban legend up to the point at which the action begins. The author describes the verse employed for his translation as a much 'resolved' form of iambic line which allows of a greater elasticity of construction while preserving the basic five-stress rhythm. His aim has been to produce a readable and actable dramatic text based on that of Jebb, not a line-for-line transcription of the original. (882.2)

From the author of Made in Ancient Greek Music now comes this full-length study into the interpretation of the Bacchae by the Greek dramatist Euripides (480-406 B.C.). The author mentions the numerous conflicting interpretations, and the problems of the play, out of which they arise. He writes, 'this study is undertaken in the conviction that Euripides saw his aims clearly and controlled them firmly, and that by careful scrutiny of his methods in the play we can understand his aims'. All the quotations from the text of the play are given in English translation. The author is Reader in Classics in the University of London. (882.3)

Epic Poetry
HOMER'S ODYSSEY. Translated from the Greek by S. O. Andrews. Dent, 1o5.6d. C8. 319 pages.
Every age demands its translation of Homer. Morris's foaming dialect and Mackail's languid charm give place to the prosaic rattle of the machine age in Mr. Andrews's pleasantly readable and colloquial rendering of this epic poem describing the adventures of Odysseus in the course of his return from the Trojan War to his kingdom of Ithaca.
Long verse lines that might almost be prose replace the long verse lines that could only be poetry of the original, and we follow the 'wiley Odysseus' through his wondrous adventures with intellectual precision, though without that touch of the unseen greatness ever in the background which the softer treatment of Lang or Mackail captured so admirably. Mr. Andrews's translation should be read aloud; in oral quality at least he has come very near his original.

**Greek Miscellany**


The object of Dr. Richards's version of Plato's Republic in the idiom of today is to make the work more intelligible to the ordinary reader as a great text for world citizenship. To this end, and in order that the argument may stand out more clearly, the author has omitted some of the extraneous material, such as prefatory passages.


A shortened edition of The Politics of Aristotle translated by Sir Ernest Barker, the eminent scholar, and first published in 1946. Divided into eight books, the first three contain a general introduction to political theory, the next three an examination of political institutions and the last two an incomplete sketch of the ideal state as Aristotle conceived it. Although this is a shortened edition, most of Sir Ernest Barker's notes remain; and two new items have been added—a chronological table of the main events mentioned in or bearing on the Politics, and a glossary of the philosophical and historical terms used or implied in the text.

DAFPHNIS AND CHLOE. Translated from the Greek of Longus, with a Critical Essay, by Jack Lindsay. Daimon Press, 9s.6d. D8. 118 pages. Illustrated by Lionel Ellis.

Jack Lindsay contributes a critical essay to his new translation of this charming Greek story which is illustrated by Lionel Ellis's woodcuts and drawings from Greek sources. Longus is generally supposed to have lived during the third century and Mr. Lindsay argues that the underlying theme of his idyll, set in the Grove of Nymphs on the Island of Lesbos, is the fear and hardship which drove men to subject their children to death by exposure. Jack Lindsay is a classical scholar with a distinguished record, whose finest achievement is probably his translation of Catullus.

**INDIAN LITERATURE**


In this anthology Dr. Lin Yutang, the well-known Chinese writer, has made a selection of translated extracts from the best of the philosophic and literary writings of India. Included are collections from the Rigveda Hymns, the Upanishads, the entire epic Dhammapada, the Sermons of Buddha, the Light of Asia, and the Surangama Sutra. The collection gives a comprehensive picture of Indian civilization and culture from the writings of its greatest figures. The introduction, annotations and glossary have been contributed by the editor.

A symposium of sixteen essays on modern Indian literature, originally presented at the All-India Writers’ Conference at Jaipur, October 20–2, 1945, convened by the P.E.N. All-India Centre.

PERSIAN LITERATURE


Edward Fitzgerald (1809–83) is remarkable as a poet who has won immortality by translations. This is a handsome new edition of his famous rendering of the aphoristic quatrains of the Persian astronomer-poet which he selected, combined and translated into one long poem of seventy-five stanzas, the grace and perfection of which have earned it a permanent place among the masterpieces of English poetry. The volume also contains an essay on the subject by Laurence Houseman, a biography by the editor, and a separate text of the first, second and fifth editions showing Fitzgerald’s alterations.

IRISH LITERATURE


This book consists of a course of lectures on medieval Irish literature given by the late Dr. Flower (formerly Deputy Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, London) at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1938; his Sir John Rhys Memorial Lecture for 1927 on Ireland and Medieval Europe (British Academy); and a translation of part of his Irish Introduction to T. F. O’Rahilly’s Dánta Grádhla: An Anthology of Irish Love Poetry (1350–1750). The author establishes that the tradition of Irish literature originated in the study, by Irish poets, of ‘the lore of high places’, so that they could fit an appropriate legend to the famous sites of the country. He traces how this literature was recorded, augmented and given a personal note by wandering Irish scholars abroad, and by hermits. The part played by the monasteries in preserving the written tradition is discussed. An order of hereditary lay bards had, however, arisen by the twelfth century owing to the influence of the noble families of Ireland, and the author assesses the literary heritage of this patronage. The assimilation and modification of European influences by the Irish tradition is dealt with and is shown at its best in love poetry; the author draws comparisons between this poetry and the English Tudor and Stuart love poetry. The end of the tradition, consequent on Ireland’s devastation by war from the end of the sixteenth century, is the subject of the last lecture. Dr. Flower’s translations of Irish prose and verse are throughout gracefully illustrative of his subject-matter.

WELSH LITERATURE


The Sir John Rhys Memorial Lecture, delivered before the British Academy in January 1947, provides an extremely useful survey of its subject from the early englyn poetry to the present day. The continuity of Welsh poetry from the sixteenth century
is established, and, although technique rather than content is the theme of Dr. Parry-Williams's remarks, he calls attention to the existence of a classical literature the richness of which is still generally unsuspected outside Wales.


Lengthy selections from the books of the best-known Patagonian Welsh prose-writer, together with an account of her adventurous life, are given by the editor, who is himself the leading exponent in contemporary Welsh literature of the life and letters of the Welsh people who left Wales to farm in Patagonia towards the middle of the nineteenth century. The selections relate mainly to Eluned's travels, to the Incas of Peru, the Patagonian scenery in plain and mountain, the struggles and daily life of the Welsh people there, and of the Indians whom she admired. Her characteristic lyrical prose style, and her powers of natural description, are seen at their best in this volume, which is in the Welsh language.

**Russian Literature**

**Russian Literature from Pushkin to the Present Day.** Richard Hare. Methuen, 4s.6d. F8. 258 pages. (Home Study Books)

In the brief compass of the present book the author aims to 'illuminate the truly vital and enduring qualities of the leading Russian writers, and to clarify the import of those literary works which are most interesting as documents of some phase of Russian history'. He covers his ground in a rather too simplified but methodical manner, with brief quotations, addressing himself in the first place to the uninformed reader. His book is illuminating and useful for the space which it devotes to relatively unfamiliar works. There is a full discussion of Maxim Gorki and the problems of the writer under the Soviet régime with its obligatory 'Socialist Realism'. His final pages give a balanced account of this situation.

**From Pushkin to Mayakovsky.** Janko Lavrin. Sylvan Press, 12s.6d. *C8. 309 pages.

In this 'Study in the Evolution of a Literature' the author attempts to show the development of prose, verse and dramatic composition by Russian writers during a period which he believes 'represents all that has been truly creative in Russian literature and culture during some hundred years in which Russia, conscious of her backwardness, tried to achieve what other nations had achieved in the course of several centuries'.

**Pushkin, Lermontov, Tyutchev: Poems.** Translated from the Russian by Vladimir Nabokov. Lindsay Drummond, 5s. C8. 56 pages. Illustrated by Donia Nachshen. (Russian Literature Library)

The latest volume in this series, which aims at giving a continuous picture of Russian life throughout the nineteenth century up to the present day by a selection from the lesser-known works of the great Russian writers. The selections from Pushkin (1799-1837) include, as well as shorter lyrics, scenes from his plays The Covetous Knight, The Feast During the Plague and Mozart and Salieri. Lermontov (1814-41) and Tyutchev (1803-73) are both represented by a selection from their lyrics. Each section is introduced by a short biographical sketch of the poet.
THE DIARY OF A SCOUNDREL. Alexander Nikolaevich Ostrovsky.
Adapted by Rodney Ackland. Sampson Low, 6s. D8. 82 pages.
A free adaptation of a full-length comedy by the Russian dramatist Ostrovsky (1823–86), who was one of the greatest comedy writers that Russia has produced and who achieved, in his own country, the fame that Congreve won in seventeenth-century England. The Diary of a Scoundrel, an almost farcical comedy of the petty bourgeoisie of the Moscow of 1860, follows, as the title indicates, the highly diverting adventures of a clever rogue. Rodney Ackland, the adapter, is a dramatist in his own right and the author of several plays that have won success on the London stage. (891.72)

HEBREW LITERATURE

FOUR JEWISH PLAYS. H. F. Rubinstein (Editor). Gollancz, 12s.6d. C8. 303 pages.
This volume comprises four of the plays entered for a Jewish playwriting competition designed to discover new plays 'dealing with Jewish Historical and Modern Themes'. The editor, who was on the panel of judges, considers The Marranos, by Emil Bernhard, one of the three greatest Jewish plays ever written, the other two being Nathan the Wise, by Lessing, and the Yiddish play, The Dybbuk, by Anski. The Marranos appears in this volume with Pillars of Salt, by Paul Scott, Poor Ostrich, by Hemro, and You Must Stay to Tea, by Toni Block. (892.42)

CHINESE LITERATURE

A collection of extracts in English translation from the works of the literary and philosophic writers of China, some of which are translated by Dr. Lin Yutang, the well-known Chinese author. This authoritative anthology comprises selections from the sacred books of Confucianism and Taoism, the works of Laotse, Chunte, Mencius and other Chinese poets, classical writers and story-tellers. The editor has contributed the critical introduction, the annotations, a glossary of terms, and tables of the Chinese dynasties. (895.108)

CHINESE GHOST AND LOVE STORIES. P’u Sung-Ling. Translated from the Chinese by Rose Quong. Dobson, 12s.6d. lC8. 329 pages. Illustrated.
A selection from the celebrated Liao Chai Chih Yi, the strange stories collected from all over China by P’u Sung-Ling in the latter half of the seventeenth century. They are tales of the supernatural, communicating as a whole a vision of the oneness of the universe, a belief in the natural affinity of the spirit of the dead, of animal, flower or stone, with the spirit of man. The stories were highly esteemed and have been freely translated. Written in the classical language of literature, they were intended to instruct and edify as well as to entertain. Dr. Martin Buber contributes an Introduction to this volume. (895.13)

POLYNESIAN LITERATURE

POLYNESIAN LITERATURE: MAORI POETRY. J. C. Andersen (Editor).
T. Avery (New Plymouth, New Zealand), 5s. C8. 80 pages. 5 illustrations.
An unusual little collection of eight Maori songs, with originals and translations and full notes to assist the English reader. (899.5)
THE CRISIS IN HUMAN AFFAIRS. J. G. Bennett. Hodder & Stoughton, 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 256 pages. Index.
The author is one of the leading scientific industrialists, and a mathematical physicist of note. In this book the concept of Eternity is applied to an analysis of human history and the present world crisis. The second part of the book looks forward to the 'coming of the new epoch' and attempts to envisage the philosophic framework of the next period in history.

HISTORY. V. Gordon Childe. Cobbeett Press, 7s.6d. C8. 86 pages. 9 plates.
Short bibliography.

Professor Gordon Childe is an international authority on pre-history and archaeology. This study is a succinct review of the changing conceptions of history which have characterized past epochs and of the opinions of historiography which are current today.


In this edition of a valuable reference work first published in 1939, Dr. Steinberg has rewritten and extended the latter part from 1914 onward. Each pair of pages is divided into six columns (three per page), headed for the most part as follows: Western Europe; Central Europe; Eastern Europe; Islam, Asia; Ecclesiastical history; Constitutional and economic history; Cultural life. Beginning at 58–51 B.C. and including World War II, the leading events of history and outstanding achievements of art, literature and science throughout the world are briefly noted side by side, under each heading, against the appropriate date. The space given to each heading varies with historical development, thus Ecclesiastical History ceases to have a separate column after the close of the Thirty Years' War. The last column lists an admirably large number of books. It is a work on the lines of Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492–1899, now out of print, by Dr. G. P. Gooch, who contributes a foreword to this book in which he says: 'No work of precisely this character, so far as I am aware, is available for English readers. In my opinion the author has successfully achieved his purpose of filling the gap.' This interesting volume is indispensable for summary co-ordination of historical facts and it should prove of especial usefulness in all schools and colleges.

A CANDLE IN ENGLAND. John Drummond. Duckworth, 10s.6d. D8. 192 pages. Illustrated by E. A. Wylam. Index.
The author of this leisurely, discursive book of essays, part travel, part biography, has selected a number of places in Britain and Europe which are associated with curious and interesting anecdotes and people of the past and present. His biographies include the English landscape painter, John Crome (1768–1821); William Penn (1644–1718), the English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; Albert, Prince Consort of Queen Victoria (1819–61); Bishop Bossuet (1627–1704), France's greatest pulpit orator; Antonio Canova (1757–1822), the Italian sculptor; and the Comte de Buffon (1707–88), the French naturalist.
ADVENTURES IN DISCOVERY. Stanley Rogers. Harrap, 10s.6d. 1C8. 208 pages. 15 plates.
A collection of stories, each in a different field of human endeavour, but each dealing with the adventure of discovery, whether physical, scholastic or scientific. They range from the finding of King Tut-ankh-amens's tomb at Thebes to the translation of Samuel Pepys's famous Diary from a secret shorthand cypher. (904)

KEESING’S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES. Keesing’s Publications (Keynsham, Bristol). Annual subscription £4.13s.6d. Subscription rate outside the sterling area supplied on application. L. Post 4.
Supplied, with indexes, for binding into a loose-leaf binder, this weekly diary of important world events contains reports, statistics and data selected, condensed, translated, summarized and indexed from newspapers, periodicals and official publications of Great Britain, the British Empire and foreign countries, as well as from information supplied by the recognized international news agencies. The records deal mainly and most extensively with national and international politics, economics and social questions, but also cover such subjects as atomic research, medicine, social life and natural phenomena. The indexes, arranged alphabetically, are cumulative, to provide quick reference to every entry. The first Keesing News Sheet appeared in 1931 and the sixth and current volume will cover cumulatively 1946-8. (905)

The 189th annual issue of this well-known review, which was founded in 1758 by Edmund Burke. This year the editor is Ivison Macadam, Director-General of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, who is assisted by an advisory board nominated by some of Britain's leading learned societies. The book is divided into four parts covering: The United Kingdom; The British Commonwealth of Nations; Foreign History; and a General Section containing a retrospect of developments in Britain in science and the arts, law, finance and commerce, and a chronicle of events for each month. Texts of Public Documents and obituaries of prominent people are included. All events of importance are recorded, including the economic crisis in the United Kingdom, events in India, Pakistan and Burma, the proceedings of the United Nations, and America's response to world necessity. (905)

LORD ACTON. H. Butterfield. Historical Association, 15s.6d. 1C8. 24 pages.
Paper bound. (General Series G.9)
The present Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge gives in this pamphlet an exceptionally interesting view of some different aspects of Acton's thought. Lord Acton (1834-1902) who held the Regius Chair of Modern History from 1895 to 1902, was the great historian who himself wrote little but was the leading and most influential figure in the first great period of modern historical research. His bibliographical knowledge of recondite historical sources was immense, his correlation of data striking, his zest for tracing the development of ideas extraordinary and his envisagement of the whole of history as the story of liberty profound and moving. (907)

The Inaugural Lecture of the Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford is a plea that we should preserve a true perspective of our long past and of the historical research from original sources that illuminates it. It is a function of civilized society to preserve for future study these sources and all sound teaching should lead back to them. Their best chance of survival lies in publication and for this reason the printing of the sources of history is rated as a national obligation, worthy of more serious consideration than it has ever hitherto received from the State. (907)

THE LINCOLN THEME AND AMERICAN NATIONAL HISTORIOGRAPHY.


This is the Inaugural Lecture of the Harmsworth Professor of American History in the University of Oxford. Professor Potter illustrates the transition in American historical writing from a narrow to a broader, more mature nationalism by the treatment of Lincoln's life and career by different historians. He records the various analyses to which the Lincoln legend yielded, and shows how the subject reached a stage where a discerning scholarship could produce a new synthesis of all previous investigations and where the legend could be restated with all its epic qualities developed. (907)

WHY WE READ HISTORY. K. B. Smellie. *Elek*, 5s. C8. 106 pages. Index. *(Life and Leisure Series)*

The study of the significance and the use of history is the theme of this book, which also describes some of the methods required in the interpretation of history and some of the problems which confront the historian. There is a chapter of suggestions for further reading and a note on books. The author is Reader in Political Science, London School of Economics, University of London. (907)

Modern, 1900—


This is one of a series of volumes designed to cover the most significant aspects of modern thought and investigation, under the general editorship of Dr. B. Ifor Evans. Each author in the series is a recognized authority on his subject. *Between The Wars*, although written in 1945, has only recently been published and therefore no analogies are drawn between the post-war events of 1919 and those of today. Beginning with the Peace Conference of 1919 the author describes the history and causes of failure of the various treaties and the League of Nations. Chapter III is devoted to a review of the internal histories of the principal nations of the Western world showing how their domestic affairs influenced their international relations. Chapter IV—The Downward Slope—covers the period 1930-9, the economic collapse, and the international conferences that ensued and their failure. The last chapter gives a brief account of events in the Far East and the rise of Japan to a Great Power. The book gives a clear outline of the course of events between the two World Wars in a short space. (909.82)
Travel


An absorbing account of the author's travels in many lands and among strange peoples that stir the imagination—Tibet and Nepal, Lhasa and Assam; the Turkesi, Andaman Islanders, Kirghiz nomads and the Toradjas of the Celebes. His first major trip was made in 1925—the Roosevelt expedition into Chinese Turkestan—a journey which led to fifteen years of wandering in every kind of terrain, including Ethiopia, Assam, Chinese Tibet, the Galapagos, Celebes, Nepal and Upper Burma. He made three journeys into Tibet and was for some time agent to the late Dalai Lama, an experience which has enabled him to give an unusually intimate account of the life and customs of this remote country. His record is one of continuous and varied interest, in which he is content to let the facts speak for themselves. The book is magnificently produced, in fine type on good paper, and the photographs are superb.


Originally published in 1926, this diary is the record of a journey through India and Burma, Malaya, the Pacific and America. The greater part of the book is devoted to a sympathetic account of Indian social, political and cultural life during the 1920s. It is one of the best books written on this subject by an Englishman; it is acute, critical and urbane. The title is from Francis Bacon's essay 'On Truth': 'What is Truth? said jesting Pilate; and would not stay for an answer.'

HOT COUNTRIES. Alec Waugh. Pan Books, 2s. in the United Kingdom; 1s. 6d. outside the United Kingdom. sc. 122 pages. Paper bound.

This is an account of a series of journeys made by the author in the Far East, the West Indies and among the South Sea Islands between 1926 and 1929. He says, in his special foreword to this edition, that he has left the original edition (1930) unaltered, offering it 'as a picture of a way of life that exists no longer'. Although the book abounds in vivid descriptions of places (Tahiti, Martinique and most of the West Indies, Siam, Malaya, and the New Hebrides), it is with people that he is mainly concerned. Since he was no fleeting tourist he had opportunities of observing the work, customs, social life, amusements and achievements, not only of the native races but of the European pioneers, officials and settlers. In a final note he cites his authorities for the outline of Haitian history included in his chapter 'The Black Republic'. The book justifies his claim that 'the reward of travel is the discovery of a series of special and particular sensations'.


Ernest W. Wimble. British Travel Association, 2s. 6d. sR8. 33 pages. 2 appendices. Paper bound.

A report prepared by the Research Section of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under the direction of Ernest W. Wimble, for the Oslo Conference of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations which took place in June, 1948 and at which it was unanimously adopted. The object of the report was 'to undertake an economic survey of the tourist trade in certain European countries and to prove that tourism is now, and will be over the next four years, one of
Europe’s principal export industries, and probably the greatest dollar-earning industry. Information on tourist traffic, both pre-war and post-war, and views on future development during the years 1948–51 were supplied by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Circumnavigation


Joshua Slocum (1844–1910), American mariner, author and lecturer, was the first man to sail round the world alone. His journey in a 36-foot sloop, the ‘Spray’, which began on 24 April 1895 and ended, after many adventures, on 27 June 1898, is described in the first of these two books, which was originally published in 1900 and is here reissued in one volume with Voyage of the ‘Liberdaide’. The latter, which was first published in 1894, tells the story of the voyage which Slocum, with his wife and children, made in 1888 in a canoe from Brazil to New England, after being shipwrecked off the coast of South America. The illustrations include diagrams of the ‘Spray’ and endpaper charts of the voyage round the world.


The account of Lord Anson’s voyage round the world, written by his chaplain, Richard Walter, and first published in 1748, is a classic of English sea literature. It is based on Anson’s own private papers. In this edition the editor has reduced the original three books to half without changing the original text or spelling and without seriously interfering with the context. Repetitions, hypothetical discourses based on incorrect surmises and detailed navigational descriptions have been omitted, but all the more interesting passages of the original have been retained and dates have been inserted in the margin to preserve continuity.

Collected Voyages

Portuguese Voyages, 1498–1663. Charles David Ley (Editor). Dent, 4s. 1sF8. 382 pages. (Everyman’s Library)

Drawing his material from accounts written during the period, the editor has aimed in this book to provide a human record of the great Portuguese Age of Discovery, which embraces three outstanding achievements: the opening of the ocean routes, the colonization of Brazil, and the spreading of Christianity in foreign lands. Although the extracts do not form a continuous narrative, they follow roughly the sequence of Portuguese expansion overseas and include: The Route to India, 1497–8 (from Vasco da Gama’s First Voyage, translated by Dr. E. G. Ravenstein); The Discovery of Brazil, 1500 (translated by C. D. Ley); The Lands of Prester John, 1520–6 (from Narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia, translated by Lord Stanley of Alderley); The Furthest East, 1537–58 (from The Voyages and Adventures of Fernand Mendes Pinto, translated by Henry Cogan); The Tragic History of the Sea, 1552 and 1585 (translated by C. D. Ley); The Jesuits in Abyssinia, 1625–34 (from A Voyage to
Abyssinia, translated, with Preface, by Dr. Samuel Johnson; Overland Return from India, 1663 (translated by C. D. Ley). There is a foreword by Dr. Edgar Prestage, Emeritus Professor of Portuguese Language, Literature and History, University of London. (910.8)


A travel anthology compiled from works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries little known to the ordinary reader. The editor's foreword gives the historical background to the voyages included in his anthology, which range over land, sea, Europe, the Far East, America and Greenland, and which have been selected to provide pleasure and entertainment. (910.8)

History of Exploration


Since 1934, when this standard work first appeared, the islands of the Pacific have become popularly known both in England and America. Their discovery, and the voyages of Magellan, Tasman, Bougainville, and above all Cook, is a fascinating story told, as one reviewer puts it, with 'a rare combination of sound scholarship with literary power'. This second edition incorporates a number of corrections in the text, and additions to the bibliography. (910.9)


Carré was in the employ of Colbert, Louis XIV's great financier and Colonial administrator, and sailed to the French East Indies in 1666 to report on the French establishments overseas. *His Voyages des Indes Orientales* appeared in 1699. After returning to France in 1671, he set out the following year for India by the overland route. The present volume and the two volumes which will follow it are taken from the manuscript journal of his travels which is now in the India Office. Volume I records his journey through France, via Cyprus to Alexandria and Baghdad, thence to Surat and Goa, ending with his illness in Bijapur. (910.9)

GREAT ADVENTURES AND EXPLORATIONS. From the Earliest Times to the Present, as told by the Explorers themselves. Vilhjalmur Stefansson (Editor). With the collaboration of Clive Rathbun Wilcox. *Hale*, 25s. sD. 800 pages. Maps designed by Richard Edes Harrison.

A history of exploration in the form of an anthology of selected extracts (in English) chiefly from the writings of the explorers themselves, with connecting passages by the editor. The work is divided into eighteen chapters, each dealing with a group of discoveries in a particular part of the world. Each chapter is introduced by a special map. The editor begins with the voyages of the Phoenicians and the Greeks out of the Mediterranean to the seaward discovery of Britain, North-Western Europe and Thule, and ends with an account of the explorations of Roald Amundsen (1872-1928) who was the first man to reach the South Pole (14 December 1911). (910.9)
Maps


These give, in monthly parts ready for binding into a loose-leaf binder, an objective survey of current events. Coloured and monochrome maps, newly prepared each month, illustrate subjects of international importance. Accompanying the maps is a review commentary compiled and written by authorities on the subjects treated during that month. Included in each issue is a compressed map-review of world affairs. An average issue contains a minimum of four single maps (each 11 by 8½ inches) or two double maps (each 17 by 11 inches) and twelve text maps. An index is supplied at intervals.

A DESCRIPTION OF ORDNANCE SURVEY MEDIUM SCALE MAPS.

Ordnance Survey Office (Chessington), 1s.6d. R8. 27 pages. 13 plates.

The scales of the two maps described in this excellently produced pamphlet are 6 inches to the mile and 2½ inches to the mile, classified by the Ordnance Survey as Medium Scale Maps. Of the maps issued by the Ordnance Survey classification by scales is given, followed by a brief account of the historical background of the Ordnance Survey and of the setting up, in 1935, of a committee, under Viscount Davidson, to find remedies for overcoming the difficulties that the Ordnance Survey had experienced in the inter-war years. A reference to the importance of the 6-inch map precedes a detailed description of the pre-Davidson Committee 6-inch map. Part 2 of the pamphlet deals with the implementation of the Davidson Committee's policy of adopting a single projection extending over the whole of Great Britain, and the adoption of the National Grid and the grid unit (to introduce a convenient linkage between maps at all scales). Other recommendations of the committee discussed are: the resurvey of Great Britain, the continuous revision of large-scale plans, and the provisional editions of the 6-inch and 2½-inch maps. The preparation of Air-Photo Mosaics for some areas is dealt with, and the final edition of the 2½-inch map which is to follow the resurvey is described. Part 3 covers miscellaneous items, such as the indication of the sites of antiquities, the Ordnance Survey Gazetteer, and how to obtain Medium Scale Maps. In conclusion, lists are given of agents through whom Ordnance Survey maps may be obtained. Throughout the pamphlet references are made to the plates accompanying the text to illustrate the explanations.

Antiquities Archaeology


Lieut.-Colonel Sir Leonard Woolley was formerly Archaeological Adviser to the War Office. His record describes the work done by the British Army, in co-operation with the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force and the Armed Forces of the Allied Nations, to protect monuments of art wherever these were endangered by military action during the war years. The organizations set up, in London, North Africa, Italy, Austria, North West Europe, the SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces) area, Greece and the Far East, and the results of their work are described. The illustrations show the damage sustained by famous monuments in North Africa, Italy, France, Germany and Austria.
Egypt


In this account of the Pyramids built in the period of the Third to Sixth Dynasties of the Egyptian kings, the author sets out to explain how they were constructed, the purpose behind them and the gradual changes made in their construction in order to achieve that purpose.


In this inaugural lecture the first Professor of Egyptology in the University of Cambridge discusses the contribution which Egyptology can make to university studies as a whole. This leads him, through a history of the subject and a record of great names, to redefine the subject itself, which he describes as the study of the history of the Ancient Egyptian civilization for which the Egyptian language must inevitably be the most fruitful source.

Mesopotamia


The material in this book has never before been presented in a single volume. It is a history of archaeological exploration in Mesopotamia. The first part is devoted to biographies of the great figures of British archaeology in this area, and the second brings the story of excavations and discoveries down to the present day. The author is Technical Adviser to the Directorate General on Antiquities in Baghdad. There is an introduction by Sir Leonard Woolley, the eminent archaeologist.

Rome


Illustrated with the author’s own photographs, this book is the result of researches carried out in Rome between 1933 and 1939. It gives a topographical study of the coastal districts of the Roman Campagna—the ancient Latium—with reference to the last six books of Virgil’s Aeneid. In addition to a general description of the Campagna in ancient and modern times, there is an archaeological, historical and topographical account of the cities of Ostia, Ardea and Lavinium, and the results of research into problems connected with the River Numicus, the Oracle of Faunus at Albunea, and the Ager Solonius.

Europe


This is the Inaugural Lecture, delivered before the University of Oxford in November 1947, by Professor Hawkes, the first holder of the Chair in European Archaeology. The lecture defines the work and the content of archaeology, what it does and what it is. The author examines the light that archaeology can throw upon the march of events themselves, upon social and economic life by contributing mapped or excavated fact to documentary studies, and upon the feeling and the psychology of a people by studying the stuff and the style of art. Professor Hawkes concludes with a convincing argument that archaeology belongs in full fellowship to the body of history.

The second edition of a valuable work first published in 1940. Professor Childe, Director of the Institute of Archaeology in the University of London, has provided a fully documented account of the development of the societies inhabiting the British Isles in prehistoric times. Every piece of sound research carried out up to 1939 finds its place in this book, especially the intensive studies of the last twenty-five years which have greatly enlarged our knowledge of the pre-Roman civilization of these islands. While the primary stress is on economic development, there is an appreciation of extant prehistoric monuments—Stonehenge, long barrows, chambered cairns, hill-forts and Scottish brochs. (913.42)


This important book is a revised and enlarged edition of a work first published by Penguin Books in 1944. Beginning with Palaeolithic Man, the authors take their story through the Bronze and Iron Ages up to the civilization that flowered after the Roman invasion. They deal with archaeology in human terms stressing that 'the material with which the prehistorian works is far more intimate than the documents of the historian', and they include many aspects of the culture and domestic life of the various periods. There is a chapter on the aims and working methods of modern archaeological research. The appendix of ninety pages is a practical archaeological guide to Britain, dividing it into ten regional sections, each containing descriptions of the visually most interesting sites and full instructions on how to reach them. The bibliography indicates introductory works and is virtually limited to books published in the last fifteen years. The book should appeal not only to the specialist but to every intelligent reader. (913.42)


The National Trust exists for the preservation of natural beauty and historic buildings. Properties are acquired in different ways, often by gift or bequest and often by purchase, financed by a single benefactor or by public subscription, and the public have as great a measure of access to them as practicable. The geographical area of the Trust is England, Wales and Northern Ireland. There is a separate National Trust of Scotland. This beautifully illustrated book, first published in 1945 to commemorate the Jubilee of the National Trust, gives an outline of what it has achieved during the first fifty years of its existence and of the varied types of property it holds. It consists of a series of essays, contributed by a number of distinguished writers, on the work of the Trust in one or another of its aspects. In his introduction Dr. G. M. Trevelyan, the eminent historian, enters a strong plea for the preservation of natural beauty, stressing its spiritual importance to mankind. The Secretary of the National Trust discusses, in the appendix, the work of the Trust in general and with an eye to the future. (913.42)
THE TOWN OF MAIDEN CASTLE. Eric Benfield. Hale, 7s.6d. D8.
70 pages. Map. 11 plates.
Mr. Benfield has called attention to the town of Maiden Castle as a unit of a living society as distinct from an interesting archaeological site. His monograph is a résumé of the Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler—official accounts of the excavation. But it is written with a passionate desire to show how and why people gathered together to live in some kind of harmony when they evidently had no trust in anything outside their own walls. Their distinctive culture, their economic system, the way of life of Neolithic man and of the Celts, and the advances in material things, are all described with fascinating interest. Maiden Castle is a British hill-top town on the outskirts of Dorchester which existed for at least 2,000 years; the evidence from the recent excavations has been of inestimable value in charting Britain’s native culture which had already an ancient history at the time of the Roman occupation.

(913.4233)

India

Bidar, some eighty miles from Hyderabad, flourished in the fifteenth century and then fell into decay. Since 1915 a great deal of work has been carried out by the Nizam’s Government to repair and conserve the monuments, under the direction of Dr. Yazdani, who has prepared this comprehensive and fully illustrated report on the various buildings and their history.

(913.549)

Central America

95 plates.
Dr. Morley, who is Head of the Carnegie Institution at Chichen Itza in Yucatan, Mexico, is the foremost Maya archaeologist, and has spent the past forty years exploring the jungles of Guatemala and Mexico, discovering, excavating, and restoring Maya cities, and gathering material for this volume. His book may well prove to be the definitive work upon the Maya civilization, which was founded on, built around, and conditioned by the cultivation of maize or Indian corn and which reached astonishing heights of cultural development, its art and architecture, astronomy, mathematics, and chronology being among the outstanding of its time.

(913.72)

Brazil

The fascinating theory expounded in this book is, badly expressed, that ‘Atlantis, that famed land, may be looked for in the splendid and mysterious ruins of her old colony in unexplored Brazil and parts of western South America’. This reputed Atlantic civilization, created by a humane race of white men and women and flung extensively from the Andes to the Nile, is calculated to be of an antiquity exceeding 10,000 years. The biblical Flood is interpreted as part of the volcanic cataclysm in which the vast island-continent and its highly civilized inhabitants were submerged by the ocean we name the South Atlantic. The thesis is defended with a wealth of
citations from legends, examinations of Brazilian and Andean ruined cities (tremendously pre-Inca) hieroglyphs and sculpture. If the buried jungle cities of equatorial America should prove to have been the cradle of the civilizations that sprang up to east and west, our 'chronology of civilization' would have to be revised. Mr. Wilkins, prolific author and insatiable traveller, is familiar equally with archaeology and archives and has been noted as a specialist in this field. His bibliography, however, is weak in recent archaeological works.

(913.81)

**Description: Europe**


Thomas Pennant (1726–98), naturalist and antiquary, made an extensive tour of the Continent in 1765 and visited Paris, La Grande Chartreuse, Geneva, among many other places, and become acquainted with such famous persons as Buffon, Voltaire, Haller and Pallas. The present Ray Society volume is the journal of this tour, printed from a MS. in the National Library of Wales. Pennant was a keen and careful observer, and his account of his visit to Voltaire at Ferney, or the passage where he describes the French King and Queen supping at Versailles, are both racy and instructive. The journal is full of interesting notes on natural and ancient history, topography and manners. That the excursion was not of an entirely solemn kind is attested by the obvious relish with which Pennant recounts how one of his travelling companions entered a church at Moskirch and impiously stole a braided lock devoted by some virgin to the tutelar saint.

(914)


Dr. Pounds, lecturer in the Cambridge University Department of Geography and one of Britain's noted younger geographers, has examined the origins of Europe, giving a valuable exposition of the manner in which elements of the raw material of history, geography and economics have mingled to produce Europe as we know it. It is a learned and a timely book, following the course of history up to the contemporary scene with commendable topicality, discussing among other things the problems of twentieth-century imperialism and of the Atlantic and Pacific latitudes. Many of the author's conclusions show the influence of Sir Halford Mackinder's thought, and his geopolitical studies have clearly been extensive and concentrated. Such vital influences as climate and need of food are described along with changes of frontiers and empires. The book's purpose is to trace the influence of essentially geographical factors—the surface topography of the earth—on, first, the course of European history and then on the intricacies of world politics. There are 162 clear outline maps in the text and each chapter has a short book-list of easily accessible material.

(914)

**THE MEDITERRANEAN.** André Siegfried. Translated from the French by D. Hemming. **Cape,** 10s.6d. 1C. 8. 222 pages. Illustrated.

Professor André Siegfried's new book is a study of the culture of the Mediterranean countries, of present conditions and their causes, and of the future prospects of these countries. The sixteen chapters include detailed accounts of the various trade routes, mineral wealth, exports, peoples, industrialization, scenery, climate, ports and geological origins of the countries in the Mediterranean area. The author shows how traditional ways of life still continue side by side with modern machine methods. Professor Siegfried is an eminent French scholar and writer on economics.

(914)
Scotland


Robert Adam, well known for his work as a photographer of Scottish scenery, here offers fifty-eight impressive photographs of the rivers of Scotland, showing their waterfalls and torrents, their salmon reaches and wooded islets. The introduction and captions to the photographs are by George Scott-Moncrieff, himself the author of several books on the topography of the same district.


'Vet is the sense of the physical existence of a country that a book of this sort should convey,' says the author. He gives a stimulating account of the Scottish landscape and of Scottish life and thought today, embracing the contemporary sense of Scottish history and the distinctive Scots literary tradition, as well as the topography of Scotland. A general introduction to Scotland precedes the maps and Galloway, where one 'can get the firmest grip on what, in its great days, the Scottish Kingdom was'; Edinburgh, and the densely populated industrial belt—'the Scotland of hard fact', turning her back upon the past to grapple with the future; the North East, 'the least Celtic part of Scotland', but with a charm all its own; the Highlands and the Hebrides, where the richest tradition of song and folklore is to be found and where Gaelic, Scotland's most ancient tongue, is still spoken; the Orkneys and the Shetlands, which, the author maintains, represent the vestiges in Scotland of Norse, not Celtic, culture. The photographs are a superb supplement to the text.


300 illustrations.

The author is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a well-known photographer of mountain scenery. This book is an amalgamation, with additions and revisions, of his two earlier works, The Peaks, Locks and Coasts of the Western Highlands, and Sun, Cloud and Snow in the Western Highlands. It comprises an excellent pictorial survey of the mountains, lochs and coastline of the Western Highlands of Scotland with detailed descriptions of well-known features.


This companion volume to the author's Highways and Byways in the West Highlands deals with the scenery, historical associations, native traditions, birds, wild animals, trees and plants of the Central Highlands of Scotland. Particular attention is given to the Cairngorm area where the golden eagle and other rare Scottish birds are still to be found. The illustrations are from etchings made especially for the book by the late Sir D. Y. Cameron, the famous Scottish landscape artist. The foreword and the glossary of place-name elements, with aids to pronunciation, are contributed by the former Emeritus Professor of Celtic Languages in the University of Edinburgh.
STERN AND WILD. Moray McLaren. Chapman & Hall, 10s.6d. D8.
208 pages.
Several books on Scotland have been written by the author but none better than the present one, for, though Mr. McLaren's affection for his country is as strong as ever, he now views it with an objective eye. The book consists largely of conversations between his friend Paul* and himself, in which the ideologies and idiosyncrasies of the Glaswegian is set against those of the man of Edinburgh; the Lowlander is matched with the Highlander; and the Scot, as a whole, is compared with his neighbour over the border.

The author, already well-known for his many novels of adventure and detection, has written two previous books on his native land: Scotland's Road of Romance and Heather Track and High Road. In the present volume, Mr. Muir first takes his readers on a rapid itinerary through town and countryside and round the coast of Scotland and then settles down to a more leisurely discussion of its inhabitants, their cultural and religious background, and the industries and crafts that have made Scotland famous throughout the world. There are entertaining chapters on outdoor sports, food, and drink, a digression on humour, and sketches of the famous in various walks of life. Altogether an interesting and diverse record, salted with many good stories and supported by a useful bibliography. It is beautifully illustrated in photogravure.

HIGHLAND DAYS. Thomas Weir. Cassell, 12s.6d. D8. 139 pages. 35 photographs by the author.
Anyone who is an enthusiastic climber of mountains will enjoy this book for its account of the author's climbing adventures in the highlands of Scotland. Others will enjoy it equally for its picture of a remote district, peopled by a few crofters and gamekeepers and given over to the lonely cry of the red grouse and the quiet pipings of the wheatear.

173 pages. Illustrations. Index.
This new book from an outstanding British writer-naturalist is devoted to a quiet small area in the mountains of Scotland, but one which the author has studied in great detail. Essentially the book of a naturalist, it will yet have an extremely wide appeal, for it gives a brilliant yet detailed picture of the scenery, the life and the history of this area, both human and 'natural'. The illustrations, consisting of excellent drawings as well as many very fine photographs, help to convey a precise picture of what is one of the few remaining really 'wild' areas of Britain.

A fully representative selection of excellent photographs of some of the finest mountain and river scenery to be found in the region of the Cairngorm mountains in the north-east of Scotland. Useful information is also given on routes, accommodation, geology, flora and fauna of the district. Illustrated sections describe the numerous lochs and more remote mountain fastnesses, and descriptions are included of Glen
Muick, Deeside, and the Linn of Dee, Lairig Ghru, Speyside, Gleann Einich, Loch Morlich, the Pass of Ryvoan, Cairn Gorm, and the cliffs of Cairn Lochan. Mr. W. A. Poucher is well known as a photographer of mountain scenery and as the author of Snowdonia Through the Lens, Highland Holiday and Lakeland Journey.  (914.12)

This book, which describes the peoples and places, wild flowers and birds, history and legends of the Scottish country from Dumbarton to Inverness, is illustrated by the well-known photographer, Robert Adam, who is noted for his architectural and landscape studies.  (914.13)

GEORGIAN EDINBURGH. Ian G. Lindsay. Oliver & Boyd, 7s.6d. sM8. 55 pages. Illustrated. 2 folding maps.
Much has been written about mediaeval Edinburgh, which represents one of the largest areas of Georgian architecture, still largely intact, in any city in Britain. This book forms a lucid and well-illustrated introduction to Georgian Edinburgh. It gives a concise account of the growth of the city between 1710 and 1830, some indication of the architects who created it, and a short note on each church, public building and planning scheme within the period. There are two maps with helpful references to the text, but no index.  (914.1445)

EDINBURGH: PICTURESQUE NOTES. Robert Louis Stevenson. Robert Grant (Edinburgh), 4s.6d. C8. 76 pages.
This description of Edinburgh by one of her most famous sons is far more than a mere guide-book. Stevenson knew every wynd and corner of the city, and loved what he knew; nor has it changed in essentials during the seventy years that have passed since the unconventional student, long-haired and velvet-coated, wandered in it and turned what he saw into brilliant prose.  (914.1445)

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Twelve authors contribute to this deservedly popular book, now in its fourth edition, each writing of the district best known to him. To give some examples: Scotland is covered by George Blake, novelist of the Clyde, Wiltshire by A. G. Street, author and farmer, Wales by Edmund Vale, while Sir William Beach Thomas, well-known naturalist, writes of the Midlands. There is an excellent introduction by J. B. Priestley, novelist and playwright, which sets the tone of the book.  (914.2)

BRITISH HILLS AND MOUNTAINS. Peter Bicknell. Collins, 5s. sc4. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 23 illustrations in black and white. Bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)
The author remarks that experience of grander mountain scenery abroad does not seem to diminish a Briton's appreciation of the qualities that give to British hill country its special charm. He proceeds to a geographical grouping of hills in Britain,
characterizes the individual features and beauties of each group, and shows the part played by geological and climatic phenomena in shaping the hills and mountains. Many references to the work of writers, topographers, artists and travellers are made showing that awareness of the beauty of hills as landscape, and not as merely closing a distant scene, has grown up within comparatively recent times. The British hill country is then considered as the happy hunting ground for mountaineer, rambler and rock climber. The formation of National Parks, the work of the National Trust, and the Access to Mountains Act 1939 are discussed as means for giving the public legal right and further opportunity to wander over the hills. (914.2)


This handsome and beautifully produced volume consists of pictures of London and those places in the Home Counties which are familiar to Londoners, with a descriptive note facing each plate. The illustrations have been chosen from drawings and water-colours by forty leading contemporary artists; many of them have been exhibited but none have been published before in a book. The editor has contributed an Introduction, ‘Something about London’, as well as the descriptive notes, which are full of interesting information, not easily come by, about the history and character of the various places and districts, their literary and artistic associations, and the famous people connected with them. Apart from such famous show places as the Tower of London, St. Paul’s Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, which are included for their history and magnificence, Mr. Bott has concentrated on the lesser buildings and scenes which have not been drawn often but which are characteristic of London and the Home Counties. House-rows, monuments, squares, public houses, High Streets, theatres, market places, churches, byways and the riverside are included in a book which is a pleasure to look at and entertainingly informative to read. (914.2)

THE BEAUTY OF ENGLAND. Thomas Burke. Harrap, 10s. 6d. C8. 368 pages. 39 illustrations. Index.

Since this book was first published in 1933 by the novelist Thomas Burke (1886–1945), many books have been written on a similar pattern, but a reprint is welcome because it is still among the best of its kind. It is not a piece of hasty journalism but a discerning, critical, affectionate account of Burke’s wanderings over most of England. Appreciations (and occasional indictments) of town and country, people, buildings and scenery, are agreeably mingled with literary associations, local history, legends, and comments on hotels good and bad. Though very useful as a guide-book it is also, in the literary sense, a book, and it captures much of the spirit of England. (914.2)


The Serbian edition of The English and their Country, by Thomas Burke, first published in English in 1945, which contains a brief account of the ways and life of the English people, with illustrations of the various aspects of their work and play, and views of the English town and countryside. (914.2)

The photographs here brought together by two brilliant photographers working in partnership under the name of Val Doone, with a commentary on each subject, focus the attention on the essential nature of England. Although there are photographs of the homes of Englishmen, from hall to cottage, their wider purpose is to present England as it has been the working and dwelling place of generations of Englishmen. They present characteristic scenes of natural beauty (some as they illustrate the changing weather and seasons), architectural features of special import, village craftsmen and the farmer's husbandry, and the industrial and commercial side of English life. The work shows artistic imagination in presentation and choice of subject, and the commentaries press home the significance of the chosen scenes. The photographic work and its reproduction are superb. (914.2)


Celia Fiennes (1662–1741), the daughter of a Cromwellian colonel, was a woman with considerable powers of observation. This record of her extensive, leisurely and often arduous journeys, during which she explored every one of the English counties, crossed the Scottish border and also entered Wales, provides a comprehensive, first-hand account of what Britain was like in her time. She discusses social and economic matters, gives an account of the English Constitution and describes, inter alia, spas and watering places, domestic architecture and the improvement of the countryside, industry and agriculture, manners and ceremonies, people and conditions of living, scenery and wild life. Her trenchant comments, her enthusiasm, her delight in novelties and her pleasure in simple things, make a fascinating narrative for the general reader, as well as a document of considerable value to the social or economic historian. An incomplete version of the Journeys was published in 1888. In the present volume Mr. Morris, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge University, has established for the first time a definitive text from the original MS. He has also contributed a scholarly introduction and excellent explanatory notes. Dr. G. M. Trevylyn, the famous historian and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge University, has written a brief Foreword. (914.2)

ANY FINE SATURDAY. Alan Ivimey. Golden Galley Press, 10s.6d. L.Post 8.
176 pages. 17 illustrations.

Light-hearted accounts, by a well-known journalist, of his week-end explorations of historic districts of London, and of many villages, country towns and beauty-spots. He wanders as far afield as Lavenham in Suffolk, Great Tew in Oxfordshire and the Long Mynd in Shropshire. The illustrations are from photographs by the author. (914.2)

THE ENGLISH COUNTIES. C. E. M. Joad (Editor). Odhams Press, 12s.6d.
M8. 512 pages. Nearly 300 photographs. 82 line-drawings. 36 pictorial maps.

The essays in this lavishly illustrated book describe the English counties and their individual characteristics. Among the many contributors, all of whom know their scene well, are Sir William Beach Thomas who writes on Hertfordshire and Huntingdonshire; Richard Church on Kent; John Betjeman on Berkshire; Sir Norman Birkett on the Lake District; R. H. Mottram on Norfolk; and Claude Berry on Cornwall. (914.2)
The third volume of a record in picture of Britain's scenery and historic buildings. All the pictures are by well-known artists, each accompanied by historical and topographical notes by the editor, drawing attention to points of interest. The counties covered are Lancashire and Westmorland, Derbyshire, Cheshire and Shropshire, Staffordshire, the Welsh Counties, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

In this book the author considers the English rivers collectively, and divides them into 'systems' that are, in the main, used by the geographer, viz., the basins of the chief rivers, the Thames, Severn, Humber and Bristol Avon. Then, as more fitting to his purpose of discription, he groups the other rivers into those of the south coast, the west country, the eastern rivers from the Wash to the Thames, the rivers of the north and the border rivers, the Wye and Usk. He can thus call attention not only to the commercial and industrial importance of the main rivers but to the beauty and traditions of little-known streams and tributaries. The interests involved in the control of rivers, and the complicated problems of their administration are discussed; the historical and literary associations are pointed out and, above all, the characteristic scenery vividly described. He talks about the famous Yorkshire dales, the unspoilt Wye, the man-made Fenland scenery, the west country as a land of many waters, and the lively activity of great estuaries. Old and new bridges, quaint industries, canals and cathedrals are part of his story. This beautifully produced book, with its excellent illustrations, chosen with discrimination and used with effect, convinces the reader that rivers are 'things for the wise to contemplate'.

An admirable little book on the coastal physiography of England and Wales, based on a larger survey made recently for the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and published by the same publisher. An essay on the subject of coastal erosion, the formation of mud flats and shingle beaches and the use of vegetation in binding shifting sands, is followed by a series of short notes, linked by numbers to an excellent series of photographs which take up the rest of the book. These same numbers mark the position of the photographs on an accompanying sketch map (not perhaps a very convenient arrangement). A folding map at the end of the book indicates an assessment of coastal scenery based on field work undertaken by the author.

This guide-book to the scenes in Britain used by Shakespeare as settings for his plays was first published in 1939 under the title, A Wander with Shakespeare. The author takes us from one county to another, from Scotland and Wales to familiar scenes in Stratford-on-Avon and London, describing castles and hosteries, fields of battle,
towers and dungeons. A useful index of the scenes described precedes his narrative. The author, himself a Shakespearian actor, has also written many tales of the macabre.

(914.2)

The English scene is represented by numerous extracts from the work of the English classic writers, exemplifying various aspects of life in Britain during the past three centuries. Though many passages are taken from works of fiction, the keen eye of their authors for the contemporary scene and the ability to transmit their impressions give a far truer picture than the most laborious study of government Blue Books. Defoe, Fielding, Jane Austen, Dickens, Surtees, Hardy and Galsworthy are but a few of the names that appear in the pages of this book. The text is admirably supported by contemporary prints and illustrations.

(914.2)

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London

All the photographs are new and have been taken especially for this book, which show how many of London's most famous landmarks and buildings of historic interest have survived the war. The authors have ranged widely over Greater London, including such varied subjects as the Tower of London, the 'Old Vic' Theatre, Hampton Court, the East India Docks, the Café Royal, Southwark Cathedral, Rotten Row and the British Museum, the statues of George Washington, Peter Pan, Oliver Cromwell, etc., and the houses of Mr. Winston Churchill, Keats, Dickens, Constable, H. G. Wells, etc., Each photograph has a descriptive and historical note, and usually a short list of books. The volume is well printed on art paper and well bound.

(914.21)

A new and fully revised edition of an original and penetrating book first published in 1934. It is the work of a Danish architect and social student, and was primarily intended for his own countrymen, but the author was justifiably anxious to tell Londoners something about their own city. He contends that there are two ways of organizing large towns, the English and the Continental. Latterly, however, the English have copied the mistakes of their neighbours and soon all cities will be equally devoid of originality. Readers of all tastes will enjoy this book. It is an astonishingly complete picture of London's development.

(914.21)

BYGONE PLEASURES OF LONDON. W. S. Scott. Marsland Publications,
18s. C4. 128 pages. 54 illustrations.
This agreeably illustrated account of the tea gardens, the spas, the amusement parks and other places of entertainment that have now disappeared from London provides useful notes on all the places of public amusement likely to be encountered in the literature of the last two centuries.

(914.21)
LONDON ECHOING. James Bone. Cape, 18s. C4. 173 pages. 24 illustrations
by Sir Muirhead Bone.
In *The London Perambulator*, published in 1925, the author outlined the London he had
known in the twenty-four years he had lived and worked there. *London Echoing* fills
in much of the outline of that earlier work and records his impressions of ‘ordinary
life in the centre of London in the first half of the twentieth century and of the endu-
rance of its citizens throughout the two great wars’. It is a record rich in observation
and experience. As an active journalist and London editor of the *Manchester Guardian*,
the author saw and participated in many sides of London life, both public and private.
Eminent people flit through his pages, but it is the minor figures of Fleet Street, who
add so much to the character and history of that famous thoroughfare, that he is intent
to portray. He provides delightful accounts of the old shops and their wares, the older
hotels, restaurants and taverns, and their successors in the City, Soho and the West
End of London. The author’s brother, Sir Muirhead Bone, the distinguished artist,
contributes twenty-four illustrations, which were drawn between 1900 and 1943.
These beautiful drawings range from scenes in Edwardian London to the ruins of the
City in the Second World War.

**Southern Counties**

*AN ANTHOLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES*. J. D. Mortimer. Methuen,
10s.6d. C8. 256 pages. 16 illustrations.
A selection from the prose and verse of various centuries, chosen to illustrate the
lives of the people in the counties around London. The background of county town
and village is amply sketched throughout for the benefit of the topographer, and
selections are included from the works of Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, Shakespeare,
Defoe, Shelley, Tennyson, Rupert Brooke and Siegfried Sassoon. There is an intro-
duction by John Betjeman.

**Surrey**

(The County Books Series)
This book on Surrey, one of the English Home Counties, is the result of the author’s
researches into its history, and of his enthusiastic observation and first-hand experience
of its wild life and its people. In considering the work of the inhabitants he deals
with the nature of the Surrey soils, the importance of the chalk pits, old and new
methods of lumbering, and ancient and modern industries. An examination of an
old account book excites speculations on former wage rates and on changing standards
of living. His nature studies provide accounts of the flora and fauna of Surrey gardens
and the countryside. There are interesting accounts also of the old roads and byways
(including the much-discussed Pilgrims’ Way), of the talk of the country folk and
of their folk-lore and superstitions.

**Kent**

*KENT*. Richard Church. Hale, 12s.6d. D8. 286 pages. 49 photographs.
Folding map. Index. (Country Books Series)
This book, written by Richard Church, the poet and novelist (whose *Collected Poems*
has just been published), is the third in the series of *County Books* edited by Brian
Vesey-Fitzgerald. Kent, says the author, is like an open fan hinged on the Crystal
Palace. Its ribs are the North and South Downs running down to the sea. Within this
framework lie the orchards and hop gardens of the weald, the busy navy yards of the
Medway and the lonely sheep marshes of Romney. Along its edge lie a host of popular seaside towns, guarded by the historic Cinque Ports, of which Dover is the best known. Mr. Church has an intimate knowledge of this corner of England, having lived in it, on and off, for most of his life. He sees it with a poet's eye and the book is enlivened with gay impressions of boyhood spent bicycling up and down the narrow country lanes of Kent, exploring churches and sampling the apples of its famous orchards.

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**Sussex**


An authoritative and comprehensive study of the architecture, planning, development and subsequent social life of Brighton and Hove, the English seaside resorts. It covers a period of forty years of expansion connected with Thomas Read Kemp and other architects of the period. It is fully illustrated from photographs and engravings and contains a detailed index and bibliography.

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**Isle of Wight**

**Isle of Wight.** Aubrey de Selincourt. Elek, 9s.6d. sC4. 48 pages. 51 photographs. Frontispiece, 2 coloured drawings and 5 black-and-white drawings in the text by Kenneth Rowntree. 2 coloured maps. Index. (Vision of England Series)

The Isle of Wight, lying off the coast of Hampshire, is well known as one of the most beautiful parts of Britain, and this account—intended not so much as a guide-book, but as an introduction to the character and charm of the island—is written with knowledge and affection by the author. He describes the country and towns, the villages, houses and noted landmarks as well as lesser known parts of the island with which he has long been familiar. The two coloured maps show the island as it was in 1670 and as it is today.

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**Berkshire**

**Our Village.** Mary Russell Mitford. Harrap, 10s.6d. D8. 228 pages.

25 illustrations by Joan Hassall.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century Mary Russell Mitford (1787–1855) contributed to *The Lady's Magazine* a series of essays, 'Sketches of Village Life', subsequently published in five volumes, 1834–32 as *Our Village*. The present volume contains only those essays, thirty in all, which exclusively describe 'our village', the Berkshire village of Three Mile Cross, where the author had her cottage home from 1820 till 1850. The essays produce a delightful atmosphere, and give animated descriptions of local country folk, of scenery, the changing seasons, rural occupations, sports
and rambles. The author says, 'They have been written on the spot, with the closest and most resolute fidelity to the place and people'. The book is very well printed and delightfully illustrated with wood-engravings by Joan Hassell, whose wood-engravings for Mrs. Gaskell's *Cranford* received so much praise. The Introduction by William J. Roberts is informed by a lifetime's study of Miss Mitford's work. (914.229)

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**Dorset**

DORSET. Aubrey de Selincourt. *Elek*, 9s.6d. C4. 80 pages. 2 water-colours and 6 pen drawings by Barbara Jones. 2 maps in colour. 57 photographs. Index.

A new volume in the *Vision of England* series, edited by Clough and Amabel Williams-Ellis, which consists not of guide-books but of personal 'visions' of the English counties. Mr. de Selincourt writes from intimate knowledge and warm appreciation of Dorset, its lovely coasts and little harbours, its ancient towns and villages, prehistoric remains and fertile countryside. The illustrations are excellent. One of the maps is a reproduction of an early seventeenth-century map; the other (4 miles to the inch) shows Dorset today. *The Black Country* by Walter Allen, and *Derbyshire* by Nellie Kirkham, have already been published in this series. *Cornwall, Norfolk, Isle of Wight, Northumberland* and *Hereford* are in preparation. (914.233)

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**Cornwall**

FOOTPRINTS OF FORMER MEN IN FAR CORNWALL. R. S. Hawker.


'Hawker of Morwenstow' (1803–75), poet and eccentric, was Vicar of a remote parish in the wild south-west extremity of England. This welcome reprint of a book long unobtainable consists of prose tales and sketches of Cornish life, dealing with fisherman, wreckers, peasants and ghosts, and blending fact and fiction with a powerful romantic gusto. (914.237)


The county of Cornwall forms the south-western extremity of England. It is a maritime county, Celtic in origin, and is highly popular as a holiday resort, with its extensive stretches of moorland and its beautiful coastal scenery. The ancient Cornish language was generally spoken until Elizabethan times, and words and phrases have been handed down to the present day. Mrs. Pollard knows her Cornwall well and has an eye for its strangeness as well as the beauty which many artists have painted. Her book is in no sense a guide-book, but records her own impressions of and personal associations with the county in an intimate and discursive style. It is illustrated with maps, old and new, and with photographs and drawings. (914.237)

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**Midlands**


A character study, and a descriptive and historical account, of this great commercial city and seaport, which suffered much from German bombing but has still many beautiful and historic buildings to show. Foreword by J. E. Barton. (914.241)

An admirable brief essay on the limestone uplands, the ancient heart of England, in which are some of its oldest prehistoric remains, loveliest villages and finest buildings in stone; with an annotated gazetteer of the chief towns, villages, barrows, etc. Foreword by Gordon Russell. A very attractive book. (914.241)


To those who consider that the North Midlands are epitomized by the ‘Five Towns’, lying under their pall of smoke, this book will come as a revelation. Not that the author ignores these black spots in Britain’s industrial economy, but against them he can offer the beauties of the Peak district, Dovedale, and Charnwood Forest; the historical houses of Chatsworth, Bolsover Castle and Hardwick Hall and the memories of Byron, Samuel Johnson, George Eliot and Izaak Walton, all of whom are intimately associated with the district. This beautifully produced book is a worthy addition to a well-known series. (914.25)


The author writes affectionately of his childhood in a country village in the early years of the present century. The village lies in the Cotswold country, which is famous for the beauty of its landscape and architecture. Sport, farming, simple festivities, the church, the manor, the school, all have their place in Mr. Fisher’s delightful picture of rural life and character. (914.255)


The works of Flora Thompson, who died in 1947 at the age of 70, have won her an abiding place in the literature of the English countryside. She writes of the Oxfordshire country in which she was brought up, with the warm affection engendered by happy intimacy and the sensibility of a poet. In this her last book she speaks through the character of a retired schoolmistress who returns to her native village after an absence of many years and finds none to remember her. But she remembers many things; her childhood days there in the tranquil Victorian era; the plain, hardworking way of life that had its own rewards; old customs and superstitions; simple pleasures wholeheartedly enjoyed; and the strongly individual characters of the people who formed the backbone of country life those days. The age she writes of has passed away but the full savour of it is captured forever in a record of singular charm and freshness that will delight many readers now and in the future. (914.257)

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East Anglia

EAST ANGLIAN ENCHANTMENT. An Anthology. Victor Allan (Editor). East Anglian Magazine (Ipswich), 8s.6d. C8. 127 pages. Illustrated.

A collection of prose and poetry including the work of Adrian Bell and Julian Tennyson, as well as extracts from the writings of Charles Dickens, Charles Kingsley, and George Borrow, and others who have found inspiration in the eastern sea-coast
districts of Britain. East Anglia is a region with a peculiarly lonely and desolate character of its own which has inspired many of Britian's most celebrated poets, painters and musicians.

TIDEWAYS & BYWAYS IN ESSEX & SUFFOLK. Archie White. Edward Arnold, 16s. F4. 215 pages. Illustrated with line-drawings by the author. Here is a cheerful, but knowledgeable, survey of the East Coast of England from London River to Aldeburgh in Suffolk. The author writes of its rivers and estuaries, its teeming bird life and hidden mud banks waiting to entrap the uninformed yachtsman. He has some interesting things to say of the ancient coast towns of Essex and Suffolk, some of which faced the ravages of the Vikings in the early centuries and, being a practical man as well as an artist, he is not above stopping to explain the mechanics of windmills or to offer advice on how to build a model boat within the confines of a bottle.

The present volume in this well-established series is by the novelist R. H. Motttram, well known for his Spanish Farm trilogy and himself a native of the county he writes about. The book is made up of pleasantly discursive notes on the district, supported by excellent photographs and a detailed map, by which the reader can, in imagination or reality, follow his mentor across the sandy heaths of 'Breckland', sail along the labyrinth of lakes and rivers known as the Broads, or visit the cathedral city of Norwich.

Intimate knowledge and love of Suffolk are apparent in this book, in which the author describes cottages, churches, castles, 'round towers', the countryside, the coast-line, the literary and historical associations, the crafts and way of life of this quietly beautiful agricultural country.

Lake District
LAKELAND SCENE. Mary Rose FitzGibbon (Editor). Chapman & Hall, 12s.6d. D8. 140 pages. 16 photographs.
These essays on England's beautiful Lake District appeared originally in the Journal of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club, but the editor considered, and rightly so, that they were worthy of a wider circulation. They now appear in a pleasant format, illustrated by full-page photographs. The essays cover, among other things, some exciting rock climbs, discourses on bird life in the mountains, pack horse bridges and traces of Roman forts. There is an article on the famous breed of Herdwick sheep, some amusing anecdotes of farming life, and a good story by Graham Sutton.

Mr. Poucher, one of the best-known of British mountain photographers, has already produced a number of superbly illustrated volumes showing the beauties of the British countryside. This is the largest collection of his photographs so far published
and contains numerous examples of his work illustrating a suggested route for a seventeen days' walking tour along the ridges and high places of the Lake District of Cumberland and Westmorland.

(914.28)

TEESDALE. Douglas M. Ramsden. Museum Press, 12s.6d. L.Post 8. 18 photographs. 2 maps. Appendix. Index.
The River Tees, rising on the borders of Cumberland in the west of England flows east to form the boundary between the counties of Durham and Yorkshire. The author writes of the scenery, history and literature of Teesdale, that part lying between the moorlands of Cross Fell and the meadows and industrial towns of the lower valley.

(914.28)

— — — Wales

WALES. L. R. Muirhead (Editor). Reprint of 3rd edition. Benn, 15s. F8. 278 pages. 23 maps. Index. (Blue Guides Series)
The series in which this guide-book appears has a high reputation for general excellence. This guide to Wales is arranged in a series of practical routes designed to show ready means of access to the chief points of interest and to suggest which points may be conveniently grouped together. Clear, concise and definite directions are given for the tourist. The country is described from the point of view of the road traveller, but a corresponding rail route is also outlined. The guide is preceded by useful chapters, written by well-known authorities, on the geology, history, language, and social system of Wales. A brief list of books about Wales is provided.

(914.29)

SNOWDONIA. H.M. Forestry Commission. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.6d.

S8. 72 pages. 18 plates. 6 figures. 3 maps. Paper bound. (National Forest Park Guides)

This excellently illustrated guide to the Snowdonia National Forest Park in North Wales, compiled by a group of experts for the Forestry Commission, gives descriptions of the area and accounts of its natural history and geology. Clough Williams-Ellis writes on the charm of Beddgelert Forest and its romantic past; W. G. Hemp on the antiquities; Norman Tucker on Snowdonia in English literature; Edward Greenly on how the valleys and hills arose; N. Woodhead on the plant life; William Aspden on the wild animal and bird life; F. C. Best on the butterflies and moths; and R. H. Smith on the forests and plantations. Sir Ifor Williams has provided authoritative translations of the Welsh place names.

(914.292)

— — — Czechoslovakia

LIGHT AND SHADE. Jan Lukas. Lincoln's-Prager, 3os. R4. 78 pages. 64 plates.

A remarkable collection of full-page photographs taken by a Czech photographer, which picture the daily life of his countrymen in their villages and simple homes and which admirably convey the spirit of the countryside of Czechoslovakia.

(914.37)

— — — France

THE LAND OF FRANCE. Ralph Dutton and Lord Holden. Batsford, 15s.


This volume, which was first published in 1939, has been extensively revised with added footnotes on the destruction wrought by the war. In particular, the character sketches of each region of France will be of great interest to the traveller, and the author's choice of routes, descriptions of buildings and criticisms of places show their rare understanding of the country and its people.

(914.4)
24 drawings by Roger Duvoisin.

In order, as he says, to engrave the face of Paris indelibly on his mind, an American newspaperman who worked there sets down his recollections of the French capital as he knew it from the early 1930s to the outbreak of war. He writes of places familiar to all habitués, of restaurants, night life, the Left Bank, the central markets, of artists and arguments, of his colleagues and work on the Paris edition of their paper, of the riots of 6 February 1934, and the sit-down strikes of 1936. He has many a human story to tell, and his character sketches of individual Parisians skilfully catch the traits that distinguish them. The life of Paris stirs in his pages, and he has succeeded in capturing something of the atmosphere of one of the most fascinating cities in the world.

(914.436)


*Falcon Press*, 6s. C8. 147 pages.

In the autumn of 1878 Stevenson journeyed on foot, with a recalcitrant little donkey named Modestine to carry his belongings, from *Le Monastier* to St. Jean du Gard, in Southern France. His account of the journey is one of the most delectable of travel-books, humorous and reflective in turn, with many passages of remarkable descriptive power. This attractive reprint includes the additional chapter on *Le Monastier*—"A Mountain Town in France"—which was not published until 1896.

(914.48)

ITALY


This reflective and discursive travel-book was first published in 1911. Well known as the author of the interesting novel *South Wind*, Norman Douglas is a writer of polish and of curious erudition, of wit and of civilized criticism. In *Siren Land* the scene of his meditations is Capri and its hinterland on the Gulf of Salerno, where once the Sirens sang.

(914.57)

CHRIST STOPPED AT EBOLI. Carlo Levi. Translated from the Italian by
Frances Frenaye. *Cassell*, 9s.6d. C8. 280 pages. 1 map.

During the Abyssinian conflict Carlo Levi, doctor and painter, was confined as a political prisoner in the forlorn and neglected village of Gagliano in Lucania in the south of Italy, where the barren malaria-infested land had brought poverty and disease to the peasantry, draining them of energy to effect improvements and reducing them to apathy. The title of his book is taken from a saying of the peasants that Christ never came to their desolate country but stopped short at Eboli. This wise, compassionate and moving book describes the year the author spent there, the life of the village and its inhabitants and what he was able to do to help them. Under his sympathetic treatment the whole area comes vividly to life for the reader. He has the gift of clearly evoking a scene or character—the carnival masquerade, the d'Annunzio peasant play, the mayor and his sister, the dishonoured priest who had once been a man of letters. His book is not only an impressive human document but a work of ethnological importance.

(914.57)
— Spain


The latest edition of this old-established publication includes, besides the normal features of a directory, historical and descriptive notes on places of interest both on Gibraltar and on the adjoining African and Spanish coasts. A useful chronology outlines historical events from 1784 to 1939.

(914.68)

— Holland


The author shows us Holland as seen through his own eyes. His detailed knowledge, enthusiasm and insatiable curiosity lead him away from the usual to the unusual, to peasant art and buildings half forgotten or neglected. In Amsterdam he is concerned with four fine interiors, discovered only with great difficulty; in Friesland ('unfamiliar to the Hollander') with costumes, sects and the mariners of little ports. In The Hague he penetrates the quiet façades of the old capital to discover the architectural work of a versatile genius, Daniel Marot. The villages of the waterland—Brock, Edam, Marken—are treated as the 'true Holland'. His 'two excursions'—to Staphorst to see the inhabitants march home from church, and to Spakenburg as one of the happiest places in Holland—show Mr. Sitwell in his best exploring vein. There are chapters on Dutch gardens, on the artist Cornelis Troost and his times, and on the five islands of Zeeland. The numerous illustrations are apposite, efficiently used and beautifully reproduced.

(914.92)

— Switzerland


Member of a distinguished literary family, Mr. Powys lived for some years at Clavadel above Davos, in Switzerland, where he died in 1939, and the essays in this, his last work, were inspired by his sojourn there. Written with the intimacy that comes from living in a Swiss village all the year round, they cover a variety of subjects: the birds and beasts of the Swiss Alps, the Alpine flora, Swiss peasant customs, Swiss acquaintances and others, and Swiss children, and include several historical studies. The majority of the beautiful photographs which illustrate the text were taken specially for this volume by H. Rivers Pollock, a skilled photographer and a life-long friend of the author.

(914.94)

— Greece


Mr. Lancaster's distinctive talent and dry humour have gained him a wide reputation as an artist and author. In this beautifully produced book he attempts to present a picture of Greece as it is today, beginning with a summing-up of the contemporary political scene and continuing with a tour which embraces Athens, Attica, Boetia and Euboea, the Peloponnese, the country of Byron's poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
(the Epirus), Salonika and a few islands. As an artist he is most interested in buildings and landscapes and is much attracted to the Byzantine art to be found scattered throughout the mainland, but he has an eye and an ear for people, and his descriptions of scenery are excellently sharp and clear. As a picture-book alone the volume is outstanding, but it is also a work of intelligent entertainment. (914.95)

Description: Asia


This anthology contains extracts from the works of past and contemporary writers on the mainlands and islands of the Far East, South-East Asia and the Pacific. They include vivid descriptive passages by such keenly observant travellers as Marco Polo, the Venetian explorer, Jehan de Mandeville, the author of a famous book of travels published about 1366, Frederick Marryatt, the author of Mr. Midshipman Easy, and Robert Fortune the Scottish botanist and traveller. The people of these Eastern areas are reflected in the folk-tales, songs and proverbs which are quoted. The book is illustrated with reproductions of Chinese and Japanese drawings, and include indexes of subject-matter and of proper names, as well as a comprehensive bibliography. (915)


Index. Paper bound. (Great Pan Double-Volume)

In escaping with the author from Europe (1933–4) to Indo-China and China, the reader soon finds that, to Sir Osbert Sitwell, the journey is as important as the destination, that the route offers many promising stopping places together with experiences and incidents of travel and fellow travellers. The goal of the first part of the journey is the lost city of Angkor, in Cambodia. The author vividly describes the ruined and derelict buildings now merging into the jungle once the site of a civilization of uncertain antiquity. From his observations and study of archaeological authorities, he reconstructs its ancient life. The journey then leads to Pekin, and here with his description of life and scenes, and learning from his servant, Chang, much of the mind and outlook of the ordinary citizen of Pekin, the author 'uses history and comparison to enforce the visual image' and finds Pekin reminiscent of Gibbon's description of Rome in its decline. In the last part of the book are portrayed the splendours of the Forbidden City, the ancient dwelling place of the former Chinese Emperors. In the introduction, which he has written for this edition, Sir Osbert Sitwell explains that he is writing of the China of 1933–4. (915)

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Geographical notes. Index of Tibetan and Chinese words. General index.

An account of an expedition of André Guibaut and Louis Liotard, who set out from Marseilles in November 1939 to explore a part of Eastern Tibet hitherto unknown to Europeans. Their object was to trace one of the tributaries of the upper Yang-tse-kiang, to determine certain mountain folds, and to make ethnographical and anthropological investigations of an Eastern Tibetan people, the Ngolo-Setas. From Tatsienlou, fourteen days' journey from Chungking, they followed the Loffset caravan route to Luho and entered the Ngolo tableland. There they were attacked by Ngolo bandits who thought they were wizards, two of their number, including Liotard, were killed and their baggage, notes and instruments lost. The broken expedition, after
being sheltered by lamas, obtained safety in a Chinese gold-mining camp and eventually returned to Tatsien Lou by October 1940. Although the partial recovery of his documents enabled the author to provide the U.S. Geographical Review with an enlarged map of the 125 miles journey in the unknown land and to give in this book some of the more scientific results of his expedition, to the general reader the interest lies in the thrilling adventure, the life of the peasants and officials, the great monasteries, the vagaries of the weather, and in the strange Tibetan landscape. The author was awarded the Cuthbert Peak Grant in 1947 by the Royal Geographical Society (London). (915.15)

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**Japan**


By the author of *A Traveller from Tokyo*, this collection of travel notes comprises observations made while on a return visit to Japan as a B.B.C. correspondent early in 1946. During this visit the author made contacts with the Japanese, Americans and British, and he gives a clear picture of the conditions prevailing in Japan today and of the problems confronting Allied administration. The book is illustrated with a selection of the author’s own photographs. (915.2)

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**Arabia**

**ARABIAN DAYS.** H. St John Philby. Hale, 21s. 1M8. 352 pages. 52 plates.

**Index.**

The author knows Arabia very intimately. He describes his early environment, his experiences in the Indian Civil Service, and finally his explorations in the Arabian desert. He relates his controversies with A. T. Wilson and T. E. Lawrence over Middle East policy, and his abandonment of service under the British Government to follow the fortunes of King Ibn Saud in whose country he is still living. (915.3)


This book relates the experiences of the author, an officer in the British Royal Air Force during the Second World War, in the country of the Trucial Sheikdoms of the Pirate Coast on the Persian Gulf. His concern was the maintenance of aerodromes, vital to Imperial communications and now playing a new and dominating part in the economic life of what was formerly an unknown, dangerous and undisturbed country. There are interesting chapters on pearl-diving and gazelle-hunting. (915.35)

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**India**

**AN INDIAN BOYHOOD.** Noel Sircar. Hollis & Carter, 9s. 6d. D8. 159 pages.

21 illustrations by Olga Lehmann.

An imaginative portrayal of the life of a young Indian boy in Calcutta, based on the author’s experiences when, as a child, he lived in India. The home life and outlook of an Indian family of means are described with sympathetic insight, and the character of the boy, Gopal, is skillfully drawn in his relations with his cousins, his friends and his devoted servant, Beni, who is hardly older than himself. The small excitements and activities of the boy’s daily round, the house in which he lives and its spacious setting, the shopping expeditions to local bazaars, the festive family gatherings, all combine to form an interesting and attractive picture of Indian family life. (915.41)
In this, the nineteenth year of publication, several new features have been added to this directory, notably sections on Ceylon's general and constitutional history. The very extensive information on every aspect of public and commercial life has been revised to May 1948.

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Cyprus

This handbook, which is illustrated with numerous photographs, attempts to provide the visitor with a concise but comprehensive guide to the history, geography and antiquities of the island, together with some account of its contemporary social, economic and political life.

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Kurdistan

THE SHEEP AND THE CHEVROLET. A Journey through Kurdistan.
François Balsan. Translated from the French by D. Owen. Elek, 12s.6d. D8. 176 pages. 41 illustrations.
A translation of an unusual travel book in which a buyer of wool for a textile firm describes the journey which he and his wife undertook in 1939 through the remote uplands of Kurdistan to study sheep-breeding there. The book gains added interest from the fact that Kurdistan has for a long time been almost a closed area. The author is one of the few foreigners who were allowed to report on the country.

Description: Africa

AFRICAN DISCOVERY. M. Perham and J. Simmons. Penguin Books, 15.6d.
A cheap abridged reissue of a work published in 1942, being an anthology from the works of nine explorers from Bruce (1730-94) to Livingstone and Stanley (1873), with a valuable general account of the opening up of Africa by Miss Perham. The selections are skilfully made with a view to creating an interesting book as well as characteristic glimpses of the development of African travel. There have been four reprints of the original edition.

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Liberia

JOURNEY WITHOUT MAPS. Graham Greene. Pan Books, 15.6d. 5C8.
236 pages. Map.
Mr. Graham Greene's travel book is an account of his four weeks' trek of 350 miles, made some years before the war, mainly on foot, through the interior forests of Liberia, down to the coast and thence to Monrovia, the Liberian capital. No authentic maps were available, and his itinerary was determined by the vague information of the untravelled inhabitants or by his lagging carriers. He has many interesting encounters with seedy officials, native chiefs, bush 'devils', missionaries and ' makers of lightning'. His worst experiences are with rats, cockroaches and the overpowering monotony of the tropical forests. For some of his servants and chance acquaintances
he conceives a genuine affection, but he has many arresting observations to make on the effects of western civilization in this part of Africa. His journey, he says, 'had reinforced a sense of disappointment with what man had made of the primitive'. The author has written a short preface to this edition.

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**British East Africa**


A reprint of a well-known travel book by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Patterson, first published in 1907, in which the author relates his adventures while in charge of the building of a railway in East Africa from Mombasa to the interior of Uganda. The book includes numerous stories of big-game hunting and accounts of continuous attacks by man-eating lions. It is illustrated with photographs, most of which were taken by the author.

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**South Africa**

**The Royal Family in Africa.** Dermot Morrah. *Hutchinson*, 10s.6d.

C4. 128 pages. 114 illustrations (9 in colour). Endpaper map.

Field-Marshal Smuts, in his foreword to this book, attaches to the British Royal Family's tour of South Africa an importance which will be more fully realized as the Commonwealth develops. By putting his narrative against the background of South Africa's history and problems, the author supports this judgment. His account covers the day-to-day activities of the Royal visitors in their journey of 10,000 miles, which ranged the whole country and brought them into contact with the life and activity of the Union.

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A directory of Durban under streets, residents' names, and classified trades is followed by a similar section on Pietermaritzburg. The remainder of Natal is arranged in alphabetical lists under the various towns. A section of Government information gives details of the Union administration and of the Provincial administration of Natal.

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The manuscript copy of the *Journal* of Frederik Brink, now in The Hague Archives, is the principal source of information for the Dutch exploratory expedition of 1761 into Namaqualand. The Dutch text is here reprinted, with a complete English translation on alternate pages. The editor has added a life of Captain Hop and notes on the other members of the expedition. The brief *Journal* of Rhenius is an account of a trading expedition in 1724 into the same country. It has not before been printed in full.
Rhodesia


A distinguished Indian professor and writer, author of travel-books on South America, Australia, and New Zealand, here visits with pen and camera Southern and Northern Rhodesia, by way of the Seychelles and Zanzibar. As a sightseer he is an engaging companion, with unexpected comments on scenery and character, and interesting remarks on Cecil Rhodes, native development, and the Indian in Rhodesia. (916.89)


That this little book has established itself as a minor classic of colonial literature is shown by its reissue in cheap form. First published in 1943, it gives a first-hand and lively picture not only of the working day of a Colonial official but also of tribal life in Northern Rhodesia. The author has spent his life in the British Colonial service, and was a District Officer himself for fifteen years. (916.894)

Description: America


A new and enlarged edition of a work first published in 1939. An outline of structure, climate and natural vegetation is followed by a discussion of the major natural regions of the Continent, and a new concluding chapter traces the stages by which the Continent was settled by Europeans. The statistical appendix has been revised to include recent data. The book contains useful information for those already acquainted with the broad outline of the geography of North America. (917)

Canada


The second volume in this series (of which one on Australia has appeared and one on South Africa is forthcoming) aims at a quick practical survey of Canada from the emigrant's point of view—what to expect, what to do, what the people are like, their recreations, arts, and employments. There is in addition a separate descriptive chapter on each of its provinces, and its special requirements and characteristics. (917.1)


'A study of cool, continental environments and their effect on British and French settlement', by the Professor of Geography in the University of Toronto, Canada, author of Australia: A study of Warm Environment, and many other works on geography, ethnology and the Antarctic regions. The first part deals with the geology and climate of Canada; the second, with its five natural divisions in detail, classified as the Populous Zone of the Southern margin, the Prairie Zone, the Transition Zone, which includes Newfoundland and the Peace River area, the Pioneer Zone (Yukon, North Columbia, and Labrador), and the Tundra Zone of the far north. The third and largest section deals with environment as related to man; settlement, the major industries, agriculture, mining, communications and population problems. A work of remarkable detail for advanced students. (917.1)
Mexico

VILLAGE IN THE SUN. Dane Chandos. Michael Joseph, 10s.6d. sD8. 256 pages.

It is one of the virtues of Mr. Chandos's book that it sets one musing not only on Mexico, but on the attraction that communities, still untouched by machine techniques, have for many whose comfort derives from this same machinery. This book has much of a novel's leisurely scene- and character-sketching; and shows an author fascinated by the charm of the sunny village of Ajijic and its tranquil inhabitants. It would be a strain on candour to imply that Mr. Chandos's delight in his villagers has enabled him to penetrate to their mystery, the often tragic mystery of their culture and its fate in history. The novel Sunburst, by Magdaleno and the social study Mexico South, by Covarrubias, are recommended to deepen the acquaintance of those whose interest is kindled by the present volume. The Mexican peasant differs from others at least in regard to the varying permeation of his life by the Spaniards; but au fond he is indigenous, distinct and latent.

U.S.A.


Mr. Gorer, an anthropologist, while on the staff of the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University made a detailed study of American childhood and youth. Later, he joined one of the British Wartime Missions where his knowledge enabled him to trace the cause of the divergent views of the Americans and British. In this book he traces the traditions, life and national character of Americans chiefly in the south, leaving the reader to compare these with his own. The reasons for their way of life and behaviour and its effect on their character and general outlook are set out clearly and are a help towards an understanding of their points of view in political and international matters.

GREEN CORNERS. Bertha Damon. Michael Joseph, 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 191 pages. 6 illustrations by Clare Leighton.

Mrs. Damon is the author of the delightful Grandma Called It Carnal which was acclaimed by the critics for its grace and humour and its skilful characterization. The same qualities are to be found in her latest book, in which she writes of her own corner in the beautiful, austere country of New Hampshire, U.S.A., of the simple, homely things that form the pattern of everyday life, the minutiae of gardening, the satisfaction of working on one's own land, the changing seasons, and the character of the men and women around her.

LINDEN ON THE SAUGUS BRANCH. Elliot Paul. Cresset Press, 12s.6d. lC8. 388 pages.

The author's recollections of Linden, a little suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, go back fifty years to a period infinitely remote from the world of today. Comedy plays the greater part in these tolerant and affectionate memoirs of small-town life, and the characters, anecdotes and gossip recorded by one who grew up there show a way of life which, in its civility and kindliness, once typified the small New England community at the turn of the century. Mr. Paul is the author of several novels, including The Narrow Street, and was formerly Literary Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

A completely revised and largely rewritten edition of a survey of the life and scene of New York, first published in 1938 under the title of Cecil Beaton's New York. The author, the well-known British photographer and theatrical designer, claims that the book 'is less a guide-book than a catalogue of impressions'. The emphasis is on the social life and conditions of the people, particularly in the main Manhattan district and negro quarter of Harlem. The photographs, collected over a long period of time, are excellent and representative of both the chief sectors and poorer quarters of the city. (917.471)

BIOGRAPHY

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY. Harold Nicolson. Hogarth Press, 5s. C8. 158 pages. (Hogarth Lectures and Literature)

In this essay (a reprint of the first edition of 1928), the author traces the development of biography as a branch of English literature from its uncertain beginnings, fourteen hundred years ago, in the lives of saints, to Lytton Strachey's Eminent Victorians (1918) and Queen Victoria (1921). English literature is exceptionally rich in biographies, and the author deals with all the greatest and many lesser works, besides discussing the problems and methods of biography, autobiography, etc. His criticism is, as usual, full of stimulation and enlightenment. He is himself one of the most accomplished of living English biographers, and a well-known critic and commentator on current affairs. (920)

COLLECTED


This edition has been thoroughly revised, existing entries have been brought up to date, and a large number of names has been added. The work covers the whole world, so far as communications and contacts render this possible, and provides concise information concerning leading living personalities of the world. It follows the layout of former issues. The entries are in one alphabetical sequence and easy reference is thus ensured. All items, being based on a standard questionnaire, are uniform in the order in which they present their information. (920.01)


An up-to-date edition of a well-known handbook, which gives in one general alphabetical list information on British persons of hereditary and other rank, Members of Parliament, members of the higher grades of the diplomatic, naval, military, air, clerical, legal, colonial or civil services, high sheriffs and justices of the peace, landed proprietors, distinguished dramatists, authors and other artists, and leading members of the commercial world. Before the alphabetical list are particulars of the Royal Family, tables of precedence, names of British Ministers abroad and of Foreign Ministers to England, and members of the House of Lords. There are two lists of members of the House of Commons: one alphabetical under Members, the other under constituencies. (920.042)

Dr. Albert Mansbridge has spent a great part of his life working for social reform and has initiated popular cultural movements in Britain which, from small beginnings, have developed into national institutions, particularly the Workers' Educational Association, the National Central Library and the Seafarers' Education Service. His work has brought him friends from all sections of society. In this book he gives accounts of various personalities with whom he came in contact. Part 1, 'The Gallery as Seen during Successive Stages of Life and Work', gives brief impressions of some of the people he knew; Part 2, 'Outstanding Figures', deals in greater detail with fifteen persons, ranging from insurance agent to ambassador and including William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury; Margaret McMillan, pioneer in the cause of physical education; John Lewis Paton, the brilliant headmaster of Manchester Grammar School; and John Buchan, the celebrated author who was Governor-General of Canada, 1935–40.

(920.042)


Bibliographies. Paper bound. (Penguin Double Volume)

With the publication of Eminent Victorians in 1918, Lytton Strachey (1880–1932) changed the direction of English biography. The characteristic Victorian biography had been long, formless and fulsome. With French models in mind and with a delicate, malicious sense of the ridiculous, in clear ironic prose, Strachey produced these four miniatures biographies, succinct, tart and perfectly shaped. He selects four accepted Victorian idols, Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Dr. Arnold and General Gordon, and draws their character for us with certain entertainment and with perhaps less certain justice. The book had a great success and was followed by a life of the most eminent Victorian herself, Strachey's best biography, Queen Victoria (1921). The influence of these two books was immense.

(920.042)

CAPTAINS AND KINGS. Oliver Warner. Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d. C8.

196 pages. 8 plates.

In a group of twenty-one 'miniatures', ranging from the Civil War in Britain to the early years of the present century, Mr. Warner re-creates a series of individuals, some famous, some almost forgotten. The portraits fall roughly into three groups: Cromwellian sketches, including Monck, the famous general in charge of Scotland, who, after Cromwell's death, maintained order until a freely elected parliament restored Charles II to the throne, and Harrison, the regicide; naval portraits, including Lord Hawke, whose victory at Quiberon Bay in 1759 resulted in the destruction of the French fleet and the collapse of their invasion scheme, and Admiral Kempenfelt, who, with eight hundred others, went down with his flagship, the Royal George, at Spithead in 1782; and Victorian soldiers, including Burnaby of Khiva, whose greatest exploit was his ride in the winter of 1875 across the steppes of Tartary and whose account of it in Ride to Khiva made him famous. The 'Kings' are Charles I, William IV and Edward VII. There is a note on some of the less well-known sources.

(920.042)


The hundredth issue of this well-known reference book giving biographical details of the most prominent living personalities of Britain, and also of many of the most celebrated figures of the British Commonwealth and other countries. The author
entries give up-to-date bibliographies with, in most cases, publication dates. The entries are prepared by the subjects themselves and revised annually. A list of abbreviations used in the volume and an obituary section are included. (920.042)

The author of Strange Vigour, the best biography in English of Sun Yat-Sen, here presents seventeen little biographies of saints, scoundrels, poets, warriors, emperors and others, of whom the first, Yao, the Sage Emperor, lived more than four thousand years ago while the last, Chiang Kai-Shek, still controls his country’s destiny. The country, the people and the thought of China form the underlying unity of this most readable book. (920.051)

The previous edition of this reference work was published in 1944. There are over 1,000 new entries, and special emphasis is laid on service in World War II. (920.094)

Bibliographers
THOMAS J. WISE IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH. Wilfred Partington. Hale, 21s. sM8. 372 pages. 20 illustrations. Appendix by Bernard Shaw. A biographical and critical study of Thomas James Wise (1859–1931) whose guilt has now been established as the forger of over fifty pamphlets purported to be written by Browning, Swinburne, Tennyson, Ruskin, Thackeray, etc.—a deception which constituted one of the most extensive book forgeries in British literary history. Wise began without education as the son of a tobacco merchant and became a recognized authority not only on books but on literary matters in general. He began book-collecting at an early age, laying the foundations of a collection that later came to be known as the Ashley Library. He was awarded a Fellowship by an Oxford college and become the friend of many eminent men of letters of his day, including Sir Edmund Gosse and Bernard Shaw, who contributes an appendix to the present volume. The motive for his forgeries, which included what purported to be the original text of Ruskin’s lecture ‘The Queen’s Gardens’, remains obscure and it is only comparatively recently that their nature and extent has been revealed. Mr. Partington exonerates Gosse from any participation in them, though his actual share in the matter is still far from clear. (920.1)

Journalists
Mr. Darlington is the author of a number of novels, plays and books about the theatre, his best-known work being the hilarious comedy Alf’s Button. The title of the present volume applies to his work as dramatic critic for the London Daily Telegraph upon which he has been engaged since 1920. This autobiography describes his childhood, his school and university days and his first attempts at journalism before he became the dramatic critic he intended to be. The author writes with relish of the theatre, and has many entertaining stories to tell of the interesting people and events he has encountered as scholar, cricketer, dramatist and critic. (920.5)

In this biography of James Louis Garvin (1868–1947), his daughter gives a vivid picture of the work, character and private life of the well-known Irish journalist who was for nearly forty years editor of the British Sunday newspaper The Observer. She tells of his early life as an invoice-clerk in a Hull business office and later as a proof-reader in the office of the Newcastle Chronicle. At thirty-one he came to London as a journalist and soon became one of the most famous newspaper editors in the English-speaking world. Miss Garvin writes with warm affection of her father’s domestic life, but above all, of his love of Britian and the causes he believed in during a long and brilliant career.

(920.5)


The author, sixty-three years a journalist, migrated to South Africa in 1894, and thereafter was closely connected with the Cape Argus from 1910–46. As editor (who moreover was returned unopposed to the last Cape Parliament as member for Kimberley) he writes of many famous men and events; there are chapters on Rhodes, the siege of Kimberley, and General Smuts and the Second World War.

(920.5)


Dr. Grieg’s study of Francis Jeffrey (1773–1850), contemporary of Walter Scott and editor of the Edinburgh Review, the influential Whig organ during Scotland’s greatest era, is aimed at giving not only an insight into the man himself and his views but a detailed picture of the literature of the period. The author contends that Jeffrey has been much under-estimated by subsequent critics, largely because he upheld Augustan standards of taste during the Romantic Revival. The book is valuable for its analysis of this application of classical standards to such poets as Byron, Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey and Crabbe. Dr. Grieg points out how justified many of Jeffrey’s criticisms were, maintaining that his standpoint, being that of common sense is still applicable today. It was against the Edinburgh Review that Byron wrote one of his finest satires, English Bards and Scottish Reviewers.

(920.5)


In the spring of 1947 the author retired from the editorship of the well-known quarterly The Countryman, of which he was also the founder, thus bringing to a close a journalistic career which he began in his teens. The four articles collected in this book, with an introduction, look back upon his early days when he served under several outstanding editors, his years in Japan, where he founded and edited The New East (Shin Toyo), and his founding of The Countryman. His chief interest has been foreign affairs and his chief recreation the study of rural life, both of which are well represented in his book.

(920.5)


A biography of the gifted woman journalist and expert on Colonial affairs who was the first woman Special Correspondent of The Times, London, from 1893 to 1900. Miss Shaw knew Ruskin, Stevenson and Meredith well; visited Canada, Australia, and
Africa, was an enthusiast for closer Imperial relations, and a close friend of Cecil Rhodes. It was fitting, therefore, that her friendship with Sir Frederick, afterwards Lord Lugard, already famous as a Colonial administrator and then immersed in his work in establishing the Colony of Nigeria, should result in their marriage in 1902. Lady Lugard died in 1929, at the age of seventy-six. While writing the book, the author had access to all unpublished family papers.

**Women**

GREEN AND GOLD. Mary Hamilton. Introduction by Lord Dunsany.

_Wingate_, 10s. 6d. C8. 272 pages.

The author was little more than a baby when her father inherited a large estate in County Meath in Ireland and she first saw the big roughcast house in its beautiful surroundings that was to become home to her. This book is the story of her childhood and youth there until she left it as a bride. There is nothing startling in its pages, for her life was a tranquil and happy one. It is a chronicle of simple, homely things, a series of clear and charming pictures of Irish rural life, and the people who contributed to it, at the end of the last century. In his introduction Lord Dunsany says: 'All that is lovable and simple and wise in the Irish people is told of here... Anyone who may wish to know Ireland will see it laid here before him' though it be the Ireland of a century fast receding from our gaze.


Miss Leighton's scholarly and distinguished portrait of her mother, a writer of romantic serial stories for the popular press, is marked not only by deep understanding of character, but by a real feeling for the great Edwardian age in England which she can recall through the eyes of childhood. Miss Leighton is herself a distinguished artist in wood-engraving.

DAME MARGARET. The Life Story of His Mother. Viscount Gwinedd.

_Allen & Unwin_, 12s. 6d. D8. 240 pages. 8 illustrations (4 in colour)

A biographical study of the first wife of David Lloyd-George, Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1916 to 1922, by her son, the present Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor. Essentially Welsh in character, and steeped in the history, culture and religion of her country, Dame Margaret's chief interests were centred in her home and her native land, although she took a full share of public life in London and elsewhere. The author draws a picture of a devoted mother and a shrewd and tactful woman who had a deep influence on her husband's career.

CAROLINE NORTON. Alice Acland. _Constable_, 16s. D8. 236 pages. 5 portraits. List of works consulted. Index.

Caroline Norton (1808-77), grand-daughter of the dramatist, Sheridan, was a renowned beauty, novelist, poet, wit, and reformer whose life was one long sequence of misfortunes and misrepresentations. A lovely bride, she married disastrously; a loving mother, she was denied for a long time access to her children; a feminist reformer who was more responsible than anyone else for the Infants' Custody Bill and the 1857 Bill for the Reform of the Marriage and Divorce Laws, she was urged not by principle but by personal necessity; a brilliant woman of the world, she had a taste for politics which led to endless friction and to a baseless scandal perpetuated by the portrait that
Meredith drew of her in his novel Diana of the Crossways. To date, the standard biography has been the Life of Mrs. Norton (1909) by Miss Perkins, but Miss Ackland has been able to draw on much new material in the privately printed Norton correspondence and in many hitherto unpublished letters.

LUCY WALTER: WIFE OR MISTRESS. Lord George Scott. Harrap, 12s.6d. D8. 232 pages. 6 plates. Genealogical table. Bibliography. Index. The late Lord George Scott was a direct descendant of Charles II and Lucy Walter through their son, the Duke of Monmouth. In this book he poses the question 'Lucy Walter—wife or mistress?' re-telling her story. The reader is not presented with an elaborate case to prove that Charles was indeed married to Lucy but with detailed research and documentation to contradict the calumnies that have been made concerning her moral character. This exploration of an historical by-way should be of interest to students of the Restoration Court.

Magician


Professor Butler is Henry Simon Professor of German Language and Literature in the University of Cambridge and author of The Tyranny of Greece over Germany, Rainer Maria Rilke, and many other works. She attempts to show in this book how the legends of all the great prophetic figures and magicians follow a consistent rhythmical cycle through birth, life, death and resurrection, imitating this cycle in ritual and art. As a result of her detailed examination of original records she gives brief biographies of such renowned figures as Moses, Zoroaster, Solomon, Pythagoras, Christ, Simon Magus, Virgil, Merlin, Faustus, Friar Bacon and, in more recent times, Saint-Germain, Cagliostro, Madame Blavatzky and Rasputin.

Spiritualist


Daniel Home was the most celebrated medium of the nineteenth century and by virtue of his vivid personality and his manifestations of psychic powers he became a much sought-after celebrity, moving triumphantly around the European courts. He was the inspiration of Robert Browning's poem Mr. Sludge, 'the Medium'. This is the best biography extant for the layman and Miss Burton has written an accurate, racy and most readable record without bias or argument. The late Mr. Harry Price introduces it with an informative foreword which assists the reader in his conclusions on the genuineness of this disconcerting Scottish psychic.

Philosophers


A comprehensive review of the lives and work of Blaise Pascal (1623–62), French scientist and philosopher, and Søren Aabye Kierkegaard (1813–55), Danish philosopher and writer on theological subjects. Dr. Patrick shows how throughly
both these men understood the problems of their own times, and explains their significant place in the spiritual history of modern Europe. In an epilogue he discusses the relationship between the work of Pascal and Kierkegaard and the tasks and methods of evangelism today.

(921.8)

**Clergy: Roman Catholic**

**Father Dominic Barberi.** Denis Gwynn. *Burns Oates & Washbourne,* 12s. 6d. sD8. 254 pages.

A vivid and sympathetic study of the life and work of the Italian priest who founded the Passionist Order in England in 1842, and who, in the course of his ministrations, is remembered chiefly for his reception of Cardinal Newman into the Catholic Church. In addition to his personal associations with Newman and his disciples the book deals fully with Father Barberi’s relations with many leading figures of the time, both Catholic and non-Catholic, and tells of his labours among the Irish immigrants for whom he worked unceasingly. Denis Gwynn is a former editor of the *Dublin Review,* and is well known for his numerous biographical and historical writings. (922.2)


8 plates. Bibliography. Index.

Wilfred Ward’s standard two-volume *Life of Cardinal Newman* concentrates on the older John Henry Newman as a Catholic and gives us a sketch only of the first forty-five years, the formative years which led up to the great conversion in 1845. Now Miss Ward, daughter of the biographer, supplies the missing half, tracing objectively through undergraduate and quoted reminiscences the thread of Newman’s evolution as Evangelical, High Churchman, Roman Catholic, “the development of this child into that man”. The unity which underlies these themes reveals the sound proportions of the biography. The material which the author has collected, marshalling and interpreting it with skill, contains much hitherto unpublished material including a diary of Newman’s and a large number of family letters. Miss Ward has reconstructed a moving and attractive picture of the Newman family and of his life as a son and brother, and the particular value of this major biography lies in the new light thrown on the society out of which the Cardinal emerged. (922.2)

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**Anglican**


There are a number of distinguished contributors to this memoir of the late Bishop Frere, who was one of the great figures of modern Anglicanism and who made many contributions to historical and liturgical study. Dom Gregory Dix writes on ‘The Liturgist’ and Dr. A. Hamilton Thompson on ‘The Historian’. Other contributors are the late Evelyn Underhill, Dr. Zernov and Sir Sydney Nicholson. The editor was a close personal friend of Bishop Frere and his family. (922.342)


This little biography is a notable addition to a number of striking volumes from the Evangelical school within the Church of England. It is a study in eighteenth-century
Evangelicalism, the story of the famous incumbent of Haworth, William Grimshaw, whose life embodies many of the leading characteristics of the Evangelical movement. The Foreword is by the Bishop of Carlisle.


Dr. William Temple (1881-1944) was the son of an Archbishop of Canterbury. He became an Oxford don, Headmaster of Repton, Bishop of Manchester, Archbishop of York and finally, for an all-too-brief period, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Dean of Lichfield has performed a difficult task with distinction, tracing the Archbishop's career and giving an impression of his great and inspiring personality. The biography is full of accurate and detailed information on the church history of his subject's period and on the movements, ecclesiastical and social, in which Temple was a leader—the Workers' Educational Association, 'Life and Liberty', Copec, the Revised Prayer Book, every endeavour at international co-operation based on Christian principles. It will be an indispensable biography, taking its place beside Dr. Bell's Randall Davidson. Dr. Iremonger estimates very well the effect of the Archbishop's profound influence not only on national but on international life, for of no Primate since the Reformation except Temple 'can it be said that the world was the poorer for his passing. The weight of his moral authority was equalled only by that of Franklin Roosevelt: its extent was unique.'


This Wesley Historical Lecture by the secretary of the Wesley Historical Society makes use of many unpublished letters to give information of import about one whose significance is great in all the English Churches since his hymns have become a permanent inheritance in the English Church. The work follows the course of Charles Wesley's life and the method is to use the correspondence to illuminate the various incidents and problems of the career of the great evangelist.

—Nonconformist


Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, grandson of the writer of this narrative and son of Sir Halley Stewart, contributes an interesting preface explaining the present first publication of this diary, which shows clearly his grandfather's patience and determination both as a prisoner-of-war and as a Nonconformist minister. Alexander Stewart (1790-1874) wrote for his children sometime in the forties an account of his youth, when he ran away to sea, was captured by the French, and spent some ten years as a prisoner, enduring hardships that would have broken a weaker spirit. Towards the end of his life he resumed the narrative on a smaller scale. Part I, his prison experiences, has been printed in full and makes captivating reading; the remainder of the diary, dealing with his later life as a Nonconformist minister and as a teacher of students debarred on religious grounds from the universities, has been abridged and the necessary editorial comment added.
Quaker

TRAVELLING WITH THOMAS STORY. Edited by Emily E. Moore.
Letchworth Printers (Letchworth, Hertfordshire), 15s. R8. 300 pages. 38 illustrations.

The journal of Thomas Story, a Quaker who travelled widely through Great Britain and America, was first published two hundred years ago. This abridgement has reduced the diary to a more readable form, and gives an excellent account of the independent inhabitants of the north-west of England who formed ready congregations for Story’s Quaker teachings. After spending some sixteen years in America and the West Indies he returned to England in 1714, and an amusing account is given of Oxford in early Hanoverian times and of the unruliness of the undergraduates. Story’s character is clearly shown, and the book is pleasantly illustrated by reproductions of early meeting-houses. (922.8642)

Rulers Royalty Presidents

THE EDUCATION OF THE ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS. Prince Chula Chakrabongse. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 10s.6d. D8. 159 pages. 8 portraits.

Bibliography.

Prince Chula Chakrabongse of Siam has drawn on much contemporary evidence, correspondence, Court gossip and memoirs (much not previously translated into English), for this examination in detail of the early training and upbringing of four ‘enlightened despots’ of the eighteenth century. Louis XV of France, Frederick the Great of Prussia, the Emperor Joseph II and Catherine the Great of Russia. He throws a good deal of light upon the subsequent development of their characters. (923.1)


Endpaper maps. Index. (Teach Yourself History Series)

Mr. Burn is well known for his studies of early Greek history. This brief biography contains a personal study of Alexander and a military study of his campaigns. The final chapter is a consideration of Alexander’s place in world history and of the significant question: How much difference can a man of genius make to the history of his day? There is a note on the spelling and pronunciation of names and a list of recommended books for the general reader. (923.138)

OLIVER CROMWELL AND THE RULE OF THE PURITANS IN ENGLAND.


A new edition of a book first published in 1907 which has since achieved the reputation of being a standard work on Cromwell and his times. Sir Charles Firth, who died in 1936, was from 1904 till 1925 Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. His striking achievement in this present work is his presentation of Cromwell emerging from events and never shaking himself free from them even in the time of his greatest power. Thus the book is essentially a history of the period 1649-60, as is seen, for example, in the treatment of such topics as the work of the Long Parliament, and the schism between parliament and army after 1646. Such questions as often attract particular attention from students—the execution of Charles I, the expulsion of the ‘Rump’ (the remnant of the Long Parliament), Cromwell’s military ability—are dealt with objectively and clearly. The author’s intimate knowledge (to which the
late Lord Morley paid tribute) is shown in his treatment of the other actors in this historical scene. The epilogue sums up Cromwell’s achievements, discusses his opportunism and his party predilections, and assesses his influence on the future of the land he governed.


Index.

James II of England is a character singularly lacking in charm, and he has evoked little real sympathy but on account of his militant royalism and Catholicism a great deal of partisan writing. This solid and informative book is singularly successful in its impartiality. Mr. Turner has based his conclusions entirely upon the sifted evidence of original authorities and not on any preconceived alignment. The book embodies a volume of detailed research into the State papers and other published sources, including a good deal of material only recently available. The detailed page and line references are grouped at the back of the book and occupy twenty-seven pages. The author devotes nearly half his biography to the important fifty-one years which preceded James’s accession and which explain why, having ascended the throne better equipped by experience than any other English king, he had within a year lost all sense of proportion and irrevocably shaped the course of his short disastrous reign. Scholarly, judicial and exhaustive treatment establishes this book as a standard life.


John Harvey, the author of Gothic England and a biography of the English medieval architect, Henry Yevele, two works of very original research written with the purpose of unveiling the anonymity of medieval architects and craftsmen, uses similar methods in this study in personality and kingship to turn the Plantagenet kings and queens of England from shadowy semi-legendary figures into credible men and women. Mr. Harvey has concentrated upon the biography rather than the history of the Plantagenets but he does show how important was the influence which each of these monarchs exerted. The book is richly illustrated and several plates are coloured. The author, who disagrees with the view that no true portraits exist of our early medieval monarchs has assembled his pictures from stained-glass windows, illuminated manuscripts and the Westminster Abbey effigies and they are full of character and individuality.


This life of Cesare Borgia, the main work of a distinguished French biographer, was first published in 1889. It is a standard work and is well-written. This edition has unfortunately no index and no bibliographical information.


This book is the study of the career and character of a Manchu woman, who, though born (1834) of a military family of no great distinction, eventually became, as the dowager empress Tzu-hsi, the arbiter of the destinies of China in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The author, who was for many years Italian minister at Peking,
shows, in picturesque and carefully reconstructed detail, all the factors that enabled her to reach this eminence. In the aristocratic isolation of the Manchu Court, with its customs, etiquette, ancestor worship and ancient culture, Tzu-hsi emerges as a remarkable figure, who has to meet the penetration of Western civilization and the reformers of southern China. Such well-known historical events as the Tai-ping Rebellion, the 'Boxer' Movement, and the Chinese War with Japan, 1894, are seen in a new setting. The events after Tzu-hsi's death (1908) are surveyed in the final chapter showing the establishment of the Republic after the fall of the Manchu dynasty.

A PRINCE OF ARABIA. The Emir Shereef Ali Haider. George Stitt. Allen & Unwin, 21s. D8. 314 pages. 17 plates. Map. 5 appendices. Bibliography. This biography has been compiled mainly from the Emir's diaries translated by his widow, who was an Englishwoman. The author was intimately acquainted with him for sixteen years from 1919. Ali Haider was a direct descendent of Mohammed and was therefore heir to the Emirate of Mecca. The biography records the events which led to his struggles and his failure to maintain this position and Arab unity, and presents an inspiring picture of a man of character who firmly adhered to his faith. The story throws light on the complications in the Middle East during and after the First World War.

KING SOLOMON. Frederic Thieberger. East and West Library, 12s.6d. D8. 313 pages. 2 maps. 1 illustration. Index. For his portrait of King Solomon the author has used the tradition of the Bible and the facts of archaeology and history. His probes to find the character of the Wise King and he assesses his contributions to Israel and to mankind, placing him in his historical perspective. Mr. Thieberger does not subscribe to those theories which attribute the decay of the Jewish kingdom to his autocratic rule and he confirms the greatness assigned to King Solomon by tradition.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE UNITED STATES. K. C. Wheare. English Universities Press, 5s. 8Post 8. 300 pages. Frontispiece. Endpaper maps. Select bibliography. Index. (Teach Yourself History Library) The Gladstone Professor of Political Institutions in the University of Oxford has written authoritative books on The Statute of Westminster and Federal Government. In this brief biography he tells the story of the great struggle to save the American Union which began in the early nineteenth century and came to a climax in the Civil War of 1861-5 and the reflection of this struggle in the life and death of Abraham Lincoln, who saw clearly and expressed memorably all that the issue represented not only to the United States but to the whole family of men. An excellent dispassionate introduction.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. R. H. Kiernan. Harrap, 7s.6d. C8. 240 pages. 15 plates. Bibliography. Index. Mr. R. H. Kiernan is the author of biographies of General Smuts and Winston Churchill. In this simple, compact book he has given a neat, straightforward and dependable picture of the career of this great statesman.
Politicians Statesmen Nobles


Mr. A. R. Burn, Lecturer in Ancient History in Glasgow University, is the author of Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic Empire in this series. Pericles was a gallant and undefeated general, friend of Aeschylus, Sophocles and leading Athenians, and a statesman famous as an exponent of democratic government and a free society. Yet ironically it was he above all others who was identified with the growth of the Athenian Empire, leading Athens ever farther towards the dangerous lonely eminence that brought disaster. This short popular biography, neither laudatory nor critical, gives an admirable sketch of fifth-century Athens.


This is the first detailed biographical and historical study of Gavin Dunbar, tutor to James V, Dean of Moray, Archbishop of Glasgow and Lord High Chancellor. Dunbar's career as a prominent ecclesiastic and statesman was pursued in the midst of the problems which beset Scotland in the years before the Reformation. It is indeed a focus of the developments which issued in that revolutionary event. His most enduring work was done in the sphere of judicial reform. The present work originated as an essay which, in 1938, was awarded the Hume Brown prize in Scottish History.

Lachlan Macquarie: His Life, Adventures, and Times.

M. H. Ellis. Dymock (Sydney, Australia), 42s. C4. 708 pages. 8 coloured plates. 2 maps. Bibliography. Index.

A very full biography, largely based on documentary sources, of Lachlan Macquarie (1761-1824) Governor of New South Wales (1810-21) who, it is claimed, gave the name Australia to that Continent and whose rule there saw the development of commerce, inland exploration, settlement and art. The interest of his life lies both in his work as Governor and in his many-sided personality, and both are dealt with in this work. The book has a very full bibliography, and reference notes covering all major statements of fact in the text.


Daniel O'Connell, 'the Liberator', great Irish patriot and orator and an outstanding figure in Irish nineteenth-century history, was described by Gladstone as 'the greatest popular leader the world has ever seen' and by Balzac as 'the incarnation of a people'. He won the admission of Roman Catholics to Parliament, and recreated national feeling in Ireland. His invention and masterly employment of the technique of popular agitation by wholly legal means was quickly imitated in other countries and hastened the Reform Act in England. The story of his dramatic career is excellently told in this biography by the Research Professor of Modern Irish History in University College, Cork. It was first published in 1929 to commemorate the centenary of Catholic Emancipation, and the present revised edition commemorates the centenary of O'Connell's death.
MAKERS OF THE LABOUR MOVEMENT. Margaret Cole. Longmans, Green, 15s. D8. 334 pages. 15 portraits. Index.
The fifteen socialists whose biographies Mrs. Cole has written for this volume were chosen to illustrate the various phases of the history of the democratic movement in Great Britain. Tom Paine, the first on her list, was the writer of the first clear statement of the democratic faith, William Cobbett appears as a political Radicalist, Francis Place as one of the liberators of the trade unions, Robert Owen as the founder of co-operation. These and the rest of her choice—Feargus O'Connor John Stuart Mill, John Mitchell, Robert Applegarth, William Morris, Robert Blatchford, James Keir Hardie, Sidney Webb, Arthur Henderson, George Lansbury and H. G. Wells—show the growth of the movement in all its aspects.

Roger Fulford published in 1935 an important study of George IV. In this book, which first appeared in 1933, he has made picturesque and witty biographical sketches of the other six sons of George III and their relationship with their elder brother. This septet were all 'characters', each eccentric in his distinctive way; their story, an exploration of a by-path of English history previously unchronicled, is told with intelligence and verve. This edition omits the list of authorities and the index which are found in the library edition.

MR. ATTLEE: AN INTERIM BIOGRAPHY. Roy Jenkins. Heinemann, 12s. 6d. D8. 274 pages. 8 plates. Index.
This opportune and semi-official record of the sixty-two years of the British Prime Minister's life that were lived before the general election of 1945 is well-written, straightforward and befittingly unassuming. Mr. Jenkins's theme is the connection between Mr. Attlee's origins and his achievements and the course of his rise to the Premiership; he brings out the unspectacular qualities and the consistent character which explain the Prime Minister's command of loyalty and regard and his ability to keep his feet where more brilliant men have stumbled. The book contains a fairly full account of Mr. Attlee's home, school and undergraduate days, of his social work in East London and his military career in the First World War. Then come local office, Parliament and marriage in 1922, his part in the first two Labour governments, sudden prominence in 1931 and leadership of the Labour Party in 1935. The final chapters deal with his work as a Minister in the Coalition cabinet and the 1945 election campaign. The author, himself an M.P., knows Mr. Attlee well.

I FIGHT TO LIVE. Robert Boothby. Gollancz, 21s. 1 C8. 454 pages.
Mr. Boothby, Conservative Member of Parliament for East Aberdeenshire, entered politics in 1922. In this book he looks back upon twenty-five years of an interesting life. A follower of Mr. Churchill in foreign affairs and armament problems, of Mr. Amery on imperial matters, and of Lord Keynes on economic policy, he has fought 'fairly hard and fairly consistently for ... collective security, planned economic expansion and individual freedom.' His book is less an autobiography than a record of what he has observed and said, experienced and noted down, and it includes a judicious selection of what others have said or written. He describes the men with whom he has worked, and some of the conversations he has set down will be of value.
to historians. Among the famous people who figure in the book are Birkenhead, Lloyd George, Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain, Ramsay MacDonald and Winston Churchill, to whom Mr. Boothby was Parliamentary Private Secretary for three years.

FOX. Christopher Hobhouse. Constable: Murray, 12s.6d. C8. 295 pages. Index.
A reprint of a study of the great eighteenth-century British statesman, Charles James Fox, which was first published in 1934. Christopher Hobhouse was then aged twenty-four and this finely planned and elegantly written biography unites balanced judgement and sound scholarship with the vivid and energetic portraiture of a young writer, gifted with wit and 'in a passion of sympathy' with his subject. The work is introduced by Harold Nicolson, the distinguished author, biographer and critic, who remarks how the author 'recognized in Fox many of the eccentricities and sincerities of his own temperament, together with a convincing power of self-assertion which he himself would have longed to possess'. He was killed on active service in 1940.

MIXED GRILL. George Leveson Gower. Muller, 12s.6d. D8. 203 pages. Sir George Leveson Gower was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone during his Premiership 1880-5, has since held a number of important appointments and has had a central place in the life of his time, of which he presents a revealing picture in his reminiscences of events and conversation pieces which have impressed or amused him.

OLD DIPLOMACY. The Reminiscences of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. Murray, 18s. 300 pages. Illustrated. Index.
These memoirs cover the whole of the late Lord Hardinge’s career in the diplomatic service from 1880 to 1922, with the exception of 1910-16 when he served as Viceroy of India. The author describes his many missions abroad, giving not only his own experiences but presenting a comprehensive review of the political situation. He knew and met most of the interesting and important people of his time and as a friend of King Edward VII he accompanied him on several of his journeys abroad.

Continuing his reminiscences, begun in Old Diplomacy, Lord Hardinge recalls memories of his service as Viceroy of India, 1910-16, made notable by the King-Emperor’s Imperial Durbar of 1911.

WARREN HASTINGS AND BRITISH INDIA. Penderel Moon. English Universities Press, 5s. 6Post 8. 370 pages. Frontispiece. Endpaper maps. Index. (Teach Yourself History Library)
Mr. Penderel Moon, formerly Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and member of the Indian Civil Service, is an authority on Indian affairs and author of a noted book Strangers in India. Warren Hastings (1732-1818) was the first British Governor-General in India. As the author writes, 'When he first landed in India, the English still bore what he called "the humble and undreaded character of trading adventurers". Their extraordinary metamorphosis into rulers of a mighty empire he experienced in his own person; for he himself lived for seven years as a humble trader in the country which he subsequently governed. Merely by following his career we can trace the
ultimate origins of the British dominion. . . . There is a note on books which will be found useful for further reading. But this short book is itself a model biography in its impartiality and in its masterly compression of all the facts at present available from published sources. Hastings's faults and errors have always been widely known through the eloquence of Burke and Macaulay. While Mr. Moon does not seek to palliate these he shows how much Britain and India owed to Warren Hastings for the sound administration of the hundred and fifty years following his stewardship. (923.242)

THE DIARY OF HENRY HOBHOUSE (1820–1827). Arthur Aspinall (Editor). Home & Van Thal, 10s.6d. D8. 171 pages. Index. Henry Hobhouse was British Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs during the administrations of Lord Liverpool and Canning. The diary, which has not been published before, throws new light on the Court of George IV, his relations with his Ministers, and the social life of the period, and should interest the general reader as well as the history student. The editor contributes a useful introduction and a list of Cabinet Ministers, 1820–7. (923.242)

THE YOUNG MELBOURNE. Lord David Cecil. Pan Books, 2s.6d. sC8. 286 pages. 7 plates. List of authorities. Index. Paper bound. (Great Pan Double Volume)

Lord David Cecil lectures on English literature at Oxford University, where he is a Fellow of New College. He is the author of several important books, of which the most recent is Two Quiet Lives. This sympathetic portrait, first published in 1939, recounts the first forty-seven years of William Lamb, afterwards second Viscount Melbourne. It therefore finishes just before the opening of his public career during which he became the shrewd and favourite Prime Minister of the young Queen Victoria. This novel famous book gives a remarkable picture of London society in the late eighteenth century and under the Regency. Lamb was a close friend of the Prince Regent and married the dynamic Lady Caroline Ponsonby, who within a few years was to find the poet Lord Byron 'mad, bad and dangerous to know'. After the rather tragic conclusion of that stormy love-affair, William played the part of guardian to a wife who was practically a lunatic, while his complex nature and his exceptional abilities quietly matured. His story during these formative years is the story of the influence exerted by other characters and their activities. The picture 'in consequence is not so much a single portrait as a conversation piece'. (923.242)


A reprint of a biography, first published in 1928, by the late John Buchan, the celebrated Scottish author who was Governor-General of Canada 1935–40. Buchan's lifelong devotion to Montrose gives this book a special place among the author's other excellent historical biographies. However, his sympathy with Montrose's point of view does not militate against a just estimate of the other characters in the story. Montrose was the foremost champion of the English Crown in Scotland. In 1644, at the head of a small force, he conducted in the Highlands a brilliant series of campaigns. Eventually defeated, he escaped abroad; in 1650 he landed again but his force was dispersed and he was hanged. John Buchan prefaced his book with the words: 'During the last fifteen years I have been collecting material for the understanding of a career which must rank among the marvels of our history, and of a mind and character which seem to me in a high degree worthy of the attention of a modern reader'. He himself had an intimate knowledge of the literature, especially the pamphlets, of the
time and of the countryside over which Montrose fought. The military tactics are treated vividly and brilliantly. He had collected the verbal traditions assiduously. Written wholly from original sources and carefully documented, this biography is a major piece of historical research and a model of lucidity and grace.

TORY RADICAL: THE LIFE OF RICHARD OASTLER. Cecil Driver.

Oxford University Press, 25s. D8. 607 pages. 9 plates. Bibliography. Index. Richard Oastler, of Yorkshire yeoman-farmer stock, began his career in 1820 as steward of an estate in the West Riding of Yorkshire. At the age of forty he awoke to the inhuman consequences of the English Industrial Revolution and began a crusade for improved conditions for factory workers. He became known as a brilliant orator, writer and organizer, with immense influence. Professor Driver, Associate Professor of Political Science in Yale University, has given a detailed portrait of Oastler, whose biography has never before been written, and a picture of the social history of his times. There is a full bibliography of twenty pages.

SYDNEY OLIVIER: LETTERS AND SELECTED WRITINGS. Edited, with a Memoir, by Margaret Olivier, with some impressions by Bernard Shaw.

Allen & Unwin, 15s. D8. 252 pages. 10 photographs. Index.
The late Lord Olivier (1859-1943) is best remembered for his work in Jamaica as British Colonial Secretary (later Governor), and for his books on Africa and the West Indies (The Anatomy of African Misery, The Myth of Governor Eyre, Jamaica, The Blessed Isle). An early Fabian, he was a close friend of Graham Wallas, Bernard Shaw, and H. G. Wells, and was created a Peer by the Labour Government of 1924, and given the post of Secretary of State for India, though this, with the rapid fall of the Government, was of short duration. This is the first biography, edited by his wife; it contains many extracts from his letters to his family and friends.


300 pages. 4 plates. Bibliography. Index.
The first biography of an interesting character in English public life in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Lord George Sackville (1716-85) was condemned at a famous court-martial and dismissed the Service for failing to charge when in command of the English cavalry at the Battle of Minden in 1759. As Lord George Germain, a title he took in 1770, he was Secretary for the Colonies during the American War and principally responsible for its conduct, and it was inevitable that a fresh period of obloquy should follow the British military reverses. His career was ill-omened, but this rather discursive biography, while it fills a gap and clears some underwood from the tangle of eighteenth-century politics, does little to convince the reader of its claim that its subject was a great man undone by accident. Louis Marlow is a novelist and the author of a distinctive study of the Powys family and their writings.

TOM MUNRO SAHEB, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS. P. R. Krishnaswami.

(Obtainable from Higginbothams, Mount Road, Madras.) Rs.4 4s. C8.

250 pages. Portrait.

An attractive little biography of Sir Thomas Munro, a great administrator and remarkable Englishman, who was Governor of Madras 1820-7, together with a selection from his letters. The author, a lifelong student of Anglo-Indian literature and now Principal of a Government College in Malabar, holds him to be the original of Colonel Newcome in Thackeray's novel, The Newcomes.

In this sequel to My Apprenticeship the author describes the earlier years of her marriage to Sidney Webb (afterwards Lord Passfield), intending, had she lived, to issue further volumes. The period dealt with in this volume (1892–1911) saw Sidney and Beatrice as active pioneers in all kinds of social research. Between 1892 and 1898 they undertook their great study of trade unionism. During those same years they worked vigorously for the London County Council, particularly in the cause of education; they were the principal founders of the London School of Economics and Political Science, and worked enthusiastically for the reconstruction of London University. This they followed with investigations on English local government and on the working of the Poor Law. All of these activities are described from Mrs. Webb’s personal recollections, illustrated by numerous extracts from her diaries. The volume has been judiciously edited by Barbara Drake and Margaret Cole. (923.242)


The second volume of the biography of the late T. E. Ellis, M.P., written, in Welsh, by his son, covers the period from his election to Parliament as member for Merioneth at the age of twenty-seven to his death. The subject was the leading political figure in the national awakening of Wales in his day and was in close contact with many of the prominent Welshmen of the time. This biography is therefore a revealing study of an important period of modern Welsh history. (923.2429)


This essay by Dr. Erich Eyck, the distinguished Bismarckian scholar, was written on the invitation of the Historical Association to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the renowned German Chancellor’s death (1898). Dr. Eyck came to England in the early years of the Nazi government and his three volume Life of Bismarck, published in Switzerland between 1941 and 1944, was written mainly in this country. It will probably remain the standard biography of Bismarck for many years, but, as publishing difficulties make the early appearance of an English translation unlikely, this short but notable reassessment of Bismarck’s career is particularly welcome as a summary of Dr. Eyck’s conclusions. (923.243)

THE GOEBBELS DIARIES. Translated from the German by Louis P. Lochner. Hamish Hamilton, 21s. L.Post 8. 496 pages. Index.

Dr. Lochner was Chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press for over twenty years, president of the Foreign Press Association and president of the American Chamber of Commerce. He had a wide acquaintance among the political figures of the Nazi regime. From the mass of material at his disposal he has put together the present volume which covers the period from January 1942 to December 1943. In his introduction he gives a sketch of Goebbels’ life and quotes from a hand-written diary kept by Goebbels during 1925–6. The book gives a good conception of Goebbels’ personality and of the
power he wielded, and reveals the weaknesses of the Nazi regime and of the Luftwaffe. Goebbels’ fanatic loyalty to Hitler and to the cause for which he worked indefatigably drove him, when he saw it crumbling, to take his own life and those of his wife and children. (923.243)

**THE GAY GENIUS. Lin Yutang. Heinemann, 15s. D8. 370 pages. 6 plates.**

**Bibliography. Index.**

Dr. Lin Yutang, author of *The Importance of Living* and an outstanding book on China, *My Country and My People*, has written a leisurely and charming biography of Su Tung-p'o (1036–1101), a famous and beloved Chinese poet, painter and calligrapher, secretary to the Emperor, yogi, magistrate, engineer and wit. This discursive but penetrating book gives an account of the China of Su’s day and the totalitarianism that he and the censors bravely attacked and opposed. It is rich in sidelights on the lives of scholars, the intrigues of statesmen and officials, poetry and painting, and the gorgeous splendour of the Court. The book contains a chronological summary, a biographical reference list and a full bibliography of sources and material for scholars who have access to Chinese books. (923.251)

**BOLÍVAR: THE LIFE OF AN IDEALIST. Emil Ludwig. W. H. Allen, 17s. 6d. 317 pages. Portrait frontispiece. 2 endpaper maps.**

The Venezuelan Government commissioned the distinguished biographer, Hr. Ludwig, to compose an artistic but verbal monument to South America’s incomparable (and almost legendary) hero; not in marble but in words of psychological comprehension. This is the study of the motives, the tensions and the driving ideals of a capitalily influential statesman and decisive soldier. Simon Bolívar (1783–1830), who had floridly extolled antiquity in the forum of Rome, and absorbed in his travels both the cultural Renaissance and the revolutionary political liberalism of Europe, was screwed to the sticking-point of grappling with the hard practical enterprises entailed by reconquest and internal politico-personal feuds. While it can scarcely be hoped that the book will win the instant approbation of the scholar and critic, since it lacks the ‘account rendered’ to documents and authorities, indeed any bibliography, and is less pre-occupied with narrative than interpretation, nevertheless it must be plainly recorded that this psychological portrait displays to the already informed reader the heroic lineaments of Bolívar in a most revealing light. Lasting fame rests on Bolívar now, writes Ludwig, because we observe in his life the tragic struggle of a political idealist whose vision antedated his epoch and whose mission is being (alas, so gradually) fulfilled only in our own times. The author’s emphasis is on the universal elements in the man. (923.28)

**Financier**


Mr. Montgomery Hyde has written a detailed biography of John Law, the Scottish financier and gambler who became in the early years of the eighteenth century one of the most powerful ministers in France. A Beau and a gambler, he was fundamentally a banker who made a substantial contribution to economic history. He was a pioneer in the use of paper money and by the device of credit he opened the road to commercial expansion, by that of speculation to a redistribution of wealth. His name will always
be associated with one of the greatest manias of financial speculation ever known—the Mississippi company which he promoted. This interesting study includes biographical material from French archives hitherto not available for English readers and there is a full bibliography.

Lawyer

The subject of this work was an English barrister, born in 1748, who achieved international repute as a jurist, legal writer and law reformer, and his influence on the development of law, not only in England, but in foreign countries, was immense. This volume has been produced under the auspices of the Faculty of Laws of University College, London, to mark the bicentenary of his birth. It is in five parts, containing contributions by writers each distinguished in his subject. Part I is concerned with Bentham as a lawyer. The second part is a collection of essays dealing with Bentham’s influence on various branches of English law, while Part III deals with his contribution to international law and organization. Bentham in America, his influence on foreign law and lawyers and on the Indian Codes are discussed at length in Part IV, and the last part deals with Bentham and modern legal thought and the principle of utility.

Army Navy Civil Service

A biography of Sir Robert Anderson (1841–1918), former Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard in the late eighties. This record, written by his son, shows how Sir Robert’s theory that ‘great crimes are the work of great criminals’ formed the basis of the present-day reformed methods for the reduction of crime in Britain. The book also shows Sir Robert as both scholar and theologian, but he is chiefly notable as a pioneer of improved C.I.D. methods.

INDIA CALLED THEM. Lord Beveridge. Allen & Unwin, 18s. 1C8. 418 pages. 17 photographs. Index.
The parents of the author of the Beveridge Plan might claim a place in history on that count alone; but Henry, as a magistrate in India, and Annette, conducting a school for Indian girls in 1873, have earned their own place apart from the lustre of their son. Both were remarkable specimens of Victorianism, both had ideas well in advance of their time, both were excellent correspondents. Hence this family biography, interspersed with letters, is not only personal but affords a useful background commentary on official life in India in the period 1870–93.

IT MIGHT HAPPEN AGAIN. Lord Chatfield. Heinemann, 18s. D8. 222 pages. 9 illustrations. Index.
This second volume of The Navy and Defence, which is also the autobiography of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, covers the years between the two wars when he held appointments that put him in an unchallengeable position to utter the solemn warning, It Might Happen Again. Year by year, and step by step, he reveals the story
of the Admiralty's losing fight with the politicians and the Treasury, of the reduction of personnel until the British Navy was scarcely a fighting force, and of the growing elimination of the armament firms that built the ships. A plan for the future is also produced.

(923.542)


Mr. Churchill's famous biography of his distinguished ancestor, first published 1933-8, has been entirely reset in this edition of two volumes which contain the whole text, with the first volume as revised in 1934, and with all maps and plans as presented in the original four volumes. The work is undoubtedly one of the best English biographies of the present age. It was a great undertaking to rehabilitate the character and career of a soldier whose true portrait had long been obscured by the vivid and powerful misrepresentation of Macaulay's History of England. Mr. Churchill marshals his material, much of which was new and based on the hitherto inaccessible Blenheim papers, and sifts the evidence, based on the research into original manuscripts conducted during four years by Mr. Maurice Ashley, at Blenheim and Althorp as well as in Paris, Vienna and London. This he subjects to minute scrutiny and then with his usual trenchant advocacy he brings forward strong arguments in favour of complete revival of Macaulay's treatment of Marlborough. In orotund rhetorical prose the author has created a monumental but unusually fascinating historical biography.

(923.542)


Mrs Forbes gives a vigorous account of Sir Henry Morgan (1635-1688), the buccaneer who took Puerto Bello and sacked Panama. Boon companion of Charles II's friends, a born leader and opportunist, he became eventually Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, frustrating French ambitions in the Caribbean and halting Spain's colonization. There is no index.

(923.542)


There have been many biographies of Lord Nelson, the greatest of British admirals, who finally broke the naval power of Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 and was killed at the moment of victory. This new biography is, however, outstanding; sage, well written, well documented, and based upon thorough study of the contemporary records, it is a considerable work of historical literature. It tells very fully the story of Nelson's life and death, his naval career and his love for Lady Hamilton. The illustrations are from contemporary paintings, and the whole book is as well produced as it would have been before the war. Carola Oman, daughter of a famous historian, Sir Charles Oman, is a well-known biographer and novelist.

(923.542)


This popular 'life of John Nicholson, saviour of India, and a history of his wars' first appeared in 1939. The story of Nicholson (1822-57) is closely bound up with the
Afghan and Sikh wars, the pacification of the Punjab and the Indian Mutiny, and with such famous names as Hodson and Lawrence. His work in India was crowned with the epic relief of Delhi which cost him his life. (923.542)


A reissue, under Collins’s imprint, of the first volume of Dr. Bryant’s biography of Pepys, the famous English diarist, first published by the Cambridge University Press in 1933. It is the first of a series of four volumes, of which three have been published so far, reconstructing Pepys’s life and times from the vast collection of papers which he left. The volume covers the first thirty-six years of his life (1633-69) and the whole span of the Diary, and is a story complete in itself and independent of the following volumes. Dr. Bryant has been through the whole of Pepys’s unpublished manuscripts and many of these, together with unprinted passages of the Diary, have been used in this volume to tell the full story of his work and of his married life. The final tetralogy will comprise what is likely to remain the definitive biography of the Englishman who wrote the most vivid record ever penned of a man’s daily doings, established the rules that still govern the Admiralty and was the father of the Civil Service. Dr. Bryant must have the chief credit of discovering to us the Pepys who was an incomparable administrator, but at the same time the biography succeeds in bringing Pepys the man even closer to us. The book unites meticulous scholarship and historical acumen with literary qualities which have established it as one of the best biographies of this century in the English language. (923.542)


Dr. Trevelyan, the eminent historian, here pays tribute to the work of the naval historian who, in 1934, was elected to the Vere Harmsworth Chair of Naval History in Cambridge University and to the man who ‘in all relations of life... was as nearly perfect as it is given man to be’. Rear-Admiral H. G. Thursfield contributes an account of Richmond’s professional career in the Navy. (923.542)


Philip Meadows Taylor (1808-76) is well known as the author of the classic Confessions of a Thug. Taylor was the Superintendent of Bazaar and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shorapur, in Hyderabad State, and played an important part in the suppression of Thuggee (assassination by strangling or poisoning practised by the Thugs, an Indian religious fraternity). These letters cover the period 1840-9, the period of the Afghan war and two Sikh wars, and comment briskly on Indian affairs, personalities, and military details from which point of view the letters are edited; purely personal affairs are often omitted. Each letter has an explanatory introduction and notes. Henry Reeve was a second cousin, Clerk to the Privy Council and, at this period, leader writer to The Times, for which newspaper Taylor also acted as Indian correspondent. (923.542)

In this military biography Major-General Collins gives the fullest description possible at the present time of Wavell the Man and Wavell the General. It covers in detail the nine campaigns he fought in the twelve months from June 1940 to June 1941, the first four, in the Western Desert, in British Somaliland, in Italian East Africa, and in Eritrea, with such success as to place his name high in the list of generals. In the next three, Cyrenaica, Greece, and Crete, he met with defeat. In the last two, Iraq and Syria, on a lesser scale, although of major importance, he was again completely successful. The account of the campaign in Greece will perhaps provide the greatest interest to students of military history. Field-Marshall Lord Wavell is at present engaged in writing his personal account of the campaigns in the Middle East beginning where the present book ends.


The first English biography of General Christiaan de Wet (1854–1922) whose outstanding ability in guerrilla warfare won him fame as a commando leader against the British in the South African War of 1899–1902. After playing a constructive part in the formation of the Union of South Africa, he joined the unsuccessful rebellion of 1914–15 and was defeated and imprisoned. His old age was spent in his original occupation of farming, and on his death he was mourned as a national hero by his political opponents as well as his associates.

Educators


The final volume in a new edition of the letters of Erasmus (1466–1536), the great Dutch scholar, who did more than any other single person to advance the Revival of Learning. The complete edition is a great work of scholarship, an encyclopaedia of the aims, aspirations and achievements not only of Erasmus but also of all the individuals, groups, national and international interests that counted in his time. It includes also those important prefaces to his work on which Erasmus laid such store. Scholars from other countries have lent their aid to this work, which was begun in 1893 by Dr. P. S. Allen, himself a scholar of repute and President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford University, and who died in 1938.

THE STREAM OF DAYS: A STUDENT AT THE AZHAR. Taha Hussein. Translated from the Arabic by Hilary Wayment. 2nd edition, revised. Longmans, Green, 8s.6d. D8. 145 pages. 6 illustrations.

The second part of an autobiography which is one of the classics of modern Arabic writing, describing the life, as a poor student in the old Islamic university of El Azhar at Cairo, of Taha Hussein. Blind from birth, the son of impoverished peasants, he is today one of Egypt's foremost literary and educational figures. He tells here of the
beginning of his revolt from the classical, Koranic tradition to the study of a modern humanistic education. The translator contributes a short introduction in which he outlines the history of the Azhar and the educational reforms which had been attempted there by Muhammad 'Abdu between 1888 and 1905. This book covers the critical years from 1902 to 1910, and gives a vivid picture both of student life at the university and of the clash of ideas which was taking place.


Egerton Ryerson (1803–82) was noted as Methodist Minister, educationalist, and politician; this biography, the first volume of which appeared in 1937, is based largely on his own writings, including very extensive manuscript material. The second volume covers the years from 1841 to his death and includes his thirty-two years’ service as Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, during which time he made immense improvements in the school system, often in face of considerable opposition. After the controversy over Responsible Government in 1843–4 he took a less active part in political life, but his interest in and knowledge of public affairs continued to the end of his life, and many of his informed comments on contemporary events are included.

Merchant


An entertaining account of the author’s adventurous life in Argentina after the 1914-18 war, when the sight of a colourful poster advertising jobs in the Argentine induced him to leave his job in London and travel steerage in an emigrant ship to get there. His work, on the Central Argentine Railway at Tacanas, as manager of an estate in the jungle-clad foothills, and as administrator on a sugar estate in San Pedro de Jujuy, brought him plenty of variety and adventure—including contact with Indians (and showers of arrows), with earthquakes, cattle-rustlers, knife-fights, and locusts—and, of necessity, developed his resource. The Second World War brought him home again and provided an opportunity to edit the letters describing the incidents of his life in Argentina which form the basis of this book. The title is the author’s phonetic rendering of the north-west province of Jujuy.

Society Travellers


The letters of Gertrude Bell (1868–1926), traveller, archaeologist and government official, form a record of her life work and travels, and make fascinating reading. Her enthusiasm for the East led her to travel into the interior of Arabia to Ha'il in 1913. She was attached to the Military Intelligence Department in Cairo in 1915 and was appointed Assistant Political Officer, Baghdad, in 1917, being four times mentioned in dispatches. She later became Oriental Secretary to the High Commissioner of Iraq, Baghdad. Her letters not only afford interesting insight into the character of a remarkable woman, but provide and enlightening picture of the life of the peoples of the East.
MY GRANDFATHER. Denis Constanduros. Longmans, Green, 6s.6d. C8. 136 pages. Illustrations by the author.

Mr. Denis Constanduros, recalling his childhood and youthful memories of his grandfather, draws an attractive portrait of an amiable old gentleman who was the tutelary deity rather than the ruler of a comfortable English middle-class household. In evoking the impressions that make this unconventional biography so entertaining, he creates a small but significant picture of an age in English life which had gradually disappeared by the 1920s. The book is amusingly illustrated with his own sketches.

(923.942)


This story of the early adventures of Aloysius Horn as a trader in West Africa in the 1870s took its present unique shape when, about 1927, Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, the South African novelist, induced Horn, then an old pedlar in Johannesburg, to write his reminiscences and to talk to her about each chapter afterwards. This script she left unamended, but the richer and more natural conversational narrative she herself recorded. As a boy of eighteen Horn was sent to the French Congo to learn to be a trader in rubber and ivory. In his travels he charts rivers, becomes a ‘blood brother’ to cannibals, hunts gorillas and elephants, takes part in native wars and peace-making, and rescues a kidnapped white girl revered by natives as a goddess. But the chief attraction of the book lies in his remarks about people, customs, institutions and natural phenomena, and in his original philosophy of life. John Galsworthy, the famous English novelist, met Horn in 1927, and says in his foreword to this book that it ‘will be read by countless readers with gusto as great as I felt myself’.

(923.942)


A considerably revised and enlarged edition of a biography, first published in 1933 of Count d'Orsay (1801-52), French society leader in Paris and London, and 'the last of the dandies'. Defying convention, he attached himself to the brilliant Lady Blessington who gathered around her, in Europe as well as in London, all the most distinguished men of the time. Their connection lasted for twenty years. Michael Sadleir, who was President of the Bibliographical Society, 1944-5 is the author of a number of well-known biographies and compiler of several, chiefly literary, bibliographies.

(923.944)

THERE'S A SPOT IN MY HEART. Frank Leslie. Heinemann, ios.6d. 1C8. 250 pages. Illustrated by Frederick E. Banbery.

The author writes of his family circle in New York half a century ago, before the advent of the wireless and the cinema. His grandfather, a fine old Irish-American lawyer, his grandmother, who was always at war with the cook and was fond of staging death-bed scenes, and his Uncle George, who loved arguing and always lost his temper in the process, are but a few of the characters who are part of an engrossing family life which the author recalls with nostalgic affection and describes with delightful humour.

(923.973)
DARK COMPANION. Bradley Robinson. Hodder & Stoughton, 10s.6d. IC. 265 pages.

This biography of Matthew Henson, negro companion to Robert Peary (1856–1920), American arctic explorer, deals particularly with the seventeen years Henson spent with Peary in Greenland, when he proved himself indispensable not only as a companion but also at all the essential tasks, as dog-sledge driver, carpenter and mechanic. The author shows the terrible hardships and disappointments which the two men suffered during their six unsuccessful expeditions before the final triumph when they reached the North Pole on 6 April 1909. Henson's great courage, his force of character, his physical prowess and his devotion to Peary, particularly on the last expedition when Peary was crippled with severe frostbite are ably shown. (923.973)

REPORT ON EXPERIENCE. John Mulgan. Oxford University Press, 7s.6d. C8. 162 pages.

The author died in 1945 and this book, published posthumously, was intended to be only the outline of a larger book. It describes his childhood in New Zealand, his youth in England, and his manhood at war—in Britain, at Alamein and with the guerrillas in Greece. It records his observations and comments on the world about him and seeks to analyse the causes of our discontents. It is the work of a young man of clear vision and makes stimulating reading. (See also AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE, page 34.) (923.994)

Scientists


A revised edition of a life, first published in 1946, of the great Canadian scientist who discovered insulin and methods of diabetic treatment. (925)

LORD KELVIN: PHYSICIST, MATHEMATICIAN, ENGINEER. A. P. Young. British Council: Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. 8s.8. 41 pages. 8 illustrations.

Paper bound. (Science in Britain Series)

A brief account of the life and work of the eminent British physicist William Thomson (1824–1907), who became Lord Kelvin in 1892. In the course of his career he made many great contributions to the sciences of thermodynamics, electricity and navigation. This short study lays emphasis upon his possibly unique combination of mathematical and engineering genius, with its profound effect upon the development of applied science. (925)


The Head of the Science Department of Clifton College, Bristol, here shows what scientific development owes to the famous Dutch physicist Huygens (1629–93), one of the greatest scientific geniuses of all time, the man who transformed the telescope from being a mere toy into a powerful instrument of investigation; discovered the planet Saturn's ring and the satellite Titan; drew attention to the Nebula (cloudy
patches of light in the heavens) in the constellation of Orion; studied the problem of gravity in a quantitative manner; founded the dynamics of systems in his great work *Horologium Oscillatorium*, and cleaned up the whole subject of the compound pendulum and the tautochrone. The book consists of two parts. The first briefly surveys the scientist's life, the second tells of his work.


Dr. Frank, an eminent scientist, has known his subject long and intimately. His familiarity with the social and political background of Dr. Einstein's life enables him to be concerned with the man as well as with the scientist. The author endeavours to make Dr. Einstein's discoveries and formulations understandable to the layman. Though Dr. Einstein's name is inseparably linked with what for convenience is called his theory of relativity, Dr. Frank stresses also the importance of the scientist's contribution to the development of atomic physics.


This essay describes the life and work of James Clerk Maxwell (1831–79), the distinguished Scottish scientist and pioneer research worker in the subject of electricity and magnetism. His electro-magnetic theory of light was far-reaching in its consequences, and his theoretical and experimental researches in colour perception, heat, and then molecular constitution of gases all form part of the foundations of modern physical science. The author of this brief account is Director of Radio Research in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.


The vein of poetry and philosophy which runs through all the work of Richard Jefferies (1848–87), novelist and naturalist, is present in full measure in his remarkable spiritual autobiography, *The Story of My Heart* (first published in 1883), which gives an idealized picture of his inner life. It is now issued in a new edition edited, with biographical and bibliographical notes, by Mr. Looker, who has made a study of Jefferies's work. Also included is the author's first draft of his autobiography, printed here for the first time.


In this unconventional autobiography the author touches upon a variety of topics—Christian Science, the 1920s, co-education (he himself was educated at Bedales, the well-known English co-educational school) and his main interest, botany—while relating the story of his continual search for the Military Orchid, an almost extinct British species. The search was even continued during his war service in Italy and the Middle East, an account of which is given in the final section of this interesting and unusual book.
Doctors

THE STORY OF SAN MICHELE. Axel Munthe. Murray, 9s.6d. L.Post 8.
543 pages. Frontispiece. 12 pages of illustrations. (Albemarle Library)
A new edition of the Swedish physician and author's world-famous book, retelling some of his experiences as a doctor and a man among the rich and poor in Paris, Rome and elsewhere and at San Michele, his beautiful island home on Capri, interspersed with stories, fancies and philosophical reflections. The book is a delightful blend of fact and fantasy, unique of its kind, and has been translated into many languages.

(926.1)

224 pages. 35 illustrations.
Dr. Albert Schweitzer, brilliant philosopher, theologian and music scholar, abandoned his career in Europe to become a missionary physician in French Equatorial Africa. This new edition in one volume of two of his works, the first of which was published in 1922 and the second in 1931, tells of the building of a hospital in the forests at Lambaréne, the care and treatment of the patients and the teaching of the natives during the periods 1913-17 and 1924-7. The story shows the many difficulties which were overcome by the great patience and endurance of Dr. Schweitzer and his small band of helpers.

(926.1)

The Rev. George Seaver, who is Vicar of Kilkenney Cathedral, Eire, is the author of an earlier study of Schweitzer entitled Albert Schweitzer: Christian Revolutionary, but the present volume is the first comprehensive biography in English. A brilliant philosopher and theologian, an accomplished scientist, the foremost interpreter of the music of Bach, a scholar and artist of world-wide repute, Schweitzer, at the age of thirty, abandoned Europe in order to devote himself to suffering humanity as a doctor in French Equatorial Africa. This biography provides an excellent introduction to the works and thought of a man who, in the opinion of many people, is the greatest European alive at the present day.

(926.1)

In this book on the life and work of the great British surgeon (1827-1912) the earlier chapters are concerned with the development of surgery and with surgical achievement up to about 1845, when Lister entered the medical school. The story of his career up to 1865 shows how his attention was attracted to the then main difficulty of the surgeon, post-operational sepsis, and that little success attended his efforts to combat it until he read Pasteur's Recherches sur la Putréfaction. This enabled him to understand the germ theory and, by applying it to his own work, to found modern surgery. The third section of the book deals with Lister's development of antiseptic practice and his endeavours to persuade the medical profession to adopt it, and concludes with his consideration of aseptic surgery, which has led to modern conditions in surgery. The story of Lister's domestic life runs all through the book. In his
Foreword Lord Horder, Physician in Ordinary to H.M. the King, says: 'In this book will be found a very readable account of Lister’s unique contributions to surgery, and also a fascinating story of his life'.

926.17

Engineer


To understand James Watt (1736-1819) and his work it is necessary to see them in historical perspective. This outline of the career of the great British engineer, famous for his perfection of the steam engine, is presented not only against the background of the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century, but also in relation to relevant aspects of earlier economic, scientific and technological developments which ultimately led to a transformation in the character of British life and thought.

926.2

Cook


The familiar ‘Mrs. Beeton’ has long been a household word in domestic management in Britain, and this lively and entertaining biography of Isabella Beeton, by her great-niece, refutes the general impression of an experienced and middle-aged matron of the mid-Victorian era. Isabella, née Mayson, grew up as one of a large family in an unusual environment—her stepfather, William Dorling, was Clerk of the Course at Epsom—and married Samuel Beeton, the virile young publisher of The Englishwoman’s Domestic Magazine and The Boys’ Own Journal. She took an active part in the Beeton publishing business, but after a few years of difficulties and happiness, during which time she accompanied her husband to Paris, to Ireland and to Berlin, she died in childbirth at the early age of twenty-eight. During her short life this eminently practical and intelligent young woman compiled the celebrated Beeton’s Book of Household Management which dealt not only with cookery (its most famous section) but with ‘all the other parts of making and keeping a comfortable home’. The endpapers show the family tree and the relationships of the large Beeton—Mayson—Dorling families.

926.4

Hoteller

LIFE CLASS. Ludwig Bemelmans. Penguin Books, £s.6d. s8C8. 248 pages.

Illustrated by the author. Paper bound.

When the author’s family decided that his grandfather’s brewery offered him no suitable career, and his uncle Hans had despaired of making him a great hoteller, he was sent from his native Meran, in the Tyrol, to America, to learn the hotel business from harder taskmasters. Boyish escapades there ensured his rapid if doubtful progress from one hotel to another until, at last, he settled down in the Hotel Splendide, New York. It was there, while rising in his profession, that he gathered most of his material for his autobiography, Life Class. His experiences in the hotel, its numerous and varied guests, the behind-the-scenes activities of the hotel staff, made for him the class where he learnt about life and from which he could draw the rich display of characters in this book. The description of the real life class which he attended in his spare time is as illuminative of his style and character as any episode in his entertaining book.
Artists

2 appendices.

A compact and useful biographical dictionary giving particulars of modern British artists, designers, craftsmen, critics, writers, teachers, collectors and curators, in addition to the more outstanding—particularly in official spheres—of the artistic figures in the Dominions and the U.S.A. Two innovations are the inclusion of artists and craftsmen engaged in design for Commerce and Industry (a new honour, R.D.I.—Royal Designer of Industry—having come into being since the last edition appeared), and the insertion of the schools where artists have studied and, wherever possible, the names of their teachers. The two appendices give facsimile reproductions of Monograms and Signatures unspecified in the biographies, and an explanatory list of Qualifications and General Abbreviations.

LETTERS OF ERIC GILL. Edited, with a preface, by Walter Shewring. Cape, 15s. lC8. 480 pages. 12 illustrations.

These letters of the great English Roman Catholic sculptor, writer and typographer, who died in 1940, illustrate his philosophy of art and life, his religious faith, his friendships and family life. They supplement his remarkable Autobiography, published in 1940. They also give valuable clues to the understanding of his work as a sculptor, from the Westminster Cathedral 'Stations of the Cross' of 1914 to the vast decoration of the Peace Palace at Geneva completed in 1939. Central to Eric Gill's work was the conception that art must express truth and then 'beauty will take care of herself'. His life he regarded as a 'search for the City of God'. The editor's preface gives a concise summary of Gill's work and significance.


The autobiography of Emily Carr, the Canadian painter who died in 1945. It tells the story of her life from birth to the age of seventy. Recollections of the San Francisco School of Art are followed by an account of the five years she spent studying art in London at the end of the Victorian era. From London she went to Paris, where she was influenced by the Impressionists, and to Brittany. Returning to Canada, she was rejected by her former patrons and for fifteen years she ceased to paint at all, making a living by taking lodgers, keeping hens and decorating pottery. She lived, however, to see her talent recognized and to be honoured by her home town of Victoria. Ill-health turned her to writing, and before her death she was acclaimed as one of the best writers as well as painters of her country. Another Canadian painter described her work as 'tremendously expressive of the British Columbia coast'. Her autobiography is expressive of both woman and artist, and is rich in vitality and interest.


These letters of the great French Impressionist painter (1834–1917) to his friends and acquaintances are remarkable for the terseness and vigour of their style. The volume is illustrated by many drawings and the lesser-known self-portraits.
Musicians

BEETHOVEN'S OWN WORDS. Compiled and edited by Philip Kruseman. Translated from the German by Herbert Antcliffe. Hinrichsen, 7s. 6d. C8. 59 pages. Frontispiece. These quotations, mostly in the form of aphorisms, from letters and notebooks of Beethoven are grouped by the author according to subject and prefaced by a few introductory remarks to each section. Sources are given in each case. Some extracts are included from the Heiligenstadt Testament, the most important and self-revealing document left to posterity by Beethoven. (927.8)

THE GREAT DR. BURNLEY. Percy Scholes. 2 vols. Oxford University Press, 63s. R8. 846 pages. Illustrations. Index. A scholarly life, by the well-known music critic, of the eighteenth-century English musicologist whose History of Music (1780) was for nearly a hundred years after its publication the best available. By a steady accumulation of detail Dr. Scholes builds up an elaborate picture of Burney's social environment, family and friends (he knew intimately many of the most eminent men of the day), in which the serious student of eighteenth-century music and manners will find much information to supply missing links in broken chains of evidence. Technical terms are reduced to a minimum and the author appears to be more anxious to attract the general reader than the specialist. He says practically nothing about Burney as a composer and dismisses his Life and Letters of Metastasio as unreadable, though a knowledge of Metastasio is essential to an understanding of Handel, and Burney's translations of the poet's letters are triumphs of elegance and ingenuity. Altogether he is inclined to judge Burney by the standards of musical taste prevailing today. (927.8)

EDWARD ELGAR. Memories of a Variation. Mrs. Richard Powell. 2nd edition. Oxford University Press, 15s. D8. 146 pages. 21 illustrations. Index. Mrs. Powell, who is 'Dorabella' of Elgar's famous 'Enigma Variations', has written a record of her friendship with the great Edwardian composer and his intimate circle. Her book, which has been revised since its first appearance ten years ago, contains material which was deleted from the earlier version for personal reasons. There are also two new chapters, one on the persons depicted in the 'Enigma Variations' and another giving the authentic history of the Variations, which will be indispensable to all future students of the work. The book deals with the most productive period of Elgar's life. (927.8)

HAYDN: A CREATIVE LIFE IN MUSIC. Karl Geiringer. Allen & Unwin, 21s. D8. 342 pages. 53 illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Dr. Geiringer, curator of the collection of the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna, has based his work on extensive research in the great Haydn libraries of Europe, has consulted many hitherto unknown manuscript compositions and collected a number of new facts about the great Austrian composer and his family. The biographical section is followed by a detailed discussion of Haydn's works. (927.8)

MAURICE RAVEL. Roland-Manuel. Translated from the French by Cynthia Jolly. Dobson, 8s.6d. D8. 152 pages. 20 illustrations. Musical examples. Index. (Contemporary Composers) A biographical and critical study of the distinguished French composer, who died in 1937, by his friend and pupil. It was first published in France in 1938. The book is divided into three parts, covering the life of the composer, his music, and a portrait in the outline of the man and the artist. A chronological list of Ravel’s works is included. (927.8)

SCHUMANN. Joan Chissell. Dent, 7s.6d. C8. 285 pages. Illustrations. (Master Musicians Series) The author’s aim in this new study of the great German nineteenth-century composer is to explore the intrinsic connection between his life and his music. She uses the diaries and letters as her chief guide and from them constructs a consistent view of Schumann both as man and musician, unfolding the tragic story of his private life with sympathy and delicacy. Her treatment of the music is equally just and skillful and there is a final chapter on Schumann as critic in which he is allowed to expound his own aesthetic standards. (927.8)

THE LIFE OF RICHARD WAGNER. Vol. IV, 1866–1883. Ernest Newman. Cassell, 30s. D8. 718 pages. Illustrated. Bibliography. Index. The final volume of Mr. Newman’s monumental biography of the famous German composer which sets Wagner and his contemporaries against their nineteenth-century background. A great mass of new material has become accessible since Glasenapp wrote his biography, and this has enabled Mr. Newman to throw new light on many incidents and to reconstruct accurately a number of episodes that were formerly obscure. The author is an authority on music and is music critic on the Sunday Times. (927.8)

THEME AND VARIATIONS. Bruno Walter. Hamish Hamilton, 16s. D8. 400 pages. 15 illustrations. Index. The autobiography of the great German conductor. The theme is music, notably the last flowering of romanticism in Wagner and the Viennese school, especially Mahler; the variations are the places where the author has made that music. His book is one more record of the ruin of Europe in two German wars and the poisoning of the streams of European culture by Nazism. Dr. Walter was given French citizenship when the Nazis drove him from Central Europe; he is now an American and has written his autobiography at the age of sixty-eight. The permanent value of his book lies in its record of the state of the German theatre during the period of the reform of operatic performances initiated by Mahler and introduced into Britain by Dr. Walter himself. (927.8)
Broadcasters


Pages 1-380 of this new publication consist of a series of biographies, arranged in alphabetical order, of persons connected with the world of broadcasting mainly in Great Britain. Other sections are devoted to leading journals and magazines which contain criticism and comment, biographical notes on the best-known radio critics and lists of radio agents and manufacturers.

(927.914)

Actor

Garrick. Margaret Barton. Faber & Faber, 21s. D8. 324 pages. 16 plates.

9 appendices. Bibliography. Index.

A new biography of David Garrick, the great eighteenth-century actor, friend of Samuel Johnson and manager of Drury Lane Theatre, who revolutionized the whole tradition of acting in England. 'He was', said Johnson, 'the only actor I ever saw whom I could call a master both in tragedy and comedy.' The range of Garrick's gifts and interests is not generally recognized, for in addition to his acting he was a typical eighteenth-century man of taste, a connoisseur and book-collector, the author of some thirty original plays and entertainments, many adaptations from Shakespeare, a fluent writer of verse and an attractive and informative correspondent. A secondary theme of the book is provided by Garrick's relations with Dr. Johnson, whose characters and careers the author contrasts. Miss Barton has a sound knowledge of the eighteenth-century scene and her chapter on the contemporary theatre and its traditions is particularly good. The book is generously illustrated with reproductions of contemporary prints and paintings.

(927.92)

Dancer


Edouard Espinosa, well known as dancer, teacher and champion of British ballet, has written his reminiscences of ballet schools, the theatre and the music hall all over England from 1878 to 1928.

(927.928)

Cricketer


214 pages. 15 illustrations.

This autobiography of a man who is best known as a delightful writer on cricket, is by no means simply a book about cricket. Robertson-Glasgow, who played cricket for Oxford University and Somerset between the two World Wars and who was at one time almost good enough to play for England, is a man of great humour and intelligence. He may be described as a rebellious traditionalist with a hearty dislike of humbug and the catch-phrase. He writes happily of his early days at a preparatory school, from which he went, by way of scholarships, to Charterhouse School and thence to Oxford University. The chapters on Oxford, for which his love is very apparent, are among the best in the book, while cricket lovers will find his reminiscences of the game, particularly his experiences in Somerset, full of that affection and wit which are to be found in his other works. This is a book expressing a rare and vigorous personality.

(927.96)
Yachtsmen

SAILING THROUGH LIFE. John Scott Hughes. Methuen, 12s.6d. D8. 155 pages. 13 illustrations.

The autobiography of an experienced yachtsman who, starting as a hand in the larger racing and cruising vessels, has become an acknowledged writer and authority on the subject. His duties as a reporter took him to various parts of the world, and he recounts among many experiences the Atlantic adventures of the famous Endeavour racing yachts in their bid for the Lipton Cup. The author is Yachting Correspondent of The Times, London, and the book is not only a collection of events and incidents but a record of a long and varied career.

(927.97)


Although this charming book is mainly a biography and family history of a great sailor who was the Sailing Master of the royal yacht Britannia for King George V from 1910 to 1935, it also contains a great deal of the history of British yachting. The sport is described from the time of Charles II in 1661 right down to the outbreak of the Second World War, and the story of Britannia throughout her forty-three years' life (1893 to 1936) is given in great detail. The illustrations of yachts and yachting incidents add to the value of the book and the endpaper maps are of the Thames Estuary and the Solent Waters. The author, Commander Dixon, is a distinguished naval officer with many years' experience of sailing ships.

(927.97)

Hunter

JUNGLE MAN. P. J. Pretorius. Harrap, 12s.6d. IC8. 232 pages. 31 plates. 2 maps.

The autobiography of a famous hunter who was a direct descendant of the founder of the town of Pretoria in the Transvaal. Brought up on a veldt farm he began life as a transport rider, and later became Field-Marshall Smuts's chief scout during the First World War. He was also responsible for the discovery and ultimate destruction of the German battleship Scharnhorst. His numerous and dangerous adventures marked him as a man who was well equipped for big game hunting, and his feat of ridding the dangerous Addo-bush of raiding elephants was an example of his courage and tenacity. The Foreword is contributed by Field-Marshall Smuts.

(927.992)

Writers


Illustrated.

The autobiography of the son of a well-known connoisseur and a member of a family that has produced one of Britain's greatest historical thinkers. Describing himself with much justification as 'a citizen of the world', Harold Acton gives an account of his life from his childhood at the family home in Florence, the Villa La Pietra, to his return to England from China in 1937. During the intervening years he was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he exerted a great influence on the aesthetic movement of the 1920s and was the friend and contemporary of the novelist Evelyn Waugh and
of the scholar Robert Byron. The succeeding chapters describe his painful efforts in London and Paris to become a distinguished writer. After publishing *The Last Medici*, feeling himself irresistibly drawn to China, he went there in 1932 as a lecturer on English literature in Pei Ta, the Pekin National University. It is in Mr. Acton's power to become a supreme interpreter of East to West, unless, as he fears, he loses sympathy with the lands of his origin. The book is illustrated by a remarkably fine set of photographs.

(Dreamers of Dreams. The Rise and Fall of Nineteenth-Century Idealism. Holbrook Jackson. Faber & Faber, 16s. D8. 283 pages. In these studies of Carlyle, Ruskin, Morris, Emerson, Thoreau and Whitman, as prophets of the nineteenth century, the author sets out to discover what is common to all of them in their attack on their age. He is as much interested in the men as he is in their message, but writes most warmly of those, such as William Morris and Thoreau, who fully lived up to their own doctrines. But when he points out the flaws and follies in the lives of Carlyle and Emerson he does not imagine that in having done so he has disposed of their work. He is also careful to stress the relevance of their message for our own time, which is turning more and more for enlightenment to the Victorian age.


A list, in chronological order, which gives the year of birth and death of over 700 men and women famous in the literary world. Included also is a brief résumé of their lives, their places of birth, and, in most cases, their places of burial. Although the list is mainly one of British celebrities, a few American and European writers have been added. An index in alphabetical order completes an unusual reference book which should be of value to librarians, bibliographers, authors and journalists.

— American


Richard Henry Dana, who was born in Massachusetts, U.S.A., in 1815, was forced by ill-health at the age of nineteen to abandon his scholastic career and take to an open-air life. He shipped as an ordinary sailor and, between 1834–6, he sailed from Boston to California and back, via Cape Horn. In this book, which he compiled from his journal and published in 1840, he not only describes natural phenomena, life and incidents at sea and ports of call but is concerned to present the life of a common sailor at sea as it really is. He does this to such good effect that the book has long become, to English readers, a classic account of one aspect of the age of sailing ships.


George Santayana. Constable, 10s. 8s.6d. C8. 262: 191 pages. Index.

These are the first two volumes of *The Background of My Life*, the autobiography of the distinguished Spanish philosopher and poet who became a naturalized American. *Persons and Places*, first issued in 1944, tells of his early life in Spain, his emigration to America, his early education and finally his philosophical studies at Harvard University. *The Middle Span* opens with his impressions of Germany in 1886 and continues.
the story of his life, his thoughts and his friendships to 1905, when he finally relinquished his Harvard professorship. Much of the book is concerned with English life and English friends; an admirable description of London in the eighties and nineties leads on to personal adventures. Descriptions of Boston and the Bostonians and of encounters with Americans in Europe complete an interesting record of individual experience.

THE LEGEND OF THE MASTER. Compiled, with an Introduction, by
The author has attempted to sift the true from the false among the many legends surrounding the personality of Henry James, the great American novelist who became a naturalized British subject before his death in 1916. He has collected from over a hundred and fifty sources pen-portraits and anecdotes of James by some of his most gifted contemporaries, and has arranged them in sections that treat of the different aspects of the novelist's life, his social relations, his manner in public and private. A remarkably complete and balanced portrait is the result.

PORTRAIT OF EDITH WHARTON. Percy Lubbock. Cape, 10s. 6d. L. Post 8.
222 pages.
Among American writers of the past fifty years, Mrs. Wharton (1862–1937) achieved distinction not only because of the high repute of her novels but also because of her personality. Mr. Lubbock, who knew her and her ambience, has set out to write not so much a biography as a portrait of her that shall be in its own right a work of art. The book is mainly concerned with Mrs. Wharton's friends, and particularly with her friendship with the great novelist Henry James, and her manner of life in general as an American expatriate living in France. Mr. Lubbock is himself a writer of distinction, and one of his best-known works is The Craft of Fiction.

THOMAS WOLFE. A Critical Study. Pamela Hansford Johnson. Heinemann,
Thomas Wolfe, the American novelist, was awarded in 1930 the Guggenheim Travelling Fellowship for creative writing. In his lifetime he made an international reputation. He died in 1938 at the age of thirty-seven. Miss Johnson's short study gives a brief outline of his life and career, analyses his philosophy, his identification with the two heroes of his novels, Eugene Gant and George Webber, and his endeavour 'to say more than any human being had ever said of the marvel of the earth and of man', traces the influence of the poetic books of the Bible and Walt Whitman on his prose style, and defines his attitude towards the American rich. She is most successful in dealing with Wolfe the man, in sketching a portrait based on the material in the novels and on the few letters published in 1946 in the American Atlantic Monthly. Her book should provide a useful introduction to the life and work of this lonely and frustrated writer who felt himself to be 'the voice of emerging America, the expression of a new and rootless culture', and whom Miss Johnson considers to be 'the most significant figure in three decades of American literature'. (See also You Can't Go Home Again, page 642.)

PIONEER TO THE PAST. The Story of James Henry Breasted. Charles
A biography of James Henry Breasted (1865–1935), the great American orientalist, historian and archaeologist whose achievements brought him international renown. He was Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in the University of Chicago
from 1905 to 1933, and directed various archaeological expeditions to Egypt and Mesopotamia. His crowning achievement was the creation of the famous Oriental Institute of Chicago, which was founded in 1919 by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Junior, and of which Professor Breasted was appointed Director. Between his happy student days in Germany and his ultimate triumphs, his life was one of hard struggle to support himself and his family, yet in spite of this he found time to produce a magnum opus in Ancient Records of Egypt (1906). The culminating masterpiece of his literary career, during which he wrote many learned works, was The Dawn of Conscience (1933). This biography written by his son presents an interesting picture of Breasted the man.

— British


The 'quiet lives' of Lord David Cecil's double biography are those of Dorothy Osborne (1627-95), the daughter of an impoverished English royalist country family, who lives by virtue of her letters to her future husband Sir William Temple, and Thomas Gray (1716-71) poet, letter-writer and scholar, who wrote the famous Elegy in a Country Churchyard, and who lived the life of a recluse at Cambridge. His book is not, Lord Cecil argues, a work of research, but is frankly based on the abundant memoirs of the period and the letters of Dorothy Osborne and Gray, and is, as he says, 'a picture of private life as lived in two contrasting periods'. It is nevertheless a sensitive and scholarly study of two remarkable characters in which the urbane classicism of the author's style plays a conspicuous part.


352 pages. 15 plates.

In his footnote to Ego 9 Alan Dent writes that James Agate had definitely decided to make this volume the last of the Ego series of diaries. James Agate (1877-1947), famous among dramatic critics since the 1920s, turned to diary writing in 1932, when the first volume of Ego appeared. The stimulating pages of these nine large volumes reveal a personality ebullient with prejudices, enthusiasms and memories of the Victorian and Edwardian eras. Ego 9 covers the period from 1 January 1946 to mid-1947, and concentrates mainly on entertainment and the arts.


Eminent both as poet and critic, Matthew Arnold (1822-88) exercised a stimulating influence on his time. His literary criticism will last as long as the best of its kind, and within its limited range his poetry attains perfection. Within the biographical framework of this life of Arnold, Sir Edmund Chambers studies his personality, his friendships and achievements as public servant, poet, professor and philosopher.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER DE LA MARE ON HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY. Faber & Faber, 15s. M8. 195 pages.

This is a birthday volume presented to a great poet by his fellow poets, story-writers, and a host of others. Mr. de la Mare was first heard of as a poet in the 'Nineties', and two of those who began alongside him, John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, and Gordon Bottomley, are the seniors of this volume of praise and criticism. Many other celebrated names are included—T. S. Eliot, Edmund Blunden, Lord David Cecil, Robert
Lynd, E. V. Knox, Henry Williamson, Graham Greene, J. B. Priestley, Gilbert Frankau, to name only a few. An honourable and timely tribute to a much-loved writer whose *Songs of Childhood* delight still after fifty years, together with his many later volumes of poetry, his imaginative prose stories—*Henry Broken* and the rest, and his literary and critical essays.


In this book Mr. Ould, dramatist, poet and critic, General Secretary of the International P.E.N. Club and General Editor of P.E.N. Books, looks back upon his life, the significant events of which he groups together independent of chronology. He gives an account of Mrs. Dawson Scott, founder of the P.E.N., which has since become an international organization known to writers all over the world and which figures prominently in his reminiscences.


Bibliography. Index.

To this biography by an intimate friend, who was constantly in the company of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch at Jesus College, Cambridge University, a chronological list of Q's publications, including a selection from his contributions to periodical literature, has been added. Quiller-Couch, who died in 1944, was not only one of the most beloved Professors of English Literature Cambridge has ever known, a man to whom great literature meant worship and delight and whose gift was to increase its influence; he was also a poet, a critic, a novelist in the manner of Robert Louis Stevenson, a keen amateur yachtsman and an active participant in the local affairs of his home town of Fowey, Cornwall. Two paintings of Q by Sir William Nicholson and Henry Lamb are included, together with one of his letters in facsimile.


Illustrated by John Piper.

In this, the third volume of his extensive autobiography, *Left Hand, Right Hand!*, Sir Osbert Sitwell bridges the gap between the personal unhappiness of his schooldays and the national tragedy of the First World War, a period during which he served with the Hussars at Aldershot and with the Grenadier Guards in London. The present volume continues Sir Osbert's family history, adding new touches to the great comic portrait of his father, Sir George Sitwell, to that of the head-keeper at the family seat of Renishaw, and to those of his brother and sister, the poets Sacheverell and Edith Sitwell. There are also descriptions of the world of fashion in London before the First World War, the great hostesses, the ballet, the opera, with interludes in Sicily and Italy at Sir George's castle of Montegufoni, which provides a theme for John Piper's most evocative illustrations and for some of the best of the author's descriptive prose. In their general spaciousness, opulence of detail and lucid precision of style these volumes, when completed, are likely to rank as the most monumental autobiography of our time.

**ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.** Lettice Cooper. *Home and Van Thal*, 6s. C8. 110 pages. Bibliography. Index. *(The English Novelist Series)*

In this deft and sensitive study, which is admirably economical of words, a novelist surveys the life and work of the most accomplished and versatile of Scottish authors. 'R.L.S.' (1850–94) wrote novels, short stories, essays, poems, plays, books for children,
travel-books, etc., and many letters. His more famous works include Kidnapped, Treasure Island, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, A Child's Garden of Verses, Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes, Virginibus Puerisque and the unfinished masterpiece, Weir of Hermiston.

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Poets

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAKE POETS. Thomas de Quincey. Introduction by Edward Sackville-West. Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 328 pages. (Chiltern Library)

De Quincey published his recollections of his meetings with Coleridge, Wordsworth and Southey thirty years after the event. As portraits of the poets they are sometimes malicious, though no study of Coleridge, Wordsworth or Southey can be made without reference to them, even though they tell us more of De Quincey himself than their ostensible subjects. Mr. Sackville-West, who has restored a number of passages suppressed by De Quincey in the collected edition of his work, describes them as 'autobiographical fantasies' and they endure because of their many fine descriptions of the idyllic Lakeland scenery of Cumberland and Westmorland which formed their setting.


Byron's journey to join the Greeks in their war of independence and his death at Missolonghi on 19 April 1824, are described in full detail in this masterly biographical study. The author combines precise scholarship with imaginative understanding; his narrative skill is matched by his just and illuminating analysis of the poet's mind and personality.


This inquiry into the circumstances of the famous poet's life and relations with society is based on contemporary evidence and criticism, and on Byron's own manuscripts and letters; it is a biography rather than appreciation of his work. The author, a well-known biographer, emphasizes the danger of drawing conclusions about the undisclosed chapters of Byron's life, and limits himself to that which can be upheld on reasonably authoritative grounds, only occasionally suggesting interpretations of much of the poet's strange behaviour. A chronology of Byron's life (1788-1824) is provided.

ALICE MEYNEILL. A Memoir. Viola Meynell. Cape, 12s.6d. 352 pages. 2 illustrations. Index.

Viola Meynell's memoir of her mother first appeared in 1929. This literary appreciation of the work of this charming Victorian poet is now re-issued to mark the centenary of her birth (1847). (See also Alice Meynell: Prose and Poetry, page 454.)


A pleasantly written account of the life of the great Victorian poet, craftsman and socialist, and of his friends, who included the Pre-Raphaelite painters Rossetti and Burne-Jones and the architect Philip Webb. Mrs. Meynell, who writes as a Catholic,
remarks how odd it was that Morris, with his passion for Chaucer and Gothic, should have rejected the Christian religion, which inspired both. Her book is a study of Morris himself, not of his work as craftsman and author.


Professor White's definitive biography was published in America seven years ago. This lavishly produced English edition includes a number of corrections and minor changes. 'I wrote this book', says Professor White, 'because twenty-four years of studying, teaching, and writing about Shelley made me think that in some respects I could add to the understanding of so great a poet and personality.' His book is now the standard full-length life of Shelley and supersedes Edward Dowden's life published sixty years ago. It deals painstakingly and at exhaustive length with every aspect of the subject—Shelley's friendships and enmities, the books he read, his contemporary and posthumous reputation—but is inclined to be deficient in original insight into; his mind and poetry. The first volume ends with Shelley's departure for Italy in 1818 the second volume is devoted to the last four years of his life during which his greatest poetry was written.


A remarkable portrait of a great poet and nature mystic, William Wordsworth (1770-1850), based mainly on an illuminating study of the 1805 version of his long autobiographical poem, The Prelude. Mr. Duffin's previous publications include studies of Bernard Shaw and Thomas Hardy.

—— Dramatists

THE MUSE'S DARLING: THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.


In this portrait of the Elizabethan dramatist-poet the author's chief aim has been to bring Christopher Marlowe and his friends and enemies 'into focus—first as men; second, as Elizabethans against the background of their times'. Marlowe, of the 'mighty line', was Shakespeare's friend and mentor, and died all too early in a tavern brawl, leaving a few plays, soon to be dwarfed by the rising genius of Shakespeare, of which the most famous are Tamburlaine, Faustus and Edward II. An interesting character, and interestingly 'brought into focus' by Mr. Norman.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: AN APPRECIATION AND INTERPRETATION. Winifred Clarke. Sherratt (Altrincham, Cheshire), 3s. C8. 38 pages.

Bernard Shaw has seen three generations of English Literature and the quickest change in social conditions in all history. His plays reflect the major problems of each succeeding age since the early eighties, and his acute mind has seen both sides of every argument and stated them in unforgettable prose. This book is an appreciation of Shaw's work and thought.


Although there are no early pictures of Shaw in this collection of photographs (the earliest shows him as a youth of eighteen), the book provides a remarkably full pictorial record of the life of the famous dramatist, who recently celebrated his
ninety-second birthday. Mr. Shaw has contributed many photographs taken, or collected, by himself. Most of the pictures show him with his friends, who have been so many and so various that the book constitutes an imposing portrait gallery of celebrities of the past sixty years. Mr. Shaw's friend and bibliographer, Dr. Loewenstein, introduces the collection.

--- Novelists

**Search for a Soul**. Phyllis Bottome. *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. IC8. 317 pages.

A well-known novelist and student of psychology attempts in these frank and unsentimental recollections of her life from childhood until the age of eighteen to analyse, in the light of her own later experiences, the relations of her parents with their children, and those of the children among themselves. Miss Bottome's principal theme is the effect of a difficult and disjointed upbringing by an American clergyman and his invalid English wife on the formation of her own character. Her book provides a skilful and impartial account of English family life. (928.23)

**The Life of Charlotte Brontë**. Mrs. Gaskell. *Lehmann*, 8s.6d. C8. 400 pages. (*The Chiltem Library*)

A new edition of Mrs. Gaskell's masterly biography of the famous novelist, Charlotte Brontë (1816-55). Mrs. Gaskell, herself an author of repute, was a friend of Charlotte and was well acquainted with the Brontë family. Although not all her information was well founded, her biography so completely fulfils its essential purpose that no later treatment of the subject is likely to supersede it. There is an introduction by the novelist Margaret Lane, who was awarded the Prix Femina-Vie Heureuse in 1937 for her *Faith, Hope, No Charity*. (928.23)


A perceptive study of the Brontë sisters, their lives and their work, first published in America in 1945. The book suffers from the disadvantage that the author is unfamiliar with the Yorkshire background out of which the novels and poems of the Brontës grew, though she admits that she has tried to write 'neither a comprehensive biography of the Brontës nor a comprehensive critique of their works, but instead to show . . . how and why the works came out of the lives.' She gives a clear picture of the differences between the four children, Charlotte, Emily, Anne and Branwell, and an account of their dream-worlds of Angria and Gondal and, in an appendix, attempts a reconstruction of the Gondal saga, which forms the background of many of Emily's poems. Her book is the outcome of fourteen years' research. (928.23)


A well-balanced study of the Romantic novelist by his grandson. Bulwer-Lytton's most famous novel is *The Last Days of Pompeii* (1834), for which he studied Pompeii on the spot, though the Earl of Lytton considers *The Caxtons* to be his best. He also wrote *Rienzi* (1835), *Harold, the Last of Saxon Kings* (1848), and others, which in his own time were enormously popular. 'The most real side of every life,' he said, 'is the romantic.' The present study emphasizes his abundance, heroic industry, and high-spirited boldness of attack. (928.23)
Madame D’Arblay, better known as Fanny Burney (1752–1840), the friend of Dr. Johnson, is known both as a novelist and as a diarist. Evelina, Cecilia and Camilla, her novels, all appeared before the end of the eighteenth century; but her diaries and letters, extending from 1768 to the year of her death, supply one of the best pictures of literary and fashionable life of the period. This new biography adds little fresh material except for a few unpublished letters, but none the less deals most fully and interestingly with an energetic and entertaining character.

6 Illustrations.
An exhaustive life, by an American critic, of the creator of those masterpieces among children’s books, Alice in Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking Glass. The author attempts an analysis of the ‘pregnant unconscious symbolism’ underlying these works and tries to show their author as a man who suffered from an overwhelming sense of frustration, which the influences of his father, of his own abnormal nature, and the whole Victorian environment combined to foster. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832–98), who wrote under the name of Lewis Carroll, was an Oxford professor of mathematics who never acknowledged the authorship of the Alice books.

HENRY FIELDING. Elizabeth Jenkins. Home & Van Thal, 6s. C8. 101 pages.
(The English Novelists Series)
Elizabeth Jenkins, herself a distinguished novelist and biographer, here contributes a short and vivid analysis of the life, character and work of Henry Fielding (1704–54), the author of Tom Jones, Amelia, Joseph Andrews and Jonathan Wild. Fielding, who began life as a playwright and worked for many years as a magistrate, was, says Miss Jenkins, ‘the greatest craftsman who ever attempted the English novel’, but we think of him ‘above all, as a great human being’.

A TRUE-BORN ENGLISHMAN. Being a Life of Henry Fielding. M. P.
This life of the great eighteenth-century English novelist and author of Tom Jones draws on much new material discovered since the appearance of Austin Dobson’s Life of 1900. It is illustrated with photographs and reproductions of old prints.

A biographical sketch of the life of Ford Madox Ford (1873–1939), one of the most outstanding and original English novelists of recent years. Ford, insufficiently appreciated in his lifetime, is only now beginning to come into his own. He was the son of the musician Dr. Francis Hueffer and Catherine Madox Brown, a daughter of the Pre-Raphaelite painter. Although born and bred in England, his great love of France, and the French way of life and intellectual atmosphere, drove him to spend a great part of his life there. His latter years were divided between England and America. Among his seventy odd published works, which show many experiments in the form of the novel, his own favourite always remained The Good Soldier, published in 1915. Ford was for some years editor of The English Review, on which Mr. Goldring worked as his assistant.
RUDYARD KIPLING. Rupert Croft-Cooke. Home & Van Thal, 6s. C8. 107 pages. (The English Novelists Series)

As there is yet no standard or authoritative biography of Kipling (1865–1936), one of the most popular authors of his time and unquestionably a great story-teller, each new book about him cannot but be read with interest. Mr. Croft-Cooke has written an excellent introduction for those who know nothing about Kipling. He criticizes straightforwardly, reflecting his honest enjoyment of his own reading of Kipling. There is no better introduction to Stalky or The Jungle Books, but one regrets to notice how many books are omitted; that Kipling was also a poet is not mentioned. (928.23)

MYSELF WHEN YOUNG. Henry Handel Richardson. Heinemann, 10s.6d. C8. 214 pages. Frontispiece.

The unfinished autobiography of Henry Handel Richardson (Mrs. Henrietta Robertson), the Australian author whose trilogy The Fortunes of Richard Mahony is recognized as one of the finest works in English twentieth-century fiction. She was born in East Melbourne, Australia, in 1870 and this book gives glimpses of her childhood, her schooldays, her sojourn in Germany where she studied music at the Leipzig Conservatorium and where she met her husband, and the first stirrings of the impulse to write. Despite its fragmentariness, it reveals something of the personality, the penetrating mind and fine spirit of a woman who achieved such distinction in modern English literature. (928.23)


A skilfully composed biography of the great Victorian novelist, which gives a record of his life year by year, presenting it as far as possible through his letters and journals and the letters and opinions of his friends. The author makes no attempt at a new estimate, his concern being to give as much of Thackeray as remains to history. His biography is itself in the best Victorian tradition, careful, detailed and solid, and is based on a wide knowledge of literary and journalistic London in the middle of the nineteenth century. (928.23)

—Essayists—


Professor Cole is well known as an authority on Cobbett (1762–1835), the radical reformer and writer who began life as a farm labourer. He has edited Cobbett's own autobiography The Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine and his Letters to Thornton, and, in collaboration with his wife, Margaret Cole, has produced the definitive edition of Cobbett's Rural Rides, which is one of the classics of English prose, as well as a volume of selections from his occasional writings. This biography, first published in 1924, is recognized as the standard life and is now reissued just as it was in the second revised edition of 1927, but with a new preface which deals with the material that has become available in the last twenty years. (928.24)
12 illustrations. Index.

Sir William James, the grandson of the Victorian painter Millais who married Effie Gray after the order releasing her from her husband John Ruskin, has here made public for the first time a selection from over six hundred letters of those most intimately concerned. The letters are linked together by a biographical commentary and give the inside story of the martyrdom endured by Ruskin’s wife and, implicitly, a revelation of the peculiar psychological malady which made Ruskin incapable of consummating his marriage. They also reveal much of his parents’ responsibility for the tragedy. The book is beautifully produced. (928.24)

Humorists Satirists


Stephen Leacock, who died in 1944, is best known as a humorist although he is also the author of a number of serious works. A well-loved personality and a distinguished teacher, he was Head of the Department of Economics in McGill University, Montreal, Canada, from 1908 to 1936. He went through a hard time in his early days and tells the story of his childhood and youth in mid-Victorian England and in Canada in the first part of the present volume, which consists of chapters of his uncompleted autobiography and shows the serious side of the writer. Part Two is a miscellany of essays and vignettes. A personal note on the author by his niece, Barbara Nimmo, forms an introduction. (928.27)


The letters written from London by Dean Swift, the greatest English prose satirist and author of Gulliver’s Travels, to Esther Johnson in Dublin between September 1710 and June 1713, give not only a detailed account of the inner political history of the last four years of the reign of Queen Anne but constitute an intimate self-portrait of Swift himself. Harold Williams is the most eminent living authority on Swift’s text and his commentary is a most informative guide to the busiest years of Swift’s life. The elaborate index of some two hundred closely printed columns has been compiled by Evelyn Hardy. The editor has not attempted to unravel the psychological implications of the Journal or the nature of Swift’s peculiar relations with either Miss Johnson or ‘Vanessa’ Vanhomrigh, the two women who played important parts in his life, but textually his edition is the most complete and scholarly available. (928.27)

Miscellaneous


An entertaining book of literary reminiscences by the wife of Padraic Colum, the Irish author and dramatist. Educated in a Dublin convent and at Dublin University, she was associated with the Nationalist Movement and with the great Irish literary revival at the end of the nineteenth century. She gives an interesting account of the literary giants of the day, the beginnings of the famous Abbey Theatre and her meeting in Paris with James Joyce, the author of Ulysses. W. B. Yeats, the poet, Lady
Gregory, famous playwright, J. B. Synge, dramatist and author, the revolutionaries Countess Markievicz, Maud Gonne and Roger Casement are among the famous people who figure in this book. The final chapters deal with literary life in America in the 1920's.

The autobiography of the former editor of the Economist, biographer of Adam Smith and author of a number of books on politics and finance. It begins with the happy days of his childhood in Yorkshire and passes through his school years to Oxford University and after, down to 1906. At Oxford he was president of the Union and helped to build up a Young Liberal movement. The activities of the Liberal Party figure largely in his reminiscences which contain many good stories and vivid recollections of a number of the outstanding personalities of the time, including Hilaire Belloc, the author; F. E. Smith, later Lord Birkenhead; John Morley, biographer of Gladstone; and Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal prime minister in the early years of this century.

A STORY-TELLER'S CHILDHOOD. Patricia Lynch. Dent, 10s.6d. C8. 350 pages. 40 drawings by Harry Kernoff.
A delightful record of childhood memories recalling the author's early days in the Irish city of Cork. From her mother she heard the old Irish legends and from Mrs. Hennessy, the 'shanachie' or half-clairvoyant story-teller, learned the tales of Irish fantasy and tradition which were to lay the foundations of her later writings. The death of her father in Egypt launched the family on their numerous travels, their lodgings varying with their fortune, while at times Patricia was separated from a loved mother and brother to remain as a convent boarder or in the care of an English farming family. The changing world of her travels and the portraits of her family and friends are described with sensitive perception and sure handling of dialogue. The author is well known as a writer of children's stories, including The Turf-cutter's Donkey.

—German

The Professor of German in the University of Toronto, Canada, says of his new and important life of the great German poet Goethe (1749-1832) that it is the outcome of writing its predecessor, Goethe as Revealed in his Poetry, and that he was dissatisfied with the existing biographies of the poet. The present volume may be called an 'inner biography'. Dr. Fairley's method is to examine, through all the evidence available, the state of the poet's mind at the time of the composition of a given work. He breaks new ground by proving that Goethe in his youth was a pathological case and demonstrates the arrested development of his mind till he was in his later twenties. In tracing the evolution of Goethe's mind, he shows how it healed ultimately and ripened by a natural growth as well as by ruthless will-power, passing from morbid introversion to a manful comprehension of the external world. More than an interpretation, Professor Fairley's book is a psychological drama.
—French


A collection of extracts from the letters, diaries and other writings of Léon Bloy (1846–1917), the well-known French novelist and essayist. The early chapters, based on his autobiographical works, give a picture of the man himself, and the conditions of his life. The following extracts show the constantly recurring themes in Bloy's work: the role of art, the poor man, modern Christians, sanctification, Israel among the nations, the love of God and the meaning of history.

A MOUNTAIN BOYHOOD. André Chamson. Translated from the French by John Rodker. Lehmann, 75.6d. SC8. 102 pages. (The Modern European Library)

A translation of Les Quatre Eléments in which an outstanding modern French writer re-creates his boyhood in the Cevennes countryside in a sequence of five episodes, presented in the clearest detail. Each episode is a moving study in adolescence, picturing a mood or a decisive moment in the boy's growth.


The author's aim in his well-planned and scholarly work is, distinct from more recent romancers in the same field, the modest one of making 'the path of future Villon students a little easier'. The facts of Villon's life fill one chapter around which are grouped seven other essays on the sources from which our knowledge of this great fifteenth-century French lyricist derives and the people and places with which Villon had a connection. The most important of the sources, including the two pardons granted to Villon for the murder of Phillipe Chermoye, the documents concerning the poet's friends Regnier de Montigny and Colin de Cayeux, and Guy Tabarie's deposition on the robbery of the Collège de Navarre, are given in the original French and Latin at the end of the book. There are also useful appendices on the Cemetery of the Holy Innocents, 'Les Repeues Franches' and the Stockholm manuscript. Mr. Chaney is against too liberal a use of the Lais and Testament for biographical purposes. He is equally cautious in his treatment of the poems. His book will be appreciated by serious students of Villon.


This life of the great nineteenth-century French novelist engaged Stefan Zweig, the Austrian novelist and critic who died during World War II, during the last ten years of his life. It has been prepared for the press by Richard Friedenthal, and is illustrated with contemporary portraits and vignettes from engravings. It is purely biographical in scope and, while it does not attempt any evaluation of Balzac's novels, it gives a very full account of his methods of work, his amorous adventures, his speculations, his extravagances, and his obsessions.

The first of three volumes of the journals of the great French writer, translated and annotated by the Professor of Contemporary French Literature in Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. The Journals were published in France in 1940 and provide not only a revealing self-analysis but a conspectus of the social, literary and political trends of the age of the Third Republic. This first volume, which contains an introduction by the editor, shows Gide as a young man sitting at the feet of Mallarmé, and carries him through the years of his growing fame to the eve of the First World War when he was already a significant figure. In annotating his translation Professor O’Brien has drawn upon years of study and frequent consultation with Gide himself. Included is a glossary of persons mentioned in Vol. I of the Journals, a complete list of Gide’s works and a copious index. The remaining volumes will follow at intervals of approximately six months. (928.43)

THE OTHER GEORGE SAND. Maurice Toesca. Translated by Irene Beeson. Dobson, 7s.6d. D8. 119 pages. 9 illustrations.

An English edition of a book published in France in 1945. The author’s aim has been to rescue George Sand (1804–76) the French romantic novelist and ‘Muse’ of Chopin, from the extravagant bohemian legend with which her name has become identified, and to present her as a writer devoting the greater part of her life to work, and as a mother leading her real emotional life through her children. M. Toesca’s researches have brought to light many facts in George Sand’s life that have been hitherto obscured by the myth of the Great Lover. (928.43)

Genealogy

JACK AND JILL. A Study in our Christian names. Ernest Weekley.

Professor Weekley has for some years been writing on what may be called generally the romance of words and names, including surnames. First published in 1939 and now completely revised and enlarged, the present work deals with Christian names, i.e. ‘baptismal’ or ‘given’ names. Though he is mainly concerned with the origins and etymological changes of many such names, common and uncommon, he treats his subject more widely than that. He shows the influences of religion, historical events and fashion on the rise, the prevalence and decay of Christian names. There are illuminating, and amusing, chapters on pet names, fancy names and the fantastic baptismal names inflicted by parents on their children. The author has presented his investigations among Christian names as a highly entertaining pursuit. (929.4)


A new and up-to-date edition of this well-known British annual comprising information concerning persons bearing hereditary or courtesy titles, Privy Councilors, Knights, Companions of the various Orders, and the collateral branches of Peers and Baronets. Each article in the Peerage and Baronetage gives genealogical histories
and biographical details of every living male descended in the male line, and of all living females being issue of males so descended. The preface gives a brief survey of important events of the past year as they affect the information given in Debrett.

(929.72)

ANCIENT HISTORY

Rome


The first volume in a new series in which it is intended to treat a well-known historical figure in the light of his general background. Taking the career of Cicero as his centrepiece, the author proceeds to build up a detailed picture of the Roman world—social, military, political, economic and cultural. A history of the Republic down to the birth of Cicero (c. 100 B.C.), a survey of Roman economy and a sketch of the main features of the Roman system of politics introduce the chapters on the life and times of the great orator. These are followed by a general view of the environment in which Cicero and his contemporaries lived—the republican tradition, the cultural life, the life of the common people and, in a concluding chapter, the general 'sickness of Roman social life'. Mr. Cowell writes with full historical learning and genuine historical insight. The isotype charts and carefully chosen photographs are a feature of the volume.

(937.02)

Greece


C. P. Rodocanachi is the author of Forever Ulysses and a celebrated character in his native Greece. The 'Greek miracle' is what happened in Athens in the fifth century B.C., the appearance in a small country within a period of a hundred years of an art, a philosophy and a social organization which are unique in history and perfect within their self-imposed limitations. This work is not one of factual or theoretical knowledge; its purpose is a poetic rather than an historical interpretation of the spirit and of the primary causes of the glorious Greek culture.

(938)

MODERN HISTORY

Europe

COMMON ERRORS IN HISTORY. 2nd series. Historical Association: Staples Press, 1s. D8. 27 pages. (General Series: G.7)

This second pamphlet by members of the Historical Association corrects, with short comments, seventeen errors of fact and interpretation that have arisen in the study of various events and periods in the history of Britain, the Continent, and the British Commonwealth. The years A.D.1000 and 1878 mark the extreme limits of this survey, which includes such varied subjects as The Early Origin of German Duchies, the Reformation in Switzerland, Cromwell's Army, The Beginning of the French Revolution, and The Conquest of Canada. The writer of each section states his case clearly and many authorities are recommended for further reference.

(940)
—Medieval


The late Professor Brooke, Professor of Medieval History in the University of Cambridge and joint editor of the later volumes of the Cambridge Medieval History, here tells the story of these three centuries with admirable lucidity and with sober judgment. The period represents a most important phase of European history, full of great political changes and immense social and intellectual activity. In the twelfth century there came to fruition the economic revival, the political revival of the Empire, the ecclesiastical revival centralizing the Church under papal headship, and the great revivals in thought, literature and art. The chapters which describe the general advance of civilization are particularly notable. There are very clear chronological and genealogical tables and, in addition to an introductory bibliographical note, suggestions for reading are appended to the various chapters. The book was first published in 1938.

MEDIEVAL MAN AND HIS NOTIONS. Frederick Harrison. Murray, 7s. 6d.

C8. 284 pages. 28 plates. Index.

Prebendary Harrison, the Librarian of York Minster and author of the successful A Book about Books, has written an account from original sources of the way of life, the ideas and the beliefs of the medieval man in Britain, from A.D. 800 to 1500. The book is intended for the general reader who has no access to the Rolls Series, the Early English Text Society and the Camden Society publications and the other authorities that the author has used. The value of the extract is enhanced by the array of excellent illustrations. Among the classes of people portrayed in their inter-relationship are bishop and household, schoolmaster and pupil, monk and novice, actor and audience, doctor and patient.


9 plates. 3 maps. Index.

In a book of great interest and importance, the late Dr. Burns has made a study of the establishment of medieval Christendom during the period from A.D. 400 to 800, and of the foundations of the institutions of medieval Europe. The book is written for those who are interested in the problems of social transition from one type of civilization to another. When the Roman Empire in Western Europe came to an end, the transition to medieval Europe was achieved by experiment and by the invention of new social institutions, the Papacy, monasticism, medieval kingship and a common Latin culture. The underlying thesis of the book is that the transition now occurring requires similarly new social inventions but faces a problem the same as it was a thousand years ago—how to make the ideals of social justice effective in practice.

World War I (1914–18)


H.M. Stationery Office, 32s. 6d. sR8. 1,019 pages.

Volume I of this First Series of secret documents from the archives of the Foreign Office was published in 1947 and opened after the signature of the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919. The present volume completes the minutes of the secret proceedings of
the Allied Supreme Council in its various forms up to the end of the main session of the Peace Conference at Paris, 21 January 1920. It is divided into two chapters. Chapter I contains the concluding set of records of the meetings of the Council of Heads of Delegations from 16 October 1919 to 10 January 1920. Chapter II contains the secret minutes of the meetings of the Allied Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in London 11-13 December 1919 and in Paris 9-21 January 1920, hitherto unpublished. The non-ratification of the Treaty of Versailles by the United States is recorded. There is a full summary of the contents of the two chapters at the beginning of the volume.


This volume of the British Official History of the First World War, compiled by Brigadier-General Sir J. E. Edmonds and Lieut.-Colonel R. Maxwell-Hyslop, covers the last forty-seven days of the war on the Western Front, from 17 September to Armistice Day, 11 November. In this period all the Allied Armies, French, Belgian, American and British, from the Meuse to the sea were moving forward together, and the greatest advance both in breadth and depth was achieved. It includes an account of what was going on behind the enemy front and of the political events preceding the German collapse, taken from German sources. After 'Reflections' on the campaign at the end of the volume, in which the higher strategy and tactics of the final campaign are discussed, there is a final 'Retrospect', limited to the indication of the principal points on which success and failure depended.

World War II (1939-45)


Mr. Newman has a wide knowledge of the Baltic countries and has written a number of books on them. In this volume he gives a picture of life in the different Baltic countries, their culture, politics, and industries before and during the war, and describes their efforts to re-establish themselves. He discusses the effect of the Second World War on them, the advantages and possibilities of the formation of Regional Federations, and the responsibilities facing United Nations regarding these countries. He adds a postscriptum dated September 1945 concerning Poland after he had revisited it.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 15s. 8R8. 374 pages.

A consolidated edition of a chronology of events which was published quarterly throughout the war. It covers both political and military aspects and incorporates information—particularly actual dates—which was withheld at the time for security reasons. This is a very valuable reference book for the years 1939-45.
—Political History

Illustrated. Index. Map endpapers.
Mr. Byrnes, who was United States Secretary of State from July 1945 to January 1947, takes the reader behind the scenes of all the great international conferences from Yalta to the Paris Peace Conference. The value of this record is enhanced by the fact that the author was able to draw not only on the reports produced by the conference secretariats but on his own shorthand notes, particularly a complete record of Yalta. The main theme is inter-allied relations and the problems which beset them, but Russia dominates the scene and Mr. Byrnes devotes a good part of his time to analysing and considering Soviet aims and motives.

British declaration of independence. H. Drummond-Wolff.
Foreword by The Rt. Hon. Lord Altrincham. Hutchinson, 7s. 6d. D8. 136 pages. 8 appendices.
The author gives an impartial summary and analysis of the facts, with chapter and verse, of events during the inter-war years, the Second World War, and the resulting problems. He sets out clearly the Atlantic Charter, Lend-Lease, Bretton Woods proposals, the Charter of the United Nations, the Line of Credit, the Presidential Veto, the Marshall Plan, and gives his views of practical solutions to the problems that face the world.

384 pages. Index.
The author, who was Deputy Under-Secretary of State to the British Foreign Office and Director-General of Political Warfare Executive during the Second World War, gives in this book an interesting account of the non-combatant part played by the British political intelligence in winning the war, with many amusing details of some of the chief personalities of the Allies. The chapters are divided into five books. Book I, Prelude to Peril, describes events from August 1938 to the outbreak of war, as the author saw them. Book II, Czechoslovakian Odyssey, describes his part in the struggles of Dr. Beneš and Jan Masaryk for official recognition of the Czechoslovakian Republic. Book III, Wordy Warfare, describes the course of the war and its effect on British policy and propaganda service. Book IV, Amus Mirabilis, gives the behind-the-scenes history of events from 1 January 1943 to the liberation of France and Belgium. Book V, Reluctant Bureaucrat, covers the end of the war with Japan and the General Election.

from smoke to smother, 1938–1948. Douglas Reed. Cape, 10s. 6d.
1C8. 317 pages.
This is a sequel to Insanity Fair, published in 1938. It is a provocative discussion of events since that date. From the smoke of the thirties and the fire of the forties to the dark smother of the fifties, it traces the problems facing the world today in Europe and Palestine. Just as Insanity Fair endeavoured to awaken the public to the menace of Hitler so this book endeavours to awaken them to the menaces alive in the world today.

565

Mr. Wheeler-Bennett, author of Hindenburg and Brest-Litovsk, is writing the authoritative history of the Nuremberg trials and is editing for the Foreign Office jointly with Professor Sonntag (the U.S. Government's nominee) a series of volumes of official German documents captured in the war. He has had access to the complete German documentary aspects of Munich, and the Czechoslovak State Archives for the same period. In Part I he tells the story of the Munich Agreement, in Part II for the five years preceding it and in Part III the five months which followed. In Part IV he briefly records the events between Hitler's march into Prague and the outbreak of war in 1939. In the introduction he discusses the role of appeasement and in the epilogue the final denouncement of the Munich Agreement by H.M. Government in 1942.

(940.5312)

THE GERMAN PROBLEM AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BRITAIN.


The Burge Memorial Lectures are given each year to commemorate the work done to promote International friendship by Bishop Burge, formerly Bishop of Oxford and President of the British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches. This lecture, delivered at Westminster School, London, in 1947, was given by the Educational Adviser in the British Zone of Germany and former Headmaster of Charterhouse, the famous English public school. The history of the moral collapse of Germany after the First World War which culminated in the rise of the Nazi party is discussed. The lecturer then describes the achievements of the Education Branch of the Control Commission in universities, schools and youth organizations in the British Zone of Germany after only two years' work, and outlines the task for the future.

(940.5314)

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Diplomatic History


The author was formerly Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Rumanian Minister to Moscow. In 1939 he made a tour of the chief capitals of Europe. He describes his reception, interviews with leading personalities, and his impressions of the events that culminated in war. He shows how Hitler desired above all collaboration with Great Britain in his partition of Europe. In the four appendices he sets out: 1. The Russo-German negotiations; 2. The conflict of the principles of partition, or equilibrium in Europe; 3. France's role in the work of re-establishing order and law; 4. The way of peace as he sees it.

(940.532)


This extremely able and scholarly analysis of events between Munich and the outbreak of war in 1939 expands and carries further the articles by the same author in the Political Quarterly. Until hitherto unpublished documents are available, Professor
Namier's work will remain the indispensable guide to this period, although not all students may agree either with his timing or his interpretation of negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Soviet-German pact.


**Appendix.**
The author was the Polish Ambassador to the United States during the Second World War from March 1941 to July 1945, when the United States and Great Britain recognized the Provisional Government. In this book he records his observations and opinions and the trends of policy in Washington during that period. Persons and conversations are described in detail. He traces American-Soviet relations, describes his disappointment in the failure of the Allies to uphold the exiled Polish Government on its return to Poland and, in an appendix, gives the text of the Note from the Secretary of State, Washington, notifying him of the termination of his appointment as Ambassador, his reply to this notice, and the text of the statement made by himself on relinquishing his post.

**Italy**

**Italy in the Second World War.** Memories and Documents. Pietro Badoglio. Translated from the Italian by Muriel Currey. *Oxford University Press*, 12s. 6d. C8. 244 pages. 6 appendices. Index.

Marshal Badoglio’s book is divided into two parts: Part 1, from 1939 to the Allied landing at Salerno; Part 2, from Brindisi in 1943 to the liberation of Rome and the formation of the New Government. The last chapter gives the author’s views on the relations between Italy and the Allies. The appendices set out in full the official orders, decrees and documents compiled under Badoglio’s authority and mentioned by him in the text. The book is an honest record of the difficulties the author encountered after the collapse of the Fascist régime and before and during the Armistice with Italy. It is also important as an account of Italy’s part in the war from the point of view of an Italian who was in closest touch with events from the beginnings to the end of the war.

**Balkans**


From 1940 to 1945 the author was engaged on secret operations in the Balkans, the Middle East and China. In the spring of 1940 he was entrusted by the British Secret Service with the preparation of a revolt in Albania. Four years later he joined the Albanian guerrillas to play a leading part in the tragic consummation of that revolt. This book, is the chronicle of his Albanian experiences. The useful and lengthy introduction and prologue consist of a résumé of the political history of Albania and provide a background of military events from the outbreak of war to the opening of the main account in 1944. In this year Julian Amery was dropped by parachute into Albania as a member of the Military Mission sent to restore unity to the different guerrilla factions, and to regroup them against the Germans. In the course of his duties he reorganized escaped Russian prisoners of war and led them into action. His story tells of his experiences at this time and of the course of the war and revolution in Albania. Earlier in the war he had organized the first British Military Mission to the Yugoslav guerrillas, landing with it from a submarine to the Montenegrin coast. The book should rank high in the list of works on the art of revolt and guerrilla warfare.
THE CANADIAN JAPANESE AND WORLD WAR II. Forrest E. La Violette. *University of Toronto Press* (Toronto, Canada), §3.50. M8. 332 pages. Tables. Index.

The author, Associate Professor of Sociology in McGill University, Montreal, has been a student of Japanese settlement in North America for many years. There are some 24,000 persons of Japanese race living in Canada; during the war, all those residing in a Defence Zone in British Columbia, whether Canadian citizens or not, were removed to other areas. The author, without attempting to criticize the policy behind this, surveys the episode, describing the removal and resettlement of the Japanese, its consequences for them, and the Canadian reaction to the problems involved. (040.5377)

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**Military History**


D8. 317 pages. 16 maps. Index.

The object of this book is to provide a short general account of the war for the average reader. The stress falls upon the military side, with less emphasis on the political and economic background. The war is seen mainly through British eyes, but operations in theatres where the British were not engaged are described almost as fully. This applies particularly to American campaigns. The book ends with a general survey which takes the form of a short commentary on the tendencies and characteristics of the war. This book is probably one of the best works of the author, who is Chichele Professor of the History of War in the University of Oxford. (040.54)


Although based on official documents and published with the approval of the British War Office, this volume is not an official history. In it, Lord Rennell deals with the release of Ethiopia from the Italian yoke and the events which led up to the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreements. Included also are the conversion of Eritrea into a supply base for the Middle East Forces; the administration of the unruly Somalilands; and the return of the Somaliland Protectorate to British rule. Finally, he tells of the occupation of Madagascar; of the administrative steps which followed the Eighth Army’s victories from El Alamein to Tripoli; and of the relief of the Dodecanese Islands. Administratively it is the story of the interpretation of the relevant rules of The Hague Convention of 1907. Occupied enemy countries came under the orders of Military Government and liberated territories under the administration of Civil Affairs. For the liberation of Europe, British and American personnel were integrated into Civil Affairs teams, and American readers will be interested in the story of the early days of British Military Government and Civil Affairs. The author served in the Occupied Enemy Territories Administration in Syria at the end of the First World War and became Chief Political Officer for the Middle East and East Africa Commands in 1941. (040.54)


Following an introductory chapter dealing with the causes of the war and the tactical theories in process of development before its outbreak, the campaigns and operations
of the war are described, analysed and commented upon. From the titles of the next nine chapters it will be seen that the author's central theme is 'the initiative in war'. They are: German Initiative, its initial successes and failure; Change of the German Line of Operations; Japanese Initiative, its initial successes and failure; Loss of German Initiative; Loss of Japaness Initiative; Establishment of Allied Initiative in the West; Initiative of the Two Fronts; Consummation of Allied Initiative in Europe; and Consummation of Allied Initiative in the Pacific. In the final chapter the leading characteristics of the war are examined in three sections, namely: Policy and War; Morality and War; and Science and War, which Major-General Fuller holds are the three leading problems facing mankind today.

(940.5401)

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL. Germany's Generals; Their Rise and Fall, with their Own Account of Military Events, 1939–1945. B. H. Lidell Hart. Cassell, 10s. 6d. C8. 313 pages. Index.
The book is divided into three parts. In part I the author appraises the ability and character of the men who made the German Army and directed it in battle, with special reference to Rommel and Rundstedt. Part II describes from a military angle, the rise of Hitler and the development of armour in modern warfare. Part III tells how Hitler beat France and 'saved' England; how he and his generals reacted to the disasters of the Russian campaign; how the Normandy landings were viewed from German G.H.Q. and how the last effort was made by Hitler in the Ardennes counterstroke.

(940.5401343)

— Land Operations

The first of these despatches, by the former Commander-in-Chief the Middle East Forces, and Commander of the Eighteenth and the Fifteenth Army Corps, is divided into two parts, 'The Conquest of Libya' and 'The Conquest of Tunisia'. The appendices, of which there are three, contain the directives of the War Office to Field-Marshal Alexander on the Libyan campaign, and of General Eisenhower on the operations in Tunisia; and Lord Alexander's own orders as Commander of the Eighteenth Army Group. The second despatch deals with the Sicilian campaign of the Fifteenth Army Group which was formed on the dissolution of the Eighteenth Army Group after the conclusion of the North African campaign. An appendix contains the Administrative Report of the campaign.

(940.5412)

THE ROAD TO TRIESTE. Geoffrey Cox. Heinemann, 12s. 6d. D8. 249 pages. 2 tactical maps (endpapers).
The author of this vivid and authoritative book served during the 1939-45 war in Greece, Crete, Libya and, finally, Italy, where he was Senior Intelligence Officer of the famous 2nd New Zealand Division. Little has been written of the campaign for Trieste in the spring of 1945. In this book, the author tells in hour-to-hour detail the story of those dramatic May days in which the British Eighth Army, with the
New Zealand Division at its head, thrust into Trieste from the West and there encountered the Jugoslav Fourth Army from the East. He gives a full account of the early tensions inside the city and tells of the men and leaders of Tito's Partisan Army, of the surrender of Mihailovitch's main Chetnik force, and of the Italian Partisan rising in north-eastern Italy.


This authoritative and factual account of the activities of the British Eighth Army during Field-Marshal Montgomery’s command from 13 August 1942 to 31 December 1943 is based on his personal diary, and it is unlikely that it will ever be displaced as the standard work on the land-fighting in North Africa, Sicily and Italy during that period. It was first printed in January 1946 for private circulation in the British Army of the Rhine. The book is divided into three parts: Part I, The Campaign in North Africa from El Alamein, 13 August 1942 to the End in Tunisia, 12 May 1943; Part II, The Invasion and Capture of Sicily, 10 July–17 August 1943; and Part III, The Invasion of the Mainland of Italy and the Advance to the River Sangro, 3 September–31 December 1943. Each part is concluded with a chapter on the administration in the campaign. The story concerns primarily the military aspect of the Eighth Army’s operations, but the parts played by the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force and the Merchant Navy are not forgotten.

OPERATIONS OF MALAYA COMMAND, FROM 8TH DECEMBER 1941 TO 15TH FEBRUARY 1942. Despatch by A. E. Percival. H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 6d. R4. 102 pages. Paper bound. (Supplement to The London Gazette, No. 38215)

This despatch by Lieut.-General Percival, the former General Officer Commanding Malaya, was published for the War Office on 26 February 1948. It is divided into four parts: Part I, The Period prior to the Outbreak of Hostilities with Japan; Part II, The Operations on the Mainland of Malaya; Part III, The Battle of Singapore; and Part IV, Summary and Conclusions.


This despatch by Field-Marshal Earl Wavell gives an estimate of the strategical background of ABDA (American, British, Dutch, Australian) Command and the aims which it tried to achieve. It also gives a general story of the events of the six weeks during which the Command existed. Lord Wavell's main efforts for the first four weeks were directed towards maintaining a line of bases from Port Darwin to Singapore on which to build up an air force capable of securing air supremacy, and thereby checking the Japanese advance southwards. In the summary which concludes the despatch, Lord Wavell gives the main reason for our failure in the South-West Pacific: the enemy moved too quickly on a simple effective plan and never gave us time to collect the forces necessary to remedy our initial weakness and to make headway against them.
HISTORY OF THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. 7TH 
BATTALION: FROM EL ALAMEIN TO GERMANY. Ian C. Cameron. 
Nelson, 15s. D8. 242 pages. 16 illustrations. 4 appendices. 2ND BATTALION 
(THE THIN RED LINE): MALAYAN CAMPAIGN 1941–1942. I. MacA. 
The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders are producing histories of their battalions 
in the 1939–45 war, and the complete set will give the story of the Regiment in Malaya, 
Abyssinia, North Africa, Sicily, Italy and North-West Europe. The first volume to 
appear is the record of the 7th Battalion which covers the period from June 1942, 
when the Highland Division left Britain after its recovery from the effects of the 
gallant stand in France and Belgium in 1940, to the end of the war. Captain Cameron 
describes the part played by the Battalion in the operations in North Africa, Sicily, 
Italy, Normandy and, finally, in the subsequent fighting through North-West Europe 
go the Kiel Canal. The second volume is the story of the 2nd Battalion in the Malayan 
Campaign of 1941 and 1942, and, as Field-Marshal Earl Wavell says in his foreword, 
‘no better account of the Japanese tactics nor of the means to counter them has yet 
appeared’. The author commanded the Battalion, and his narrative deals only with 
the campaign and the preparatory training for it; it does not touch the grim four years 
of prison when the regimental spirit was perhaps at its highest. Brigadier Stewart saw 
more clearly than many others the type of warfare to come and trained his men to 
meet it. All the engagements from Titi-Karangan to the final battle of Singapore are 
recorded in detail, and the whole forms a valuable and authoritative treatise on infantry 
tactics in jungle fighting.

2 maps.
The story of the British First Airborne Division from its inception in the early days 
of 1942 to its epic stand at Arnhem two-and-a-half years later. The author himself was 
one of the earliest volunteers when the Division was formed and served with it 
throughout the war. The story is far removed from a dry official record of the 
Division’s achievements. Adherence to factual truth in describing events is combined 
with the vivid advantages of fictional form, and the book lies somewhere between a 
history and a novel. The author takes the officers and men in the Division through 
the excitement and apprehensions of the first training jumps, the long period of 
waiting for action on Salisbury Plain and later in North Africa, and the frustrations 
of Sicily and Southern Italy. He shows them back in England in the summer of 1944, 
when they ‘stood to’ so often for operations which were cancelled that they despaired 
of ever being allowed their chance of fulfilling the purpose for which they had been 
trained. Lastly, he takes them to Arnhem.

THE CANADIAN ARMY, 1939–1945: AN OFFICIAL HISTORICAL 
SUMMARY. C. P. Stacey. King’s Printer (Ottawa, Canada): H.M. Stationery 
Office (London), 12s.6d. R8. 354 pages. 12 coloured plates. 18 maps (15 in 
colour). Index.
The author, Director of the Historical Section, Canadian General Staff, has been 
collecting material, for the preparation of the official history of the Canadian Army at 
war, since 1940, and the publication of this is anticipated for 1950. The present volume 
is intended as an ‘interim report’ for the general reader. It outlines all the campaigns of
Canadian troops outside the Dominion, being concerned with events on the battle-
field rather than with the organization of the Canadian war effort. The illustrations
are from paintings by Canadian Army war artists, and there are very clear maps.

PACIFIC COMMANDOS: NEW ZEALANDERS AND FIJIANS IN ACTION.
C. R. Larsen. Reed (Wellington, New Zealand), 12s.6d. D8. 161 pages.
12 illustrations. 5 maps.
The story of two Fijian troops of commandos, led by New Zealanders, which operated
often behind the Japanese lines, and, with the U.S. forces, on Guadalcanal, New
Georgia, and other islands of the Solomons. Forty per cent of the New Zealand
officers were killed in action behind the enemy lines, whilst tribute is paid to the great
qualities, as fighters and scouts, of the Fijians and Tongans engaged, many of whom
were decorated for their services.

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Air Operations

REPORT ON THE AIR OPERATIONS DURING THE CAMPAIGNS IN
MALAYA AND NETHERLAND EAST INDIES FROM 8TH DECEMBER,
1941 TO 12TH MARCH, 1942. Despatch by Sir Paul Maltby. H.M.
Stationery Office, 3s. R4. 69 pages. Paper bound. (Supplement to The London
Gazette, No. 38216)

This dispatch by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Maltby comprises four sections: Section I,
Pre-War preparations; Section II, Narrative of Operations based on Malaya, including
the sinking of H.M. Ships Prince of Wales and Repulse; Section III, Summary of Oper-
ations based on Sumatra; and Section IV, Summary of Operations based on Java. It
is concluded with a report, 'Reflections on the Far East Campaign', covering the
period under review.


This is an eye-witness account of the first test of the bomb in New Mexico and of its
actual use the day before the Japanese sued for peace. More than that, the author
explains the theory behind atomic energy, the use to which it was put by scientists in
discovering new elements, and the part these elements play in the development of
atomic energy. He describes the almost incredible factories and factory cities built to
produce the bomb, and includes a dramatic account of the destruction of the heavy-
water plant in Norway which was operated by the Nazis in conjunction with their
own research in atomic energy. The book also contains an informed and illuminating
analysis of the potentialities and limitations of the use to which atomic energy may be
put in civilian life.

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Naval Operations


D8. 215 pages. 56 illustrations.
The author of this account of naval activities in one of the lesser-known theatres of the
1939-45 war was an Army Officer seconded to a Naval Special Service Flotilla.
His book covers the remarkable exploits of the Levant Schooner Flotilla, which
consisted of converted Greek caiques, among the islands of the Aegean between the
middle of 1943 and January 1945; many of these operations were in co-operation
with the Long Range Desert Group. The book is well illustrated with photographs
taken at the time.

This is an account of the various landings, in which the author took part, in the Middle East and Europe during the recent war. Although primarily naval, the narrative deals in detail with the work of both the British Army and the Royal Air Force. The growth of the Eighth Armada is traced from the small lighter-ship days of Cyrenaica to the tank-landing onslaughts on Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and the Normandy Beaches. There are accounts of the Fleet Air Arm in Malta; the fall of Tobruk; human torpedoes at Tripoli; the French Squadron at Alexandria; the Krieger affair at Crete and Tito's partisans in the Adriatic. The Second Front section includes an eye-witness account of the first R.E. assault vehicles to reach the Ouistreham beaches; Lovat Commandos on the Queen Red Beach; the naval crossing of the Rhine; the overland move to Hamburg and Kiel and the smashing of the Werewolf organization. The book ends with an appeal for reforms within the Royal Navy.


This is the first book of a series of three written as a simple, factual and generally chronological description of the sea campaigns of World War II. Intended for the general reader, it is full of well-documented facts, treated without heaviness so that the result is authoritative and comprehensive and at the same time readable. Volume I describes the gathering storm and covers the period to the disaster of Singapore. Contemporary personal accounts, many now obscured by time, are drawn upon and there is also technical comment upon the design and development of ships; for this the author, a past member of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, is well qualified. Every principal naval event of the war is diarized. Many little-known aspects are revealed; for example, the development of technique of merchant ships, and identification as an aid to convoy war. There is a complete list of warship and merchant ship casualties with contemporary comment on tonnage losses due to submarine warfare. The numerous line illustrations show the profiles of ships whose names were news during the sea fighting. A calendar of the naval war up to the end of 1941 is included.


The author tells the war history of the British Merchant Navy through the adventures of the ships of the Clan Line. Dunkirk, Malta, the Mediterranean, the Barrier Reef, and the Invasion of Europe—all find their place in the record of ships that sailed under the Red Ensign. The illustrations, specially drawn by C. E. Turner, vividly portray the story.


The author, although not a professional sailor, has long experience of the sea and of the Royal Navy in which he served during the recent war. His story of the British
cruisers covers their war activities, both routine and adventurous, in all the seas from the Baltic to the Pacific. Chapters on the armed merchant cruisers and a most readable account of the engagements with the Bismarck and Scharnhorst are included. The foreword is by Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Somerville.


This dispatch, submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on 17 December 1941 by the British Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Fleet, is a report on the operations which resulted in the loss of H.M. Ships Prince of Wales and Repulse on 10 December 1941. The dispatch comprises a narrative of the operations drawn up by the direction of Admiral Layton and the original reports from the Captain of H.M.S. Repulse and the senior surviving officer of H.M.S. Prince of Wales. An Admiralty footnote states that Admiral Layton had no responsibility for the operations forming the subject of this dispatch.


The author, Captain Taprell Dorling, served in the Mediterranean on the Staff of two successive Commanders-in-Chief, Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham and Admiral Sir John Cunningham, and this book is his personal record of the Allied Navies in the Mediterranean during the eventful months from December 1942 to May 1945. In it he describes the adventures and actions of many different types of ships, from cruisers to landing-craft, and those who served in them. Ships and individuals are mentioned by name, not only in accounts of single engagements but also in the orders of battle for the larger operations. All the important actions during the period are covered: North Africa; the landings in Sicily and Italy; Salerno; Naples; Elba; the invasion of Southern France; and the Adriatic and Aegean Seas. Considering the widespread activities of the Navies the author has collected an impressive amount of detail and has presented a record which will provide useful material for the student, as well as interest for the general reader.

**A FORMIDABLE COMMISSION.** The Wardroom Officers of H.M. Aircraft-Carrier 'Formidable'. Seeley Service, 12s.6d. D8. 159 pages. 32 photographs. Index.

This light-hearted but accurately informed book tells the true story of H.M. Aircraft-Carrier 'Formidable' during her Second Commission, which began in May 1944 and ended after the war. After describing the commissioning period, the operations in Home Waters and the raids on the 'Tirpitz' in Kaafjord, the narrative covers the voyage to the Pacific and the operations there with the British Pacific Fleet and the American Third Fleet. The publication of this book has been approved by The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

**NO STARS TO GUIDE.** Adrian Seligman. Hodder & Stoughton, 21s. D8. 332 pages. 21 illustrations. 6 maps.

In the desperate war days of the autumn of 1941 a small party of the British Navy was sent to the Dardanelles to pilot five Russian ships that were attempting to escape through the enemy blockade of the Aegean to Syria. The author was a member of this party, and in the story he recounts some names have been altered and the sequence of events has been changed in order to give cohesion to the narrative.
Hospitals


A conversational account of the author's war experiences in hospitals in England during the Battle of Britain, and later in Egypt, North Africa, Sicily and Italy. He tells of his everyday work and companions, and gives a vivid description of the carrying out of emergency operations during the bombardment of the Anzio bridge-head. The foreword is contributed by the Director-General of Army Medical Services. (940.547)

Prisons of War

THREE CAME HOME. Agnes Keith. Michael Joseph, 12s.6d. sD8. 296 pages. 37 illustrations.

In this unsentimental, moving book the American wife of the British Conservator of Forests in North Borneo describes her experiences during three-and-a-half years of captivity in a Japanese prison camp. Her record is a grim one, but it is also a record of fortitude and ingenuity, where even humour has its place. It is illustrated with sketches by the author. (940.5472)

Ambulance Companies


This official and well-documented history of the ambulance unit of the British Quaker Society of Friends is written by a onetime chairman of its Executive Committee. It gives accounts of the unit's services in Finland and Norway, in England during the heavy air bombardments, with armies in the field in Egypt, Greece and in prison camps as well as with many other forces, including the Fighting French and the Chinese convoy in Burma under General Stilwell. The concluding chapter, deals with the work of the Friends in providing civilian relief in Europe. The Friends Service Council, which was the directing body of the movement, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1947 by the Norwegian Government, jointly with the Service Committee of the American Society of Friends. (940.54753)

Personal Narrative: United Nations


During the war the author lectured, under the auspices of the Central Advisory Council for Education, to British forces stationed in seven countries. This book is based upon his experiences and gives an informal description of what he saw and heard during his tour of the area, which embraced Austria, Italy, Greece and Kenya, as well as Egypt, Palestine and the Sudan. Mr. Newman is well known as the author of numerous novels and travel books. (940.5481)

A LETTER FROM GROSVENOR SQUARE. An account of a Stewardship.


Mr. Winant was United States ambassador to Britain during the war years from January 1941 to 1946. This book covers one year up to Pearl Harbour. It is a personal record of important public decisions and events, and after reading the book one appreciates the very warm regard in which the author was held in Great Britain. (940.5481)

Major Arkwright was captured by the Germans in 1940, and he now tells the story of a carefully and methodically planned mass escape which was successful in 1942. He and two other British officers became detached from the main body and had to depend on their own wit for survival. Their resourcefulness in the face of the ever-present danger of recapture in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France got them out of many a tight corner, and an intimate picture is given of the workings of the underground movements in those countries during enemy occupation. The illustrations showing groups of officers in prison camps are reproduced from originals captured by the British after the surrender of Germany.

SEVEN ASSIGNMENTS. Dudley Clarke. Cape, 12s. 6d. D8. 262 pages.

The story which Brigadier Clarke has to tell is of individual enterprise and resource in the execution of a Staff Officer's duties. He tells it plainly, with modesty, humour and fairness, revealing facts that have hitherto had to be kept secret. His first assignment, in November 1939, was to explore the possibilities of an overland route from Mombasa to Cairo. On the conclusion of this reconnaissance he got himself sent with the expedition to Norway on a double assignment, and never so vividly as in this book has that brief campaign been presented. The next two duties were short and mysterious, and were followed by his appointment as Military Assistant to General Sir John Dill. It was after Dunkirk, when he expressed to his Chief his thoughts 'to devise a means of helping the Army to recover its offensive spirit', that he received his seventh assignment, to organize the Commandos. This he did, and he accompanied the first raid on the French coast. It is to be hoped that the stories of his later assignments will be published, but these cannot yet be told.


17 illustrations.

Miss Leslie possesses in a high degree a natural talent for writing and she gives full play to this gift in the vivid and human account of her experiences as an ambulance driver during the war. These experiences, exceptional for a woman, were gained on four fronts, first with the British armies and later with the French, and extending from the Western Desert to Germany. Although Miss Leslie saw much of the horror of war, her book is mainly concerned with the lighter side of it. Her account of her service when she was attached to the French Corps in Italy is specially interesting as so little has been written about the French contribution to the success of that campaign.

CHINA CHANGED MY MIND. David Morris. Cassell, 8s. 6d. C8. 202 pages.

17 illustrations.

Of the many books which have been written about China in recent years, this is one of the few which tells about life in the heart of the country far distant from the international ports. The author, as a conscientious objector, was accepted as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1941 and was sent out to China. Besides an affectionate tribute to the Chinese character and gift of philosophic endurance, he also describes the political organization of the country, the effects of war, the work of the Ambulance Unit and many other of his impressions of China and Chinese life. As time passed and he saw and meditated upon the unbelievable hardships of the people around him, his views of pacifism changed and the book closes with his flying over the Hump to join the armed forces.
JOURNAL OF THE WAR YEARS AND ONE YEAR LATER. 2 VOLS.  
The author’s pen-name conceals an eminent medical specialist who from 1940 to 1945 worked in the overseas department of the British Broadcasting Corporation, editing, writing scripts and broadcasting. This diary of day-to-day events begins on 1 September 1939 and finishes on 8 May 1945, and a final section has been added which describes life in London during the first post-war year. The writer was continually meeting people who were in the news, but his entries also cover his own family life and that of the ordinary man. For those who were not in England during the war, the journal will provide a vivid picture of the way life went on during those critical years.  
(094.548142)

THE SEVEN THUNDERS. Sarah Gertrude Millin. *Faber & Faber*, 21s.  
335 pages. Index.  
This is the last of six volumes covering the whole of the war in the form of a diary kept by this well-known South African writer. It covers the period 1944-5 and ends with an account of Nuremberg prisoners and prison conditions as she saw them, and gives the verdicts of the trial. The record, written from a lay person’s viewpoint, makes interesting reading. The other volumes are: *World Blackout, 1939–40; The Reeling Earth, 1940–1; The Pit of the Abyss, 1941–2; The Sound of the Trumpet, 1942–3; Fire Out of Heaven, 1943–4*.  
(940.548168)

This account is compiled from General Patton’s letters and from the diary he kept from July 1942 until 5 December 1945, four days before his fatal accident. Annotated by Colonel Harkins, the book is in three parts. Part One deals with the landings in North Africa (Operation ‘Torch’) and Sicily (Operation ‘Husky’), and consists for the most part of General Patton’s letters to his wife. These letters tell of visits to military establishments, of sight-seeing in Egypt and Palestine, and of ceremonial occasions, as well as of the actual operations. Part Two, which is by far the longest, is the detailed story of the operations of the American Third Army in Europe, from Normandy to Czechoslovakia and Austria. The third part of the book gives his suggestions and reflections. The appendix contains copies of his Letters of Instruction addressed to Corps, Division and Separate Unit Commanders. Apart from their general interest, these letters show the detail with which the Army Commander concerned himself and the direct language he used to express himself.  
(940.548173)

GRANDFATHER LONGLEGS. Ian Morrison. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. 1C8. 239 pages. 40 photographs. 2 maps. Index.  
During the war the Christian Karens achieved much for the Allied cause. ‘Grandfather Longlegs’ was the nickname they gave to Major H. P. Seagrim, and the book is a record of this remarkable figure, who organized Karen resistance in the Burma hills behind the Japanese lines, and whom the Japanese executed in 1944, a year prior to the big Karen revolt (Operation Character) planned to aid the recapture of Rangoon.  
(940.5486)

In this book, written while he was in prison, the author describes his adventures from the time he went out to Egypt in 1940 to the time when he left the court room in Palestine, acquitted of a charge of murder. In that interval he fought through the Western Desert, was wounded and captured in Crete and escaped to Alexandria. After further fighting in North Africa he volunteered as a paratrooper with the Special Air Service. In that capacity he fought with his small band far behind the enemy lines in Italy and France. Early in 1943 he went back to Italy to organize the dropping of parties of the S.A.S. to work with the Partisans and, against orders, he took a personal part in these operations. His subsequent activities at the head of a mixed force of Russians and Italians, with a stiffening of British Commandos, included a full-scale attack on a German Corps Headquarters. After further adventures in Norway, Greece, and Syria, he joined the Palestine Police where he was engaged in underground warfare until he was accused of the murder of a terrorist. He escaped but gave himself up. The book is one of the most thrilling accounts of personal adventures during the war.

SECRET SERVICE

TO THE BITTER END. Hans Bernd Gisevius. Translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston. Cape, 18s. C8. 600 pages. Index.

The author, an original member of the pre-Himmler Gestapo, is one of the few survivors of the group of Germans who actively plotted to do away with Hitler. The book is not intended as a history of the Third Reich; it is the inside story of what went on within Germany among those who worked against the Nazis. Part I deals with the period from the Reichstag Fire in 1933 to the Fritsch-Blomberg crisis in 1938, and Part II covers from Munich in 1938 to July 20 1944 when the attempt was made on Hitler's life. Authentication is provided in an introduction by Allen Dulles, Chief of the American Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland. The author was a witness for the prosecution at the Nuremberg Trials where he was described by Mr. Justice Jackson as 'the one representative of democratic forces in Germany to take this stand to tell his story'.


The English edition of Von Hassell's diaries which are of historical importance, giving the day-by-day story of the movement inside Germany to overthrow Hitler. Von Hassell, after dismissal from his post as Ambassador in Rome for opposition to the Nazi régime, travelled all over Europe under guise of a lecturer, working for the overthrow of Hitler, until in 1944, after the attempt on Hitler's life, he was caught and executed.

SCOTLAND

MEN, MOODS AND MOVEMENTS. Essays and Studies, mainly Educational and Historical. George Pratt Insh. Moray Press (Edinburgh), 7s.6d. C8. 118 pages.

Dr. Pratt Insh's historical studies of the Darien Scheme and his insufficiently known Scotland and the Modern World have already marked him out as a historian of unusual perception and sensitiveness. This volume of essays and studies not only returns to the
Darien period but reveals the author’s other main interests—school education, the Scottish countryside, the genius of the Scottish people and traditional literature. On all these subjects, Dr. Pratt Insh writes easily and happily and the result is a book of studies which will be read, and read again.

(941)

A POCKET GUIDE TO SCOTTISH CULTURE. Maurice Lindsay (Editor). MacLellan (Glasgow), 15.6d. sC8. 52 pages. Illustrated. Paper bound.

A useful summary for the visitor to Scotland of the country’s literature, drama, arts and crafts, and of the roots from which they sprang. Appendices give information on Celtic art treasures to be seen in Scotland, ancient monuments and historic buildings, art galleries and general museum collections, and a guide to Scottish reading.

(941)


The Aberdeen Press and Journal is the only Scottish newspaper that has been published without interruption for 200 years and its influence has grown with the years. As the Aberdeen Journal it made its first appearance as a weekly in 1748 and did not begin daily publication until 1876. In 1922 it absorbed its rival and became the Aberdeen Press and Journal, but has now dropped the ‘Aberdeen’ from its title. This volume commemorating its bicentenary, reviews the past and provides an informative record of mainly local news, reflecting the changing conditions of life in northern Scotland. There is an introduction by Lord Kemsley, the newspaper proprietor and Chairman of Aberdeen Journals Ltd.

(941.25)

Eire


Sean O'Faolain, the novelist and biographer, has here attempted 'a creative history of the growth of a racial mind'. This sketch is concerned with the Irish achievement and its contribution to civilization and ignores most of the incidents emphasized in political history. The author lives in Ireland, where he was born and educated, and his whole consciousness is a part of the Irish mind of which he writes here with insight, sensibility and a detached intelligence. It is divided into three parts: he describes in the first part the old Celtic world and the raw material of the Irish character; in the second, the gifts brought by the Norman invasion and the learning of the Middle Ages; in the third, five representative types—the peasantry, the Anglo-Irish, the rebels, the priests and the writers.

(941.5)

Northern Ireland


The sixth edition of this official year-book is the first to be published since 1938. It contains up-to-date information on the physiography of Northern Ireland, central and local government, population and vital statistics, land, production from natural sources, industry and trade, transport and communication, education, labour, national insurance and kindred services, housing and health, justice and police, and Government, local government and private finance. A special feature is an historical

579
survey by Dr. D. A. Chart, Deputy Keeper of the Records of Northern Ireland, which covers the period 1939–45 and gives an authoritative account of Northern Ireland’s war effort. Included also is a Statistical Summary for each year from 1936 to 1945 giving as far as possible by means of statistics a broad view of the many activities manifest in Northern Ireland during this period.

(941.6)

British Commonwealth and Empire


8 colour plates. 170 photographs. Endpaper maps. Index.

This magnificently illustrated book gives an informed, though brief, survey of the countries forming the British Commonwealth and Empire, by a strong team of sixteen expert contributors. Each aims at a brief historical introduction and an account of life in the particular country today. The illustrations are remarkable, not only for their quality, but for the range of subjects they cover and the skill with which they have been selected. The purpose of the work is to indicate, without vainglory, the achievement of the Empire in spreading peace and the democratic way of life.

(942)

Britain


This notable volume continues the great series of books which O.U.P. has published on Shakespeare's England (1916), Johnson's England (1933) and Early Victorian England (1934), but with some important differences. It sets out to give a view of the general character of England (as distinct from Britain) today, dealing with history and antiquities only so far as they are needed to explain the present. The subjects and contributors are: 'Land and People', Jacquetta and Christopher Hawkes; 'The Individual and the Community', The Rt. Hon. Richard Law, M.P.; 'Religion', The Rt. Rev. A. P. T. Williams; 'Government', G. M. Young; 'Law', Lord Simonds; 'The Organization of Industry', Sir Henry Clay; 'The Human Side of Industry', Sir George T. Reid; 'Commerce and Finance', Sir George Schuster; 'Childhood and Education', Lady Violet Bonham Carter; 'Universities and Scholarship', Sir Maurice Powicke; 'Science', Sir William Cecil Dampier; 'The English Language', C. T. Onions; 'Literature', James Sutherland; 'Thought', Basil Willey; 'Humour', H. W. Garrod; 'The Press', R. C. K. Ensor; 'The Visual Arts', A. E. Richardson, r.a.; 'The Making of Books', Sir Francis Meynell; 'Music', J. A. Westrup; 'Outdoor Life', V. Sackville-West; 'Town Life', Lord Kennet; 'Recreation and Games', I. J. Pitman, M.P.; 'Homes and Habits', James Laver; 'The Englishman Abroad', Rebecca West; 'England and the Sea', J. A. Williamson; 'The English at War', E. L. Woodward; 'An Attempt at Perspective', Sir Ernest Barker. Sir Ernest and his eminent contributors, all experts, have succeeded to a very considerable degree in their avowed aim of avoiding too much praise and too much depreciation, of being serious without becoming ponderous, and of finding room for what is curious, commonplace and even comical, in addition to what is grave and famous. The whole book has been written for the English reader, but many readers overseas should find it both interesting and illuminating. The illustrations, which are unhackneyed, very varied and mainly historical, were selected by Dr. John Johnson, formerly Printer to the University. Sir Ernest Barker, who has held high offices in the Universities of Oxford, London and Cambridge, and was Professor of Political Science in Cambridge, 1928–29, is a writer of authority on historical, social and philosophical subjects.

(942)

Thomas Burke, the well-known author who died in 1945, was keenly interested in inns and something of an authority on them. This book is an anecdotal history of the English inn, which tours among those of architectural and historic interest as well as town taverns and wayside alehouses. It relates the legends associated with them and has stories to tell of good and bad landlords and of good dinners and good company in both past and present.

HISTORY OF THE HOMELAND. The Story of the British Background.

Henry Hamilton. Allen & Unwin, 18s. D8. 597 pages. 5 maps. 114 plates. 23 Time charts. Bibliographies. Index. (Primers for the Age of Plenty, No. 4)

The author, Jaffrey Professor of Political Economy in the University of Aberdeen, has written a new English history the aim of which is to cover Britain's social and economic background not chronologically but by topic, concentrating especially on those human needs which, in the author's opinion, matter most today. Part I has chapters on the Land, Food, Dress, Health. Part II records the rise of Capitalism. Part III deals with the Labour Movement and the place of woman in society. Part IV recalls the beginnings and growth of the Commonwealth. The last part, entitled 'Our Institutions', has chapters on Government, Social Security, Education, and the struggle for freedom of thought and of person. There is an excellent select bibliography arranged to correspond with each chapter.


Miss Christina Hole, an authority on English folk-lore, has here made a study of the life of the home from Elizabethan to late Georgian times, with particular reference to the home life of children. In addition to domestic detail of day-to-day routine, furniture, clothes and meals, there are chapters on the church, the school and holidays, and travel. The very useful selection of illustrations has been taken from contemporary sources.

THE WAY THINGS ARE. J. L. Hodson. Gollancz, 12s.6d. C8. 329 pages.

The latest instalment of Mr. Hodson's diary records his impressions of Britain after the recent war. The author is an excellent diarist, with an inquiring mind and a keen eye. In a clear, straightforwad style he sets down what he saw and heard and felt about things in various parts of the country from coal face to shipyard, cotton mill to London club, and presents an interesting picture of peacetime Britain as it appeared to him.


A further edition of a standard work, first published in 1940, dealing with the history and development of the British Commonwealth and Empire from the accession of Queen Victoria until 1939, and the growth of the ideals of liberty and free co-operation within the Commonwealth. The late Professor Newton was Rhodes Professor of Imperial History in the University of London.

This book has been written to bridge the gap between monograph and text-book. Although set in a chronological framework, factual narrative has been avoided and stress laid upon interpretation rather than upon statement of facts. The agricultural foundation, the feudalization of society, administration, the religious revival and intellectual renaissance of the twelfth century, the development of Parliament, and other problems of medieval life in England are discussed in the light of the most recent research. The evolution of the English way of life is placed against its significant Continental background. Three chapters are given to a critical examination of sources. Every chapter ends with a reading list which includes usually only recent publications and indicates precisely the appropriate and valuable parts of each book mentioned. The author is Professor of Modern History in Queen's University, Belfast. (942)


A lively study of the derivation and evolution of familiar English inn signs, tracing their development from other trade signs and their link with history, legend, architecture, carving and painting, etymology and countryside lore. It is illustrated with attractive wood engravings by John Farleigh. There is no index. (942)

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. E. L. Woodward. Methuen, 45s. 6d. F8. 281 pages. Index. (Home Study Books)

Professor Woodward, the distinguished historian, says in his preface: 'An attempt to write the history of England in 65,000 words is like trying to pack the crown jewels into a hat-box. You can only do it by leaving out the settings.' Nevertheless, his book is a brilliant short survey of England's story from the invasion of Julius Caesar to the end of World War I. It combines a concise historical record with a picture of England's political, economic, social and cultural evolution. The liberal footnotes are of absorbing interest, from the Romano-British exports of dogs and oysters to the expectation of life of infantry officers in the First World War. This is the first volume of a new series, under the general editorship of Dr. B. Ifor Evans, which is designed to cover the most significant aspects of modern thought and investigation. Each volume is self-contained and is a new study, prepared by a well-known authority. Amongst the volumes announced is D. C. Somervell's Between the Wars. (942)

—Roman Anglo-Saxon

ROMAN BRITAIN. Ian Richmond. Collins, 5s. sR8. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 22 illustrations in black and white. Short bibliography. (Britain in Pictures)

This book shows how the Romans, who first reached Britain in 55 B.C., imposed the pattern of their culture on the greater part of Britain for four hundred years. The first section, the Conquest, deals with Roman influence before Augustus, the disunity of the tribes, and the progress of the occupation up to the Scottish Highlands. The great Roman walls and the gradual process of devolution in defence played the major part in the pacification of Britain. Rome's attempt to foster urbanization is traced to its fatal isolationism at the end of the Roman period. The impact of the new culture on
Britain is seen in the welding of British and Roman ceremonial and religious practices, the use of the Latin language, but particularly in the effects of Roman arts and crafts on the general public. Britain's economic development in this period was conditioned, the author maintains, by the concentration of wealth and industry in the country rather than in the towns. In the last chapter the author analyses the causes of the collapse of Roman power in Britain. Dr. Richmond was Director of the British School of Rome 1930–32, and has been Reader in Romano-British Archaeology at King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, since 1943.

6 maps. 2 genealogical tables. Index.

In this volume the author resumes his studies in Dark Age History from the point where his The Battle for Britain in the Fifth Century (1944) finished—the British victory at Badon. Here he outlines events from c. 500 to 726, from King Ceridw's landing to Ine's abdication. He supports the traditional lines of the Saxon Chronicle account and makes a plea for the reconsideration of objections lodged against it by recent authorities. His book is principally concerned with events in the south-west and the important final chapter tentatively surveys the Saxon settlement of Dorsetshire, reconstructs the early stages of its growth, and tabulates the political history of the region.

Tudor

ELIZABETHAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. M. St. Clare Byrne. Methuen, 9s.6d. C8. 326 pages. 8 plates. Bibliography. Index.

A new edition of a book first published in 1925 and revised and enlarged in 1946 Footnotes have been added to indicate where new material may be found. The book is based very closely on a wide field of contemporary descriptive material and it is an accepted authority on the social environment of the Elizabethan age. The author pays particular attention to the daily life of ordinary people, country folk as well as London citizens. In its packed detail it is especially illuminating upon domestic matters. Miss St. Clare Byrne is opposed to the recent tendency to stress the alien quality of Elizabethan life and mentality which she is concerned to show as very normal on the whole. There are appendices on the government of London; Street cries; Money and prices; The structure of the theatre and Historical fiction and the Elizabethan period. This excellent book should be of equal interest to the student and to the general reader.

RALEIGH AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE. D. B. Quinn. English Universities Press, 5s. sPost 8. 298 pages. 2 illustrations. 3 maps. Index. (Teach Yourself History Series)

The author, Professor of History at University College, Swansea, has made a special study of sixteenth-century colonial history and is re-editing the documents on the English voyages to America, 1584–1605. Therefore, this brief biography is naturally concerned mainly with Sir Walter Raleigh as an outstanding figure in the Elizabethan colonial movement. Though his Virginia colony and the Irish plantation failed and though he never succeeded in his Guiana gamble, his dream of creating an English empire in South America, his ideas rapidly bore fruit and he must be regarded as an important initiator in the beginnings of British overseas enterprise.

In this book the author, who is Master of Trinity College, Cambridge University, and one of the foremost British historians of the age, presents a clear narrative of the political, constitutional, social and economic evolution of England from 1603 to 1714. It is based on a careful review of the chief original authorities and the results of the most recent scholarship. It includes a genealogy of the House of Stuart and a list of parliaments. The bibliography is designed both to assist the general reader and to point out works profitable to students.


This book includes the substance of the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in 1945 by the well-known Roman Catholic historian, Archbishop Mathew. It suggests certain trends in the development of the social structure during the reign of Charles I. The author undertakes a survey of the materials for his study and discusses the various types of letters, personal, business and official, which have survived. The quantity of informal documents is considerably greater for this period than for earlier ones. Archbishop Mathew considers the evidence this material provides for the character of the period—the influences at work in the Court circle, the stratification of the country gentry and the spheres of Laudian and Puritan influences. He finds in the towns 'the beginnings of the modern bureaucratic milieu' and he stresses the emergence of a professional class.


This is the last volume to appear of a famous standard history, a long but fascinating work which traces the development of English society, institutions, laws and customs from 1815 onwards, showing how directly their history in the nineteenth century affects the England of the twentieth. The other five volumes, two of which deal with later periods than the present volume, were published between 1912 and 1932. This volume was unfinished when Halévy died in 1937 and the material, consisting of some completed chapters and collected notes of others, has been edited by Professor Vaucher, who had collaborated in the past with the author and has an intimate knowledge of the period. The translation shows the same skill that Mr. Watkin displayed in translating the earlier volumes. It is the fresh point of view of a great French historian illuminating this full and close study that makes the work so brilliant a portrait of the earlier nineteenth century in England.

CRIMEAN WAR DIPLOMACY, AND OTHER HISTORICAL ESSAYS. Gavin Burns Henderson. Jackson (Glasgow), 21s. D8. 334 pages. Portrait. Index. (Glasgow University Publications, No. 68)

This collection of historical essays must stand as a memorial of the fine scholar who was killed in an air crash in 1945. At the time of his death, at the age of thirty-six, he was Senior Lecturer in History in the University of Glasgow and had given his energies
to official work since the outbreak of war. The essays in this book have appeared in learned reviews and most are connected with his special gifts of research, the diplomatic history of the period of the Crimean War. Dr. Henderson had mastered a great mass of documentary sources and treated his material with skilled interest and integrity. Every essay contains new material. One of the reprinted papers is an excellent brief 'Plea for the study of contemporary history'.

VICTORIAN BEST-SELLER: THE WORLD OF CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.
Margaret Mare and Alicia C. Percival. Harrap, 15s. D8. 292 pages. 18 plates (including 1 in colour). Index.

This book is in effect a carefully documented reproduction of the Victorian social scene, its beliefs and behaviour, as mirrored in the novels of one of the most popular and prolific writers of the period. After preliminary chapters tracing Charlotte Yonge's forebears and childhood, the book is devoted to documentation, illustrated by passages from the novels, under such headings as: The Victorian Social Scene; The Rich, The Poor, the Church; John Keble, Dominant Influence; Victorian Family Life, Settings, Occupations and Relationships; Travel; Times and Taste; Clothes and Conventions. Charlotte Yonge's life (1823–1901) was almost exactly contemporaneous with Queen Victoria's and she wrote almost exclusively of the English upper-middle class, to which she herself belonged, with occasional excursions among the aristocracy and the poor. The value of her social criticism lies in its unusual fairness and objectivity.

— London

THE PORT OF LONDON. John Herbert. Collins, 5s. 5C4. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 19 illustrations in black and white. Bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

Beginning with the first mention by Tacitus of the Port of London AD. 61, the author surveys the early history of the port up to Elizabethan times, when its natural advantages were fostered to such striking effect by Sir Thomas Gresham. He then shows that the inadequacy of the Elizabethan monopoly of 'legalized quays' resulted in shipping congestion, the frustration of merchants, and the depredations of river thieves up to the end of the eighteenth century. Then, in 1802, the building of the West India Docks and the institution of river police began a century of reform, which is shown to culminate in the founding of the Port of London Authority in 1908. The author describes a tour through Dockland, discusses the Thames as a London highway, and examines the Thames 'barrage' scheme for rendering the river tideless, and concludes with an appreciation of the beauty and charm of London's River.


Rewritten, supplemented and brought up to date with additions incorporating the new discoveries of recent years, this edition of Major Home's book, first published in 1925, now contains all the available evidence to summarize accepted and to contrast conflicting theories of the city. It gives an account of the life, commerce and government of Londinium from the primitive community to the bastioned city-state of the last days of the Roman Empire. The illustrations have been increased and the appendices list the discoveries made in 1926–38, the Greek and Roman inscriptions found in
London, the chronology of Britain and of Londinium, and the Museums in which objects found in London are preserved. The maps are particularly helpful. This important summary is simple, clear and straightforward.


Revised and reset throughout, this new edition of a very good and compact book takes into account the damage done by German air-raids. It is a descriptive and historical guide to the London area, with a short history of London, much practical information and advice, and a very full index. The maps, by Bartholomew, include sixteen pages of street maps, six historical maps showing the London of Dickens, Johnson, Shakespeare, etc., plans of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, etc. The author is a well-known writer on London.


Of the war damage to London some of the most extensive was that suffered by the Inns of Court, the home of the Barristers in England and Societies of great antiquity. This brochure is a record of what one of them, the Middle Temple, sustained. It is a heartrending account of the destruction which took away for all time buildings rich in their associations with great men who championed liberty, laid the foundations of law, and produced works of literature counted amongst the world's finest possessions. The photographs show vivid contrasts between the Temple as it existed before the war and its appearance after the raiders had passed. An appendix gives dates and details of events. The Hon. Mr. Justice Cassels, a Judge of the High Court, contributes the foreword.

**SCENES OF LONDON LIFE.** From *SKETCHES BY BOZ*. Charles Dickens. Selected and introduced by J. B. Priestley. *Pan Books*, 4s. 6d. 156 pages. 13 illustrations.

This book consists of twelve descriptive sketches of London life, selected by J. B. Priestley, the celebrated novelist and playwright, from *Sketches by Boz: Illustrative of Every Day Life and Every Day People* which are some of Charles Dickens's earliest work, written when he was a reporter for the London *Morning Chronicle*. The *Sketches*, first published in 1836, were illustrated by Cruikshank, who became a famous Dickens illustrator, and thirteen of his original drawings are included in this selection. In his introduction Mr. Priestley refers to the scenes he has chosen as 'so many peep-holes through which we can obtain a glimpse of London of the early Eighteen Thirties'. They range from Public Dinners to Gin Shops, from Greenwich Fair to Private Theatres, and give additional stimulus to further reading of the work of this great English novelist.

**SOHO SQUARE.** Margaret Goldsmith. *Sampson Low*, 1s. 5d. D8. 196 pages. 4 portraits. 6 illustrations by John Greene.

This is the story of the famous London square and of the many people who have lived there since it was laid out in 1681. Many of them played some prominent part and this topographical biography of the Square reflects the changing society of London and is a contribution to English social history.
---Kent


The Hundred of Hoo lying between the Thames Estuary and the Medway in Kent reflect in miniature the history of England. The author, by delving into its past, has brought to light such diverse stories as the building of Cooling Castle by John de Cobham as a guard against invasion by the French and the Spaniards in the fourteenth century, the condemnation of Sir John Oldcastle as a heretic and his flight into Wales in the fifteenth, and the morganatic marriage of the Prince Regent in the eighteenth centuries. It was one of the villages in the marshlands of the Hundred that Dickens used as a setting for his novel Great Expectations.

---Sussex


This is a very pleasant book, from Rex Whistler’s drawing on the jacket to the appendix which gives ‘Twelve golden rules for young gentlemen and for young ladies of distinction to be observed at Brighton for the year 1796’. This volume, beautifully printed and illustrated, is a reprint of a work by Sir Osbert Sitwell and Miss Margaret Barton which first appeared in 1935. It traces in masterly fashion and in a style equal to its theme the growth of a very interesting English seaside resort, rich in colourful history. It covers the period from the Civil War to the eighteenth centuries, but it is principally a lively and diverting picture of the Regency, filled with anecdote and promenading a brilliant array of dandies and eccentrics.

---Somerset


An up-to-date and well-illustrated account of the English city of Bath, which is acknowledged to be one of the most attractive cities in Europe. Although it deals with the history of Bath and its place in British social life as shown in its buildings, the book is devoted mainly to an appreciation of Bath from the architectural and artistic viewpoint. It deals with the intrinsic merits of the city’s buildings and also relates them to the various artistic movements of England and Europe. It gives an account
of Bath as it is today, and the final chapter is concerned with the future. The illustrations are composed largely of photographs taken since the air-raids of 1942. Many of the subjects have never before been photographed, and were discovered by the author when working in Bath for the National Buildings Record. (942.38)

BATH. Edith Sitwell. Faber & Faber, 12s. 6d. D8. 288 pages. 16 plates. Index. This is a new impression of a book first published in 1932 which is one of the most charming chronicles of its kind. Miss Sitwell is a distinguished poet and her rich command of words paints the scene brightly with sparkling fun, while her knowledge and scholarship have amassed a huge collection of anecdotes and an array of those eccentricities which entertain her fancy. It is a most happy account of social life, the theatre and literature of this attractive and celebrated English city in the eighteenth century. (942.38)

Norfolk

A NORFOLK GALLERY. R. W. Ketton-Cremer. Faber & Faber, 21s. D8. 256 pages. 8 plates in collotype. Bibliographies. Index. With his excellent lives of Horace Walpole and William Wyndham, and his book of Norfolk Portraits, Mr. Ketton-Cremer has established a reputation as a scholarly and sympathetic biographer. A Norfolk Gallery, like the Portraits, is an assemblage of county characters with a considerable amount of regional history. Several of the portraits in this gallery are of personages of the time of the Civil War and one of the most interesting chapters is an account of the flight of Charles I from Oxford to the Scottish Army in 1646. There is a full bibliography for each chapter. This is a thoroughly enjoyable book for all readers, not merely Norfolk ones. (942.61)

Wales

THE VOICE OF WALES: MUSIC AND LITERATURE. Wyn Griffith. Revised edition. British Council: Longmans, Green, 2s. 1C8. 45 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 20 plates. Paper bound. (The Arts in Britain Series) This essay describes those arts in which the people of Wales have always excelled—their music and poetry. For many centuries the Welsh Eisteddfod, a festival devoted to music and literature, and truly national in character, has fostered the traditional interest in the two arts. In his introduction the author briefly answers the questions: Who are the Welsh, how did they come to live in Wales, how do they differ from the English, and what affinities have they with other peoples in other countries of Europe? He then gives three short surveys of the music of Wales, Welsh literature, and modern Welsh writers in English and Welsh. Mr. Wyn Griffith is the editor of the oldest Welsh Society, the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, and a member of the committee of the International P.E.N. Club, and is well known both in England and Wales and in the U.S.A. as a poet, novelist, and writer on Wales and Welsh culture. (942.9)

Obstinate Cymric. Essays, 1936–47. John Cowper Powys. Druid Press (Carmarthen), 7s. 6d. C8. 188 pages. Index. A collection of essays, by the well-known Welsh novelist and philosopher, principally devoted to the ancient culture of the aboriginal Welsh people. The author argues that there is a close resemblance between the Welsh character and that of the Chinese. There is also a chapter on James Joyce's last novel Finnegan's Wake. (942.9)
STUDIES IN WELSH HISTORY. Sir J. F. Rees. *University of Wales Press (Cardiff)*, 10s.6d. D8. 193 pages. 7 maps and graphs. Index.

This collection of papers, lectures and reviews by Sir Frederick Rees, Principal of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, covers a wide field of Welsh history, although four of the nine items are concerned with the seventeenth century and Wales in the Civil War. Many facets of local history are illustrated and there is a charming translation of a Welsh article on Gerald of Wales, or Giraldus Cambrensis, the literary name of the historian and ecclesiastical Girald de Barri (1147?–1223?) who wrote the famous *Itinerarium Cambriae*. There is also a reasoned account of Tudor policy in Wales and a brief account of St. David, the patron saint of Wales. The last paper in the book, which tells how South Wales became industrialized, is a considerable feat of condensation and is full of topical interest.

**Germany**


The Soviet zone of Germany has remained inaccessible, during two and a half years of occupation, to the majority of journalists and investigators who have visited the other three zones. Mr. Schaffer, assistant editor of *Reynolds News*, had the interesting opportunity of spending ten weeks in the zone. He fills in the details of the two main aspects: the psychological clash of Russian and German and the far-reaching social experiment and change which are taking place under Russian guidance. The author spoke to numbers of Germans in all walks of life and was able to get some idea of German reaction to its Eastern conquerors.


The author, executive Director of Food and Agriculture in the British and American zones of Germany, played an important part in the Bruening Government. After the war he was one of the founders of the Christian Democratic Union. He is a true politician and looks on the German problem as part of world problems, and is determined to devote his life to the spiritual and economic recovery of his country. The first part of his book gives an inside account of Germany's political background and of major political events between the wars. The second part gives extracts from a diary kept during the war with his observations of events up to 12 May 1945.

**Poland**


This moving book provides a poignant contrast between past and present in the author's recollections of Warsaw as he knew it before the war—its appearance, its everyday life and customs—and his description of the bombing and occupation of the great city that was a centre of education and culture, with its university, academies and colleges, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Conservatoire where Chopin and Paderewski trained. Mr. Meyer tells something of his own life there as a boy and as a man, gives brief descriptions of famous friends in musical and literary circles, and relates how he left Warsaw during the German occupation by way of Italy and eventually came to Britain.

589
France

FRANCE: A SHORT HISTORY. Albert Guérard. Allen & Unwin, 8s.6d.
C8. 274 pages. Index.
Albert Guérard, professor of literature and lecturer on the history of French culture
in Stanford University, California, U.S.A., has written a very readable short history
of France, primarily for American readers. It gives a detached and lucid account of the
historical development from pre-Roman times to the end of the Second World War.
Many of the author’s ideas are expressed in pithy epigrams. Each chapter has a chrono-
logical summary and there are suggestions for further study.

JOAN OF ARC AND THE RECOVERY OF FRANCE. Alice Buchan.
English Universities Press, 5s. sPost 8. 274 pages. Frontispiece. Endpaper
maps. Bibliography. Index. (Teach Yourself History Library)
Miss Buchan, daughter of the famous John Buchan, is the author of a distinguished
historical novel on this period. The present book gives a vivid and straightforward
account of the life and campaign of the peasant girl from Lorraine who became the
French national heroine. It is especially moving in its terse, sympathetic recital of the
Maid’s trial and death, and it offers a clear picture of how fifteenth-century France
united to recover from the invader.

Italy

Paper bound.
The text of the inaugural lecture delivered at University College, London, in May
1947 by the lately appointed Professor of Italian in the University of London. The
title applies to the rise in Italy of that movement which later illuminated all Western
Europe, and the aim of the lecture was to show where and among what men the spirit
of the ancient writers began to be better appreciated.

Malta

BRITISH MALTA. Vol. II. 1872–1921. A. V. Lafferla. Aquilina (Malta), 10s.6d.
1C8. 257 pages. Index.
The first volume of this work appeared in 1938, and this second volume, bringing the
island’s story to 1921, was interrupted by the war and completed shortly before the
author’s death. The two volumes, though brief are the only history available of
Malta in modern times. This volume deals with the later development of British rule,
ending with the Assembly of Malta’s first Parliament in November 1921.

Spain

PHILIP OF SPAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS. C. J. Cadoux. Lutterworth
Press, 18s. D8. 266 pages.
This volume by the late Dr. Cadoux, Mackennal Professor of Church History, and
Vice-Principal, Mansfield College, Oxford, is described as ‘an essay on Moral judge-
ments in history’. The character of Philip II of Spain and his persecution of Protestants
are taken as a test case of the value of moral judgments in history. The book is a
piece of vigorous writing from one who was famous for his championship of liberal
Protestantism.
Gibraltar

Annual Report on Gibraltar for the Year 1946. Colonial Office. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. D8. 66 pages. 4 photographs. Map. Inevitably the war years forced Gibraltar back to its original position as a fortress, from which all the non-essential civil population, 16,700 in all, were evacuated, mainly to the United Kingdom. Their return and re-settlement equally continues to engage attention.

Portugal

Mr. Livermore knows Portugal and the Portuguese well and has had the advantage of independent advice from other authorities in making this book as complete and as impartial as possible within the limits of a single volume. The work covers in comprehensive outline the whole history of Portugal from Pre-Roman Lusitania to 1940 the centenary of the two most important events in her national development—the foundation of the independent monarchy eight centuries ago and the recovery of independence by the national rising of 1640. The author stresses the establishment and preservation of national independence as the main theme of Portuguese history. He deals fully with Portugal's part in discovery and in colonization, pointing out that the exploits of the discoverers form part of the course of national history and are not an isolated phenomenon. The Portuguese race has played a not undistinguished part in world affairs and this interesting history does full justice to the importance of Portugal in mankind's story. An unusual feature is a Reference Index of nine pages which gives brief informative notes under such headings as Agriculture, Cathedrals, Population, Universities.

Russia

Professor Berdiaev has given in this book a detailed synoptic survey of the whole field of Russian nineteenth-century thought. He selects the nineteenth century, with its great thinkers and writers, to illustrate the Russian idea—the nature, mission and destiny of the Russian people. After an historical introduction he considers with acute insight the great thinkers one by one—Dostoevski, Tolstoy, Bakunin, Hertzian and others—and presents a series of brilliant sketches of notable Russians of the period.

This revised edition of A History of Russia, a standard work first published in 1926, contains a new chapter on Stalin's Russia which brings the story up to 1944. The earlier chapters covering the development of Russia from its prehistoric origins down to the Liberation Movement still remain unchanged, but Sir Bernard has made certain modifications in his treatment of recent Russian history to conform to increased information now available. The ground covered is enormous and difficult, but the author's selective and vigorous writing keeps the book concise and most readable. The valuable annotated bibliography has also been revised. Sir Bernard Pares was Professor of Russian History, Language and Literature, University of London, 1919–36. He speaks Russian and has travelled much in Russia.
Estonia

Professor Oras, now on the staff of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a distinguished scholar whose works include translations of Shakespeare’s plays and sonnets into Estonian verse. He is an Estonian and was for nine years Professor of English at the University in Estonia. He describes the conditions there from September 1939, through the occupations by the Russians in 1940 and the Nazis in 1941, to the Russian occupation in 1944. He shows how, in spite of their plight, their industry and culture and indomitable spirit prevail, and how they are still waiting for the time when they can rebuild their country and industries and live their own life, establishing their position among the freedom-loving nations of the world.

(947.4)

Faeroe Islands

4 maps.
A well-written and authentic account of the Faeroe Islands, which lie to the north of Scotland, between Iceland and the Shetlands. The author spent four years there during the war and his training as a field naturalist and student of folk-culture stood him in good stead when he came to describe the wild and rugged country and the hardworking hospitable people, descended from the Viking adventurers of long ago, who inhabit it. He writes of their history and ways of life, their customs, festivals and old beliefs, describes in detail their seasonal work in the fields, among the hills and on the sea and those activities in which the Faeroe people excel, namely, hunting the Causing Whales and wildfowling among the sea-birds. The admirable illustrations include numerous pen-and-ink drawings by the author.

(949.1)

Yugoslavia

The book is dedicated to the million and three-quarter Yugoslavs who lost their lives in the Second World War. Part I describes Yugoslavia before the war, its history, geography, people, industries and politics, showing their different outlook from that of Western Europe. Parts II and III are written by Major James Klugmann, who served in the Military Mission to Yugoslavia and, when hostilities ceased, as Principal Executive Assistant to the Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia from April 1945 to July 1946. He describes the Axis invasion and occupation, the development and growth of the resistance movement, and the new State Organizations which laid the basis for post-war reconstruction. The formation of the Provisional Government, the election, the Republican Constitution and policy are described, also the present conditions and future plans to convert an agricultural economy to an industrial one. The appendices give statistics of population, agriculture, exports and imports, industries, State finance, language and coinage.

(949.7)

Asia

14 photographic plates and maps. Bibliographies.
A new reference book on the thirteen countries of the Middle East. A standard method of treatment has been used for each country. Information for each is given under the main headings of geography, peoples and religions, history (divided into two: before
1914 and after 1914), Government (Constitution, legal system, and members of the Government itself), communications, economic life (including agriculture, industry and statistical survey), education (colleges, museums and libraries), places of interest, the Press and bibliography. The countries included are Aden, Afghanistan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, The Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan, Turkey, and there is a section on the Arab League. The volume ends with a Who's Who in the Middle East.


The author has limited his vast subject by confining himself to the impact of the West on China. Based on a series of lectures delivered at the University of Cambridge during 1946-7, this book is a historical survey from the fourteenth century onwards. It discusses the beginnings of European trade, its vicissitudes until the outbreak of the First China War in 1839, the deterioration of relations leading to the intermittent fighting of the Second China War and the Treaty of Tientsin, the struggle between Russia and Japan for domination in China, China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, the Chinese Revolution, the growing interest of the United States in China, the outbreak of Japanese aggression in 1931, Russia's growing influence on Chinese nationalism, and the effects of the Second World War. Sir John Pratt was a member of the British Consular Service in China for twenty-seven years; later he was Adviser on Far Eastern Affairs in the Foreign Office.


The framework of this book is the experience of the author, an American, during his three years' service in the United States Office of Strategic Services in India and South-East Asia during the late war. The theme of the book is a mental pilgrimage with the purpose of establishing a lasting international peace by a synthesis of West and East; in his survey of the Eastern view of life, the author analyses Oriental cultures and shows how they can enrich Western civilization. He presents a carefully drawn picture of India between the abortive Cripps Mission in 1942 and the end of the war, and includes in his descriptions of places and people a revealing sketch of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE BRITISH IN ASIA. Guy Wint. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. D8. 224 pages.

Index.

This book looks to the future, and to the past only as it may affect it. The independence of India, as well as of the smaller British possessions in the East, will produce results throughout the whole of Asia which cannot yet be foreseen. After a condensed account of the mind and temper of India, Burma, Ceylon and Malaya, the Russian Asiatic empire is examined and contrasted in its methods and successes. Thereafter, an analysis is developed of what may be the future pattern after the withdrawal of the British imperium; the requirements, possible dangers, and possible steps which might make for future security. The author sees India as the centre and focus of earlier British expansion in the East, and in the future as the indispensable hard core of Asiatic stability. He advocates, as a necessity of security, which is the first requisite for political stability, a Federation of South Asia, based on India, in alliance with the British Commonwealth.
China


This scholarly summary of Chinese history from the prehistoric period to the heroic struggle with Japan covers, in addition to politics, all the major currents of China's civilization, philosophy and culture. The author is Associate Professor of Chinese in Columbia University, U.S.A., and is one of the most important contemporary historians of China. The book is a fascinating general history which gives a good understanding of the background; it is particularly full and clear on the confused formative period A.D. 200-600. There are seven pages of suggestions for supplementary reading.


This second volume of Robert Payne's diaries follows Chungking Diary and begins in December 1944 after the fall of Kweilin when the Japanese were pressing on to Chungking and Kunming. It includes his visits to the parts under control of the Communist Armies (published separately as Journey to Red China); and concludes as he is about to fly to England, having finished with University duties, just after the assassination of Wen Yi-Tuo, whom he describes as the greatest Chinese he has ever known. As in his previous diary he deals more with the character, conditions and philosophies of the old Chinese than with political happenings.

--- Hong Kong


This valuable and well-illustrated report was printed in Hong Kong, and affords a very complete handbook to this British Colony, as well as bearing testimony to the rapidity with which normal conditions of life and economic activity are being restored.

Japan

A CASE HISTORY OF JAPAN. Francis J. Horner. Sheed & Ward, 10s.6d. IC8. 227 pages.

By a study of the early history, culture and environment of the Japanese people, the author shows the development of a rigid code of behaviour and seeks to explain the complexities, perversions and apparent contradictions in the Japanese character, which often appear incomprehensible to Western observers. He arrives at the conclusion that the most satisfactory means of releasing the Japanese from their restrictive code would be by their adoption of Christianity. Mr. Horner's observations are based on a deep study of the people during his long residence in Japan.


This book is a sequel to Japan in Defeat, published in 1945 as a Report by the Chatham House Study Group. Part I of New Paths for Japan covers much of the ground of Japan in Defeat; it sets the Japanese scene in perspective, the throne, the armed forces, religion, civil administration, social, educational and economic conditions, and
population problems. Part II describes the conditions during the war and under Allied Occupation up to the summer of 1947. The final chapter discusses the policy of the Allies in regard to Japan’s future. (952.031)

**Arabia**

**MEET THE ARAB. J. Van Ess. Museum Press, 12s.6d. D8. 228 pages. 16 photographs. Bibliography. Index.**

The author, an American who has lived forty years in Arabia, attempts to interpret Arab thought and character to the Western mind in chapters dealing with religion, language, literature, women, the native mind, and finally Palestine. It is not a history, but an explanation of what these things mean in the thoughts and in the daily lives of Arabs now; for the author pledged himself to King Feisal to tell the truth about his people, in the hope that greater understanding would lead to a solution of their problems. (953)

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**Aden**


Whilst the first three sections of this Report, dealing with the British Colony of Aden, show considerable development, the fourth section, on the Aden Protectorate, calls 1946 a period of marking time due to staff and other shortages. (953.3)

**India**


An amusing and interesting anthology from a wide range of sources, from seventeenth- and eighteenth-century travels and letters to the nineteen-twenties. (954)

**THE NEW INDIA. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee. Allen & Unwin, 8s.6d. C8. 201 pages. 2 maps. Index.**

A survey of India and Pakistan as they were before partition and the transfer of power. The chapters outline, with short historical summaries, various aspects of administration, industry, education, and social life and indicate some of the problems which are likely to face the native governments in the future. Among the many distinguished posts held by the author was that of High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. (954)


A history of British rule in India, under the East India Company and the Crown, designed to evaluate the benefits to the native population arising from it. While not denying some unfavourable aspects of British administration, the author contends that the growth of commerce and agriculture, improvements in education, communications, and justice, an awakening of greater interest in the country’s cultural history, and, indeed, the development of political consciousness which has led to the end of British rule, are benefits which will be appreciated by future generations of Indians. (954)
Cyprus


In the general review of the last eight years in the history of this British Mediterranean possession special attention is given to the steps taken by the Agricultural Debtors Relief Board and other agencies, to secure the disappearance of general indebtedness which marks a great forward step, and to ensure that it will be lasting by the provision of cheap credit through co-operative movements. In the limited field of industrial employment, active Trades Union and Labour movements have appeared. For the maintenance of property, further development under the Ten Year Plan is looked for, envisaging capital expenditure of some £8 million.  


This, the second part of Sir George Hill's monumental work on Cyprus, is published for convenience in two parts. It is the fruit of a lifetime's research, by a former Director of the British Museum. The first volume appeared in 1940, and carried the story from prehistoric times to the conquest by Cœur de Lion. These two volumes cover the Frankish period, 1192-1571, the date of the Turkish conquest, after which, the author declares, the succeeding three centuries offer nothing of comparable interest. These volumes are, in addition, a fine example of book production. It is to be hoped that the author will complete the projected fourth volume, bringing forward to modern times the history of this island.

Palestine


A brief review of the history of the thirty years of British rule and of the policy pursued by the British Government in Palestine. It deals with the origin and nature of the British mandate in Palestine, the development of the country and the progress made towards establishing a Jewish national home. A clear statement is given of the obstacles which frustrated the efforts of the British Government to establish self-governing institutions in Palestine which resulted in referring the problem to the United Nations in May 1947. The report concludes with an account of the last months of the mandate.

Siam


Dr. Smith arrived in Bangkok in 1902 and practised there for twenty-one years. For five years he was physician to the Siamese Court, and he here gives an account of his experiences as medical attendant to Queen Saowapa, the redoubtable Queen Mother, who, in her lifetime, saw Siam progress from a backward Oriental nation to a modern and up-to-date country. It is around her life that this book has been written. Dr. Smith sketches the history and personalities of the Siamese sovereigns from 1851 onwards and gives interesting descriptions of the elaborate ritual of the Court and the mode of life in the Royal harem.
Malaya
This concise history of Malaya from the earliest times to the present day, by one of the foremost experts in the country, is of particular value at the present time, when the relative claims of the various races are in dispute. (959.5)

Sir Richard Winstedt, one of the foremost authorities on Malaya, here gives a brief historical account of Malay laws, social life, literature and art. (959.5)

--- Singapore
This report is the first by the new Civil Administration, which took over from the British Military Administration which controlled Singapore from its liberation until 31 March 1946. With the creation of Singapore as a British Colony (April 1946) the break with the past is complete. This report records at length details of the recommendations of various administrative committees, and the steps which have been taken in those nine months to restore the standard of life. (959.5)

The report for 1947, attractively illustrated and with excellent maps, records great progress in recapturing Singapore's old position as the commercial centre of South East Asia. During 1947 the Legislative Council came into existence, and Income Tax was instituted. (959.5)

Egypt
THE AWAKENING OF MODERN EGYPT. M. Rifaat Bey. Longmans, Green, 15s. D8. 248 pages. 2 plates. 4 maps. Index.
A study, by a former Director-General of the Ministry of Education in Cairo, of the development of Egypt during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the interactions of English, French, and Turkish interests, and the contribution of Egypt to European affairs, laying particular emphasis on the Egyptian national point of view. (962)

North Central Africa: Sierra Leone
During 1946, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Protectorate, the administration was reorganized and the first Protectorate Assembly was held in July. Imports of nearly £4 million exceeded exports by some £1,800,000; for the first time a consignment of ground-nuts was sent to the United Kingdom. A review of the years 1939-45 shows the great war effort of this British Colony, and the part played by Freetown as an important air and naval base. (966.4)
Gambia


Apart from its detailed information and statistics, this report has an interesting general review and a valuable outline of the history of this British colony.  

Gold Coast


This report bears testimony to the immense strides that are being made, both in economic and constitutional development, in the British West African colonies, and provides an admirable handbook to the life and history of this territory, and is in fact a full record of its progress up to 1946.

Nigeria


The major feature of 1946 has been the revision of the Constitution, having a Central Legislature with three Regional Assemblies each with a non-official majority. Plans for development of this British Colony over the coming ten years will cost £55 million. Revenue shows a surplus of some £2 million over expenditure, and imports totalled £20 million.

South Central Africa


Emin Pasha, otherwise Eduard Schnitzer, a German doctor, was appointed Governor of the Equatorial Province of Africa in 1878. By the time of General Gordon's death in Khartoum in 1885, the revolt of the Mahdi in the Sudan left Emin Pasha isolated. This book tells the story of the vast expedition to rescue him which was led by H.M. Stanley. Stanley's march across Africa from west to east was a tremendous task marred only by the disaster to the rear column and the unwillingness of Emin Pasha to be rescued; there remains also the problem of why the march was ever undertaken. This new book is an excellent factual account, but does not seek to throw new light on the problems, not least of which was Emin's mysterious accident at the welcoming banquet on the coast.

Kenya


This Report contains a review of the war years, a particular account of the year 1946, and a great deal of general information on this British Colony and Protectorate. Some indication of its progress may be seen in that the revenue has increased from under £3 million in 1938 to over £6 million in 1946, and the expenditure has risen to over £8½ million.

The period covered by this composite Report is that of the war, and apart from the magnificent voluntary support given by the natives, not only as members of the armed forces but by monetary and other contributions, less progress can be recorded than would otherwise have been the case, since the ranks of the administrative officers were depleted by war service. The main problem is still overcrowding on the native lands, coupled with a rate of increase which, in ten years, has risen from one to two-and-a-half per cent.

--- Zanzibar


Zanzibar, with Pemba, the home of spices, exported over £1 1s. million worth of cloves and clove oil in 1946, its principal commodity. There is a useful brief history of this British Protectorate and its native rulers.

South Africa


A concise study of South African history which admittedly says nothing new, but happily presents South Africa's story, against its proper social background, without bias or special pleading.


Prepared annually for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, this year book serves not only as a detailed guide to the Union-Castle Line, but also as a travel guide and handbook to the industrial, agricultural, educational, etc. activities of all parts of the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa. It includes short histories of these various regions. Extensive amendments have been made in this Guide, and among the subjects which have been specially noted are the Royal Visit, the East and Central African Mechanized Groundnut Scheme, Education in South Africa, and conditions of immigration into the Union, Southern Rhodesia and the East African Territories. Contributions have been received from Government and other officials and from private individuals in South and East Africa, London, and other parts of the world.


This is the third volume of a series designed to provide information for the intending emigrant to the British Dominions. While mainly concerned with employment and living conditions, it touches on the historical and political background, and there are chapters on Literature and Education. There are also short sections on South Africa's neighbours (South-West Africa and the Native Territories) and the Rhodesias.

A lavishly illustrated account of the present situation of the Bantu peoples in the Union of South Africa, presenting the daily life of the natives, and emphasizing the interdependence of the two races.

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**Bechuanaland**


The year under review was a good one for the important livestock industry and exports were on a record scale. Progress was made in agricultural research and further schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund are envisaged.

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**Transvaal**


This book was first published by Faber & Faber in 1929 and since then it has been regarded as one of the best narratives of war and adventure in the English language. While still in his teens Deneys Reitz served in the Boer Forces during the South African War and, after fighting to the bitter end, chose exile in Madagascar. It was during those years of banishment that he set down, while it was still vivid in his memory, this record of battle and guerrilla warfare. Boer Commandos were mobile columns of fighting men which, despite their inferiority in numbers and supplies, held out and hit back so vigorously against the British in South Africa. This chronicle of forced marches, ambushes, night attacks and narrow escapes shows why the Boer resistance took so long to crack. The Spanish had used similar tactics in the Peninsular War, but it was on the lines of the Boer Commandos that the first special service columns of British forces in the Second World War were fashioned.

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**Basutoland**


The new series of Annual Reports on the British Colonies, issued for the first time since 1940, provide a wealth of information in an attractive format, with modern lay-out, illustrations, and a pictorial cover. More important, the reports are not limited to mere statistics of the year under review, but contain concise notes on every aspect of life in the territories covered, including sections on geography and climate, administration, local newspapers and periodicals, and a brief bibliography. Where possible a review of the years 1939-45 (for which no detailed reports have been published) is also included, showing the war effort of the territory, developments during and arising out of the war, and a summary of legislation enacted. In Basutoland prolonged drought has reduced the native food supply and increased the cost of living. A decennial census was taken in 1946, the preliminary figures for which, taking into account increases in population in some districts, show an overall decrease of over 5,000 natives, the most striking loss being 7,000 from the Maseru district, mainly to industrial work in the Union. Imports during 1946 were valued at over £2 million, against
exports of less than £500,000. An important step towards self-government was the
inauguration of the National Treasury, under native administration, to collect taxes
and account for fees and fines of the reorganized Native Courts. (968.61)

--- Northern Rhodesia

ANNUAL REPORT ON NORTHERN RHODESIA FOR THE YEAR 1946.
The year was one of considerable reorganization of native administration, both in the
local units, and in the creation of an African representative Council. A comprehensive
ten-year Development Programme was evolved during the year and the visit of a
delegation from the United Kingdom to investigate the possibilities of groundnut
production was another event likely to have far-reaching economic consequences.
(968.94)

Seychelles

ANNUAL REPORT ON SEYCHELLES FOR THE YEAR 1946. Colonial
Bibliography.
Of recent years, government policy has been to accumulate financial reserves against
the time when much-needed social services could be provided. With a grant of
£250,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and local resources,
work was accomplished in 1946 on sanitary, medical, and agricultural projects, though
much remains to be done. A plan for educational improvements is also under
consideration. Trade in copra and patchouli has been extensive and profitable. (969.6)

Mauritius

ANNUAL REPORT ON MAURITIUS FOR THE YEAR 1946. Colonial
Bibliography.
The staple industry of Mauritius, sugar, was badly affected by cyclones in 1945 and
by the use of sugar land for other food during the war, and a grant and a loan for
reconstruction were obtained from the Imperial Government during the year. The
administration was improved by the appointment of two Civil Commissioners, but
the development of local Village Councils was disappointing. Discussions on proposals
for a new Constitution and on plans for development, particularly of agricultural
methods, continued during the year. (969.82)

Canada

CANADIAN ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1948. Horace C. Corner
and Marsh Jeanneret (Editors). Copp Clark (Toronto, Canada), $8.50. lM8.
817 pages. Map of natural resources and railways. Index.
The 101st year of publication of this standard reference directory of the Dominion of
Canada, containing legal, commercial, statistical, astronomical, departmental, ecclesiastical, financial, educational and general information. There is a detailed directory of
post offices and railroad stations of Canada, and complete information on official and
unofficial and learned bodies of the whole Dominion and individual Provinces. (971)
Mexico

The author and artist of Island of Bali turns his comprehensive technique of analysis of primitive communities on to a little-known region of Mexico between Vera-Cruz and the peninsula of Yucatan. It is one of the richest areas of ancient Maya civilization, traces of which Covarrubias reveals in this vivid, vigorous and sympathetic interpretation. A full portrayal of the contemporary scene as conditioned by its historical background (drawing on archaeology and ethnology) is followed by an intimate and personal description of the everyday life of the Zapotepec Indians, their social organization, art and traditions, and their two cities. A deep concern for their social betterment, and a respect for the innate qualities in their manner of life, inform this outstanding study by a progressive Mexican, who is also Professor of Art history in the National School of Anthropology in Mexico City. (972.7)

British Honduras

The fortunes of this remote British colony depend mainly on mahogany and chicle gum, and, in consequence, its commercial ties with the United States are strong. After virtual isolation during the war years, it is now hoped to make progress in providing transport facilities and improved forestry equipment. (972.82)

West Indies

The author was in the American State Department assigned to the Caribbean from 1942-6. He is a traveller, journalist, lawyer and lecturer. He gives a panoramic view of the whole sweep of the Caribbean from the Bahamas to Devil's Island and from Barbados to British Honduras. He describes the groping towards democracy and the effect of improved air transport in a region colonized largely by imported African slaves and indentured East Indian servants. (972.9)

An attractive, concise account of the British West Indian colonies, their history and present administration, their economic life and rising social standards, and their position today. The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and the work of the Controller for Development and Welfare are briefly described. (972.9)

This very full Annual Report prints as an appendix the text of a number of the more important messages from the Governor to the House of Representatives during 1946. There is a particularly full and useful bibliography. (972.92)
ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CAYMAN ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1946.
The three small islands of this group, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, are dependencies of Jamaica, British West Indies, and are administered under its laws, with an elected Assembly of Justices and Vestry for local affairs. During the war a United States base was in operation, but this finally closed at the end of 1946. Their principal industry is fishing, and exports are mainly turtle and turtle shell, and thatch rope supplied to Jamaica.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE BAHAMA ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1946.
These British holiday islands found a new prosperity during the war, with the lease of a U.S. naval base and the construction of two new airfields. One of these, Oakes Field, has now been transferred to civil use, and is extensively used by Pan-American Airways and some twelve other operating services.

The principal activities of these British Caribbean islands is the production of salt, which is exported to Jamaica, Newfoundland, Canada and the United States. Their population is only six-and-a-half thousand, yet even so their standard of living is low, and unemployment is severe.

The small sugar-producing colony of St. Lucia emerged from the war in a more stable financial position than before owing to the increased value of her exports, though actual production has not yet returned to its pre-war level. The year was one of planning rather than achievement but numerous projects for educational, agricultural and social welfare development are envisaged.

Much of the report on this British Colony is taken up with the record of progress under the Development Plans and, both in Part II and an Appendix, statistics for every aspect of the Island's life are given in great detail. The Census of April 1946 shows the population to have increased to 61,660. The principal exports are arrowroot and copra; sugar is produced for home consumption and may later provide a surplus for export.

ANNUAL REPORT ON TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1946.
The year 1946 has seen the implementation of the recommendations of the 1944 Franchise Commission by the establishment of a new Legislative Council and of County Councils. The war delayed the original development plans of the Colony,
but more extensive schemes are now being put into operation. The food situation of
the Colony has been adversely affected by an unexpected shortage of rice and by
labour troubles.

ANNUAL REPORT ON BERMUDA FOR THE YEAR 1946. Colonial
Paper bound.
This small island, a colony in miniature (with 35,000 people, 750 horses, no income
tax or death duties, but, since the epoch-making Motor Car Act of 1946, 500 cars)
has maintained its holiday aspect in spite of the war and, as more hotels are reopened,
now takes its place as a luxurious paradise where dollars can be spent, and earned.

United States

A NEW HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. André Maurois. Transl-
ated from the French by Denver and Jane Lindley. John Lane, The Bodley
André Maurois, the celebrated French novelist, biographer and essayist, wrote this
account of the amazingly rapid development of this great nation for his own country-
men as he felt that not only would it be of interest to them now that the United States
is their ally, but it would also show them, at this time of rebuilding the Fourth Republic,
how one nation successfully transformed an ideal into a working democracy.

THE FORMATIVE YEARS. Henry Adams. Condensed and edited by Herbert
Herbert Agar, Special Assistant of the American Ambassador in London, 1942–6, and
author of A Time of Greatness, etc., has skilfully abridged Adams's monumental history
of the United States during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. The author
(1838–1918) was an American aristocrat who, from fastidiousness, preferred to turn
away from public affairs to the writing of history. The final mature results of his
endeavour to explain his personal relation to events were the autobiography and
Mont St. Michel and Chartres. This history is the finest product of his preliminary
period of disciplined scholarship. As a study of his grandfather's generation, it is
of prime importance and continuous fascination. The style is effortless and the narrative
vivid. It tells the story of the consolidation of the U.S. and its development during
the Napoleonic wars and the 1812 war with Britain. Adams engaged upon extensive
research and had an unerring sense of the significant main outlines. A member of a
family that made history, he tempered his personal awareness of events with a rare
ironic detachment and the book is one of the finest pieces of American historical
writing. Previously inaccessible and in any case deterring in its length—nine volumes
on sixteen years (1801–17)—it has been reduced to working proportions by the
omission of footnotes, references and quotations from sources so that the structure
and Adams's own comments have been preserved to a large degree intact. The
introduction by Mr. Agar is interesting and revealing.

THE AGE OF JACKSON. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Eyre & Spottiswoode,
The Age of Jackson, which was awarded the Pulitzer prize for 1945, now appears in an
English edition. Already it has been hailed in America as one of the most important
recent contributions to American history. Andrew Jackson (1767–1845), the seventh
President of the United States, became the spearhead of the change from oligarchy to democracy, and thirty critical years are properly known as the Age of Jackson...the period when the Constitution of the U.S. was revised...when political parties were first organized in their modern American form...when the Presidency was captured by the people and thus became the chief power in the State'. This book is based on the Lowell Lectures which the author gave at Harvard University in 1941, and is not so much a biography of Jackson, though his personality dominates it, as an account of the development of American democracy between Jefferson's death and the Civil War. The author's allegiance is patently Jacksonian. He controls his material so surely, handles his background so effectively and displays such technical brilliance that the reader is carried through intricate and detailed material with zest and speed. There is a bibliography of thirty pages.


A collection of American photographs and drawings, with commentary, which illustrates the period between Versailles and Pearl Harbour and deals with the public rather than the private life of the nation during those years.

—Oklahoma


Twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Biography, the author turns in this book to the story of his own boyhood in the Cherokee Strip, now part of Oklahoma. It was an age packed with incident and the urgency of growth, an age now legendary though not fifty years away. Indians, desperadoes, cattle-drives, the pony express, prospecting for gold, claim staking, tumble over one another in the author's account of his early history, which is also, in part, a history of the United States. Particularly interesting are his chapters on the early newspapers, the old-time printers and editors of the West.

South America


This book, a sequel to The Rise of the Spanish American Empire by the same author, traces the elements leading to the breakdown of Spanish power in the Americas in the period 1800 to 1830. The martial and proselytizing achievements of the Spaniards, their mixture with the Indian and Negro stocks into a centralized empire, are shown as the background to a rising impulse of revolt. This was fed in the minds of the Creole leaders by the rigours of repression, by the French Revolution and its philosophers, the American Revolution, the Negro Revolution in Haiti, and by Jewry and Freemasonry. All these factors prepared the way for the wars of secession. A work of great erudition and understanding that admirably holds a balance between the opposing forces and sees the grandeur and shortcomings in both, Sr. Madariaga with fine humane scholarship penetrates to causes. Notable also are the illustrations, bibliography and notes. The author is probably the most eminent Spanish scholar at present working in England.

(973.56)

(973.91)

(976.62)

(980)
—British Guiana


The war brought to this quiet backwater, the only British possession on the South American mainland, a U.S. naval and air base, an increase in bauxite production, and a doubled national revenue. Hence the present report, which gives very detailed information on all aspects of the Colony today, shows many changes from 1939. *(988)*

New Zealand


The author of *My New Zealand* traces the history of New Zealand from the Maori wars through the period of settlement to the present day, devoting the major portion of the book to the country's efforts in the recent war and to its effects on the present and future of New Zealand. Most of the Dominion's characteristics and problems are described and briefly commented upon. *(993.1)*

Australia


This volume contains the latest available information and statistics on every aspect of Australian life, together with a brief history of the discovery and history of the country and of its physical features. Included also is a chapter on the territories of Australia, Papua, and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru. *(994)*

AUSTRALIA. Geoffrey Rawson. Chatto & Windus, 12s. 6d. LC8. 190 pages. 22 photographs.

After an historical outline, consideration is given to Australian national character and life, political and labour questions, industry, immigration, defence, and relations with Britain. Historical and descriptive chapters on the separate States and on the aborigine conclude a useful concise survey of modern Australia. *(994)*


The purpose of this book is to provide an up-to-date account of living conditions in Australia, in all their aspects, for the intending immigrant. There are chapters on the language, travel, food and dress, wages, jobs, education and domestic life, where to settle, etc. Without more than touching the surface of history, politics, or economics, it does present a fair picture of current Australian life, and cannot fail to be useful to any who are contemplating settlement there. Similar volumes on South Africa and Canada are in preparation. *(994.05)*

Friendly Islands


This small self-governing Protectorate of the British Empire has an estimated population of 43,000. The marketing of copra, its principal export, has been taken over by Government during and since the war, and the number of European traders and
Government officials has been reduced to some 200 only, about half the pre-war figure. Textiles, flour and canned meat are its principal imports. Tonga has no mines, and no factories, and no income tax. Nevertheless, its war effort was notable; over five per cent of its population served in the full-time Defence Force, another five per cent part-time in the Home Guard, whilst three Spitfires and some £15,000 were presented to the British Government and the British Red Cross.

Arctic Regions


An interesting account of Eskimo life, manners and customs is given in this book, in which a young Danish doctor relates his experiences when he left Denmark with his bride to live and practise in the Eskimo settlement at Thule in Greenland, the northernmost human settlement in the world, where a ship seldom calls more often than once a year. The Gilbergs spent the first year of their marriage there, returning home in the autumn of 1939. Dr. Gilberg pays a warm tribute to the character of the Polar Eskimos, whom he calls 'a splendid people... truly good.' His book is illustrated with his own photographs.

FICTION

General: Collected


Mr. Chun Chan Yeh, himself an author of repute, has here translated a number of his countrymen's stories and added some notes on modern Chinese fiction. Most of the stories deal with the life of the Chinese peasantry shortly before and during the Japanese war, and the authors are among the best known in contemporary Chinese literature.

COAST TO COAST. Australian Stories, 1946. Selected by M. Barnard Eldershaw. Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 8s.6d. Sixth annual issue. C8. 296 pages.

This volume contains twenty-four stories by as many authors, published during 1946. The criterion of selection, by the famous literary partnership of M. Barnard and Flora M. Eldershaw (M. Barnard Eldershaw), is the reflection of the contemporary scene in Australian life.

FRENCH STORIES FROM 'NEW WRITING'. John Lehmann (Editor). Lehmann, 8s.6d. lC8. 182 pages.

A collection of French stories in English translation, chosen from the volumes of the English periodical New Writing, which includes the work of such well-known French writers as Gide, Giono, Sartre, Chamson and St. Exupéry.


A representative collection of twenty-nine short stories by Canadian authors from Haliburton to the present day, selected and edited by the Professor of English in the University of New Brunswick, who also contributes an historical survey of the Canadian short story. There is a brief biographical note on each author represented.
A collection of fourteen short stories in Welsh by contemporary Welsh writers, mainly of the younger generation. A short introduction by Professor Idris Foster, of Jesus College, Oxford, and short biographical notes on the contributors are included. North and South Wales are well represented.

AFRICAN NEW WRITING. Cullen Young (Editor). Lutterworth Press, 5s. C8. 126 pages.

A collection of fourteen short stories by C. O. D. Ekwensi, Mabel Dove-Danquah, Phebean Itayemi and four other (West and South) African authors, who write of the changing life of their own peoples today with a clarity, insight and humour which promise much for indigenous African literature. Several of the stories gained British Council literary prizes.

— Individual


A translation of a minor classic of French romantic literature, Le Grand Meaulnes, which was first published in 1914 and the theme of which is youth's touching belief that something mysterious and wonderful lies in wait just around the corner. The introduction is by Bonamy Dobrée, Professor of English Literature in the University of Leeds.

BEFORE THE DELUGE. Mark Aldanov. Translated from the Russian by Catherine Routsky. Cape, 12s.6d. C8. 520 pages.

An able translation of a novel by a distinguished Russian author. Through the eyes of its central character, a dilettante in touch with aristocratic, artistic and revolutionary groups, the author presents a kaleidoscopic picture of Europe, and mainly Russia, in the 1870s. It begins at the time of the wedding of the Grand Duchess Maria and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1874 and deals with many of the public events following the marriage down to the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. Many of the outstanding figures of the time move through its pages, including Bismarck, Disraeli, Gladstone, Marx, Wagner, Dostoevsky and Victor Hugo.


Sherwood Anderson (1876–1941), whose work has had considerable influence on American fiction achieved wide recognition with this book, first published in 1919. His roving, varied and adventurous career, which took him to many parts of the world, gave him the sympathetic observation of human nature so strongly in evidence in this group of twenty-four tales of Ohio small town life of the period about 1890 to 1919. Each story takes, as a central figure, one of the ordinary people of Winesburg and shows some trait of their character finding expression in an action often misunderstood both by themselves and their fellows. The four tales of the family of Jesse Bentley, a fanatical farmer identifying himself with the Old Testament patriarchs, may be cited as outstanding achievements in this collection.
THE SEVEN WHO WERE HANGED. Leonid Andreyev. Translated from the Russian by Evgenia Schimanskaya and M. Elizabeth Gow. Edited, with an introduction, by Stefan Schimanski. Lindsay Drummond, 5s. C8. 106 pages. 6 illustrations. (Russian Literature Library)

The volumes in this series aim to present a continuous picture of Russian life through the nineteenth century up to the present day, and particular attention has been paid to the literary form of the short novel which is characteristic of Russian writing. The present volume is a new edition of the story by the famous Russian author who died in 1919, concerning five men and two women who are sentenced to be hanged. United by a common fate, they display a selfless courage which illumines a story which is less grim to read than its title suggests.


This novel of the sea deals with the crew of an old cargo boat and expresses two types of conflict, the battle for life against the sea and a man’s struggle to rise above his weakness as a leader of men. The captain has died and the unpopular first mate has assumed command. Anxious to disprove his inadequacy, he courts disaster by driving the ship homewards by the cheapest but most dangerous route. The author writes with intimate knowledge of ships and the sea gained from many years spent in the Merchant Service. He describes not only the high-lights but the drab realities of seafaring life. There are some memorable portraits among the characters in his vivid narrative.

YEOMAN’S HOSPITAL. Helen Ashton. Pan Books, 2s. in the United Kingdom; 1s.6d. outside the U.K. sc8. 256 pages. Paper bound.

This story of twenty-four hours in the life of a hospital in an English country town bears the authentic stamp of an author who qualified as a doctor at the London Hospital. We are taken into the wards, the operating theatre, the staff’s private quarters, the outpatients’ department, into the lives of the nurses, the doctors, the general staff and the patients, and shown the hundred little dramas that are daily enacted within the walls of a hospital. A shy young probationer embarks with trepidation upon her first day’s work in the wards, the house surgeon is divided between her ambition and her love for the brilliant but moody pathologist, an appointment is lost and won, patients come and go, and all is depicted with a skill and understanding that bring the scenes vividly before the eye. The author controls her abundant material admirably, never losing sight of her general purpose, so that characters and incidents take their proper place in a satisfying and absorbing whole.


This collection of stories, by a practised writer of the short story who died in 1928, has a wide range and shows his sympathy for and understanding of ordinary people. Some of his best work is in this volume, including ‘The Friends’, which Galsworthy, in his introduction, compares with the best of Maupassant.

EMMA. Jane Austen. Hamish Hamilton, 6s. sc8. 505 pages. (The Novel Library)

A new edition of one of the novels of Jane Austen, who ranks among the geniuses of English fiction. The story of a girl of forceful character who takes another girl under her wing and tries to arrange her life for her, with mortifying but salutary
results to herself, it is often thought to be a greater work of art than the author’s more famous Pride and Prejudice. It has more incident, the characters are more diverse and include her most successful male character, Mr. Knightley, there is more of humour in it and less of irony and a maturity that shows the author at the fullness of her creative power.

**NORTHANGER ABBEY. Jane Austen. **Zodiac Press: Chatto & Windus, 8s.6d. D8. 239 pages.

*Northanger Abbey* was one of the earliest of this great novelist’s works. It relates the adventures of a young woman whose assiduous reading of mystery novels has embarrassing results. Round this amusing situation revolves a story of exquisite charm and delightful character-drawing.

**PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. Jane Austen.** With an Introduction by Elizabeth Bowen. **Williams & Norgate, 8s.6d. C8. 384 pages.**

*Pride and Prejudice* is perhaps the best known of the works of Jane Austen (1775–1817), one of the greatest of English novelists. Its theme is revealed in the first sentence, ‘It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife’. Mrs. Bennet, in pursuit of advantageous matches for her daughters, sees one marriage happily established and the possibility of another, the most ambitious, nearly brought to nought by the prejudice of the daughter concerned and the pride of her suitor. *Pride and Prejudice* is noted for its faithful character drawing and the gentle irony for which the author is famous. Although, as in all Jane Austen’s novels, nothing striking happens, the genius of the author induces a constant feeling of expectation, a desire at all times to know the outcome of the small incidents that compose the pattern of the novel.

**SENSE AND SENSIBILITY. Jane Austen.** Zodiac Press: Chatto & Windus, 7s.6d. LC8. 280 pages.

A new edition of the novel by one of the greatest of English novelists. It is concerned with the straitened fortunes of the Dashwood family and particularly with the love affairs of the two sisters, Elinor and Marianne, which steer an unsettled course towards a happy ending.

**THE NOVELS OF JANE AUSTEN. Six Volumes in a Box. Wingate, 63s. sc8. (Chawton Edition)**

This edition of the novels of Jane Austen (1775–1817) contains *Pride and Prejudice* (with an introduction by Richard Aldington), *Sense and Sensibility*, *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*, *Persuasion*, and *Love and Friendship* in one volume, and *Northanger Abbey* and *The Watsons* in one volume. The appreciation of Jane Austen’s work is considerably enhanced by an understanding of the environment in which and about which she wrote. In his introduction Mr. Aldington deals with this and with various aspects of Jane Austen’s art, making frequent references to the novels to illustrate his points. This neat and competent edition should add to that satisfaction which is the sure reward of all Jane Austen’s readers.

**THE SMALL BACK ROOM. Nigel Balchin. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sc8. 224 pages.**

The central character of this novel is one of the ‘Back Room Boys’, a name given to those scientists who were engaged during the war on secret research. He is hampered by inter-departmental jealousies and regulations which he is temperamentally
unfitted to combat or condone. To recover the self-respect which he has lost in 'the small back room', he undertakes the dismantling of an enemy 'booby-trap' bomb that has fatally defied investigation, but the result, though successful, leaves him still dissatisfied with himself. From 1939 to 1945 the author was on the staff of the Scientific Adviser to the Army Council.

FROM THE CITY, FROM THE PLOUGH. Alexander Baron. Cape, 8s.6d. C8. 224 pages.
This is a war novel based on facts and is one which should satisfy not only the civilian critic but the experienced soldier. It tells the story of a British Infantry Battalion in training for the invasion of Normandy and of its subsequent service there. Around the hard core of seasoned troops were gathered men from the towns and the countryside, representative of Britain's wartime Army. Formed into a fighting unit, each retains his personality and individualism, sharing the misfortunes of war and responding in his own way to its dangers and elations. The author was one of this body of men. His story presents an accurate picture of the lot of the common infantryman during the last year of the war.

TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY. Kathleen Barratt. Chapman & Hall, 8s.6d. C8. 277 pages.
This story of life in a Girls' High School concentrates upon the clash of temperament between one of the mistresses, a woman of integrity, and the newly appointed headmistress, a woman without scruple in her pursuit of power. The character of the former, hitherto a quiet rather shy person, develops new strength and assertiveness in the struggle which follows, a metamorphosis which is encouraged by the unconventional doctor who comes to her aid at a trying time. The strength of this novel lies in the author's excellent sense of character. Her people are real and vivid, and their behaviour is in keeping with the entirely plausible situations in which they find themselves.

Illustrated by Edward Ardizzone,
A new edition of a collection of stories, by a novelist with an ever-increasing reputation, revolving around an engaging rural reprobate who, although elderly, lacks neither vigour nor the capacity for mischief. The drawings of Edward Ardizzone, the well-known artist and book illustrator, succeed in capturing the salty humour of these stories.

THE PURPLE PLAIN. H. E. Bates. Michael Joseph, 10s.6d. 224 pages.
Squadron Leader Forrestor, the chief character of this novel, is stationed on an isolated Burmese airfield where the dust and the pitiless heat, aggravating the shock of private grief, irritate him to the verge of insanity. The author is concerned with the spiritual rehabilitation of Forrestor. Anna, a beautiful Burmese girl, provides the impulse to recovery which is furthered by Forrestor's seeing a horrifying air accident, and his helping the wounded after an air raid on a native village. Finally, his will to live obdurately asserts itself when his own plane crashes in a lonely forest defile, and he, by efforts beyond the limit of endurance, saves himself and a young wounded navigator. H. E. Bates accomplishes a superb piece of creative work in his portrayal of the scenery and man in relation to nature.
GRAND HOTEL. Vicki Baum. Translated from the German by Basil Creighton. Pan Books, 2s. (in the United Kingdom); 1s.6d. (outside the United Kingdom). 5S. 255 pages. Paper bound.

This novel, which became a best-seller in Great Britain on its publication in 1930, concerns the life of several visitors during their stay in a fashionable hotel in Berlin. The rapidly moving story shows how the visit of each of these people brought them results quite different from what they expected. The shabby little clerk and the aging ballet dancer past her prime find hope renewed, but it is not so with the company director and the handsome young crook. Even the war-battered German doctor is nearly shaken out of his lethargy and loneliness. The story is full of incident, and the details are so well managed that the judgment of a well-known English critic that 'the hotel itself is the chief character in the novel' is fully justified.


Hilaire Belloc, who has been a well-known figure in English literature since 1896, though usually regarded as an historian and essayist, is a writer of great versatility, and has produced in Mr. Petre a novel satirizing 'big business'. The central figure is Peter Blagden, who, returning alone from a visit to America, finds that he has lost his memory. Two factors determine his fate (and the story): his obsession that his condition is a humiliation to be kept secret, and his sudden conviction that his name is Petre. In this way he comes to be identified with an American millionaire, S. K. Petre, who always preserves a strict incognito in his business deals, a practice which helps to maintain Blagden's hidden identity and enables him, involuntarily, to be a successful financier. An ensuing lawsuit for impersonation, Blagden's recovery of his memory, and his final disposal of his new wealth, complete a good story and enable the author to make many shrewd observations about the morality of high finance.


A collection of short stories and poems which demonstrate the versatile talent and the insight into human nature of this accomplished American author, who died in 1943. With the exception of some of the early verse, all of the material in this volume was written towards the end of his life, and none of it has hitherto appeared in book form.

FRENCH VILLAGE. Jean Louis Bory. Translated from the French by D. P. and P. J. Waley. Dobson, 9s. 5S. 1S. 278 pages.

A story of everyday life in the French village of Jumainville during the German Occupation which attempts to show realistically, in miniature, what was happening in varying degrees throughout France at this period. Although the author uses direct narration and description for some scenes, in the main he makes his characters (and even the village itself) reveal themselves by their soliloquizing, as it were, in the presence of the reader. He thus shows the undercurrents of feeling, thought and action animating the inhabitants from motives of comfort, preservation, or sordid self-seeking. The Germans enter but little into the picture, which is concerned with the blackmarketeer, the maquis, the many kinds of collaborators and the hated Vichy militia. The young people, puzzled and irrepressible, and the old, with their sorrow, their café gossip and their gardens, are shown in contrast. Without heroics or sentimentality the author tells a worthy story well in this Prix Goncourt novel.

612
THE DEATH OF THE HEART. THE LAST SEPTEMBER. Elizabeth Bowen. Cape, 7s. 6d. each. SC. 284 : 283 pages. Frontispiece. (Uniform Edition) The first two volumes in a collected edition of the novels of one of the most accomplished of contemporary women writers. In The Death of the Heart the scene is London in the 1930s; the theme, the effect of a sixteen-year-old orphan, Portia, upon a young man and upon a sophisticated group of elders. In The Last September the author writes of the 'troubles' in Ireland a decade earlier, mainly as seen by people under the enchantment of an old house, Danielstown. Again the author creates a memorable character in the person of a young girl, Lois. Miss Bowen has wit and subtlety; she looks deep into the minds of her characters, and her eye for social comedy is vivid.

THE PROFESSOR. Charlotte Brontë. C. & J. Temple, 8s. 6d. C. 288 pages. 32 illustrations. A new edition of a novel by one of the great novelists of the nineteenth century, the strength and originality of whose work have earned her a permanent place in English literature. The Professor is the first novel Charlotte Brontë attempted and was rejected for publication during her lifetime. She later used the material to better effect in Villette, the last of her books. Both were based upon her experiences in Brussels. The Professor is the story of a schoolmaster who falls in love with a young pupil-teacher, over whom he exerts a strong influence. The same story is related in Villette, but with a heroine instead of a hero. To compare the two is an interesting object lesson in material merely used and material transformed.

VILLETTE. Charlotte Brontë. Pilot Press, 8s. 6d. D. 8. 380 pages. A new edition of the last novel written by Charlotte Brontë (1816-55), author of Jane Eyre and eldest of the three famous Brontë sisters. Based upon her own experiences in Brussels, it describes the fortunes of a young English girl, who obtains a teaching post in a girls' school in Brussels and falls in love with the despotic but golden-hearted little professor. Woven into this theme is the story of the English doctor at the school, his infatuation with one woman and his happier love for another. The story is remarkable for its brilliant character drawing.


WUTHERING HEIGHTS. Emily Brontë. Saturn Press, 8s. 6d. C. 321 pages. (Saturn Reprints, No. 1) New editions of the one novel produced by Emily Brontë (1818-48), who was also a considerable poet. It is a work of genius, and it is unique. Written with extraordinary emotional power, it is the story of a fierce and consuming passion, its setting the wild Yorkshire moors which Emily Brontë knew so intimately.

PAVILION OF WOMEN. Pearl S. Buck. Methuen, 10s. 6d. C. 372 pages. Miss Buck's new novel tells the story of Madame Wu, who rules a wealthy household in a remote region of China but remains aloof from it until her love for a foreign priest infuses her with warmth and understanding, a change which makes her loved where before she was feared. Miss Buck writes with her usual fluent ease and simple directness which misses nothing of the subtle nuances of character. The daily life and customs of a great family form an interesting background to the story, which embraces a great variety of human experience.
MEN AT HIGH TABLE and THE HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Gerald Bullett. Dent. 9s. C8. 224 pages.

In Men at High Table, a conversation piece, the dons of a Cambridge college are entertaining a Chinese scholar to dinner. The dinner takes place during an air raid, and discussion at the table gives rise to a series of stories, related by the diners, touching upon the insoluble problems of life and death. The House of Strangers tells of a woman journalist who wants to write a biography of a young poet, killed by enemy action just after she had published a remarkable volume of verse. The portrait which gradually emerges with the aid of the poet's husband and family, is not at all what the journalist expected. The theme provides Mr. Bullett with an opportunity for a skilful revelation of a poet's mind. Both the novels in this volume display the literary grace which distinguishes his work, and both are thought-provoking.

THE GALLERY. John Horne Burns. Seeker & Warburg, 12s.6d. lC8. 352 pages.

With a refreshing directness an American author writes of the Gallery Umberto in Naples, with whose teeming life the Allies came into contact during the war. Their experience of it is confined mainly to bars, shops, rooms and side-turnings and is illumined by some brilliant dialogue. Mr. Burns manipulates his characters dexterously through a series of episodes with a compassionate understanding of human behaviour that lifts his book above the ordinary.

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE. Elizabeth Cambridge. Pan Books, 1s. 6d. sC8. 256 pages.

The story of a woman of artistic sensibilities who finds that, as the wife of a struggling country doctor and the mother of children born during or just after the First World War, she must forego all her aspirations to authorship. She purposefully becomes 'a pair of hands and a contriving brain' for her family and, in spite of the prophecies of relations, her natural psychological insight carries her through till she realizes that her work is well finished. This is a very natural story (some of its events might happen to anybody) and is remarkable for the skill with which the children's characters are drawn.


An excellent translation of a powerful French novel that deals with an outbreak of plague in a town on the Algerian coast. The outbreak, devastation and disappearance of the plague are seen through the eyes of the central character, Dr. Rieux. His reactions and those of others in the story who form a cross-section of the community are used by the author to show man's attitude to catastrophe and its effect on character.


Frontispiece. Paper bound. (Penguin Double Volume.)

Joyce Cary is notable among contemporary novelists for the variety of his range and the originality of his treatment. The latter is evident to a marked degree in The Horse's Mouth, a full-blooded study of artistic temperament in the person of the outrageous Gulley Jimson, a reprehensible citizen who delights in flouting the conventions, but an artist wholly devoted to his art. The clash between the values of art and society is related with a gusto that animates the book from start to finish. The author studied art in Edinburgh and Paris before he became a writer.
MISTER JOHNSON. Joyce Cary. Michael Joseph, 8s.6d. C8. 224 pages.
A reprint of an early novel by one of the most original of contemporary novelists. It deals with the reaction of native African peoples to Western ideas of law and administration, and is both comic and tragic. 'Mister Johnson', a mission-educated African, is a delightful creation and the other characters are no less excellently drawn.

WILDING GRAFT. Jack R. Clemo. Chatto & Windus, 9s.6d. C8. 294 pages.
This first novel by a richly promising writer takes for its theme the religious experience. It deals with a spiritual conflict between the men—a young worker in a Cornish clay-pit, who retains his faith whatever the trial, and an embittered agnostic—a conflict which affects almost everybody around them. The author has a keen eye and a fine ear for the ways and gossip of country folk and his sincerity is unmistakable.

ALMAYER'S FOLLY and TALES OF UNREST. THE SECRET AGENT.
'TWIXT LAND AND SEA. Joseph Conrad. Dent, 7s.6d. each. C8.
204 : 332 : 244 pages.
These three volumes in the new Collected Edition of the works of Joseph Conrad (1857–1924) enable the reader to follow the artistic and creative development of this Polish-born writer who became a naturalized British subject and wrote with a genuine mastery of the English language. Almayer's Folly; The Story of an Eastern River, his first novel (1895), shows something of the psychological subtlety which he developed with such success in later years. Tales of Unrest (1898) comprise five stories which are impressive creations of atmosphere; two have an Eastern background, and the others are set in Central Africa, Brittany and London. The Secret Agent (1907), is an ironic psychological study written around an attempt to blow up Greenwich Observatory in London. 'Twixt Land and Sea (1912) contains three long stories, whose setting is the region of the Indian Ocean and which show Conrad's understanding of life and his command of character and atmosphere.

THE CROSS PURPOSES. Antoon Coolen. Translated from the Dutch by
Aby translated, this novel by a Dutch writer is centred round a village pub and gradually unfolds the lives of a group of people who meet to drink there, a notary, a housepainter, a clerk, a postman, etc. It is a wise and mature book, with an understanding of human problems that brings conviction to each portrait, built up with slow sure touches until we know all that is important to know about the people concerned, their circumstances, emotions and perplexities and the others who share in their lives.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL. Lettice Cooper. Gollancz, 12s.6d. C8. 555 pages.
A reprint of a novel first published in 1938. The setting is a manufacturing town in northern England in 1936, when the Italians were invading Abyssinia, and it was evident that world peace was again in danger. Many characters appear in the book, and their loves and hates, their domestic, social and political problems, are presented with remarkable skill and impartial sympathy. The result is a very interesting cross-section of a community in a period of uneasy transition. Miss Cooper is a Yorkshire novelist, author of Black Bethlehem, The New House, etc.
SUMMER STRANGER. Louise Field Cooper. Sampson Low, 9s.6d. C8. 224 pages.
In a style both simple and subtle the author welds three stories smoothly into one: a description of life in a small New England summer colony, an account of a young girl falling in love for the first time, and a murder story revealed by hints and implications. The novel is distinguished by unpretentious good writing and presents a convincing study of human behaviour in particular circumstances and surroundings.

COLONEL JACK, Daniel Defoe. Hamish Hamilton, 6s. 3C8. 355 pages.
(The Novel Library)
A new edition of the novel by one of the most prolific of writers, Daniel Defoe (1667-1731), author of Moll Flanders and Robinson Crusoe, the first English novel of genius. Colonel Jack tells the story of a pickpocket and deserter who is kidnapped and sold to a planter in Virginia. After winning his liberty and acquiring much wealth he returns home to a series of unfortunate matrimonial adventures before he settles down in prosperity and repentance.

A new edition of one of the best picaresque novels by the author of Robinson Crusoe. The autobiography of a young woman in the early eighteenth century who, after an early indiscretion, is reduced to destitution and becomes a thief, Defoe yet manages to point the moral of his tale; and he gives us in this essay in verisimilitude the most authentic picture of the London 'underworld' of his time that we possess. Yet, though it was first published in 1722, Moll Flanders is a living piece of literature and not merely a museum piece.

This work brings together in one volume the four 'Provincial Lady' books published between 1930-40, the work of the late E. M. Delafield, the popular British author and playwright. It consists of Diary of a Provincial Lady, The Provincial Lady Goes Further, The Provincial Lady in America, and The Provincial Lady in Wartime. This fictitious autobiography, written in diary form, gives a skilful description of an entertaining character who changes gradually from an embittered and inwardly rebellious wife and mother to a self-possessed celebrity. Miss Kate O'Brien, the well-known Irish novelist, contributes a delightful preface.

DAVID COPPERFIELD. Charles Dickens. Oxford University Press, 10s.6d. C8. 498 pages. 40 illustrations. (New Oxford Illustrated Dickens)
Supreme among English novelists, Charles Dickens scarcely did better than in David Copperfield (1850). This is a really great novel, and not, as so often, a collection of deathless characters jostling the story into the background. The boyhood and youth of David is that of Dickens himself, and there are few studies anywhere in fiction so deeply penetrating as the relations of David with Dora, his 'girl-wife', and Agnes, who represents lasting love rather than brief passion. But all the characters are admirable, nor need one fear (as is occasionally the case in his lesser books) that caricature will oust characterization even for a moment. Like Mr. Micawber one can be sure that something new and wonderful is bound to turn up—and so it does, on every page, no matter how often we have read the book before.
To understand the English character from within, it has been said, one must be able to appreciate Pickwick, Alice in Wonderland, and Gilbert and Sullivan. And truly, Mr. Pickwick’s other name is John Bull—even in the admirable pictures by ‘Phiz’ (Hablot K. Browne), which are reproduced in this volume, the likeness is unmistakable. The book is a glorious medley of incidents and characters. The entertaining adventures encountered by Mr. Pickwick and his associates in their travels about England are interspersed with tales contributed by various characters. Dickens’s abounding vitality, his marvellous keenness of observation, his wealth of invention in the creation of character, are all here in a novel that is one of the comic masterpieces of the world.

First published in 1859, this historical romance of the French Revolution has always been one of the most popular of Dickens’s works—particularly so, it is said, among those who do not care for his more typical books. But that is no reason why the true Dickensian should not love it also—and indeed it is hard to believe that there are any readers who will not be enthralled by this stirring tale, told so convincingly and movingly, of characters as truly and subtly drawn as any in the great gallery of Dickens’s immortals.

This popular novelist’s latest book is concerned with a problem of identity. Who was the baby adopted by Mrs. Abinger? Was she the niece of a baronet or the foundling abandoned in a church porch? The novel traces the girl’s career from her upbringing in a small shop in the slums of a London suburb to her entry into society as the acknowledged niece of the baronet and her period with the woman who claims to be her mother. Miss Dickens draws an interesting contrast between the ways of life of the upper and lower classes between the two world wars, but it is in her picture of the teeming slum area that she best displays her gift for characterization and atmosphere.

Two further titles in the Collected Edition of the works of the famous Russian novelist, who is one of the great figures in world literature and whose work, remarkable for its dramatic force and its insight into the human mind, has had an immense influence on psychological fiction. The House of the Dead, based upon the author’s prison experiences during his years of exile in Siberia, is the autobiography of a Russian landowner condemned to penal servitude in Siberia and traces, among a group of criminals, the different effects of imprisonment on the moral nature. The Insulted and Injured depicts the underworld of St. Petersburg and includes, among the principal characters, two women who endure the extremes of wrong and ignominy and one of those monstrous egoists whom Dostoevsky could draw with such terrifying power.
THE PASQUIER CHRONICLES. Georges Duhamel. Translated from the French by Béatrice de Holthoir. Dent, 10s.6d. LC8. 854 pages.

The mature work of one of the greatest living European novelists, this family saga of middle-class life in Paris is remarkable for its humanity and humour, its imaginative truth to experience, and above all the variety and the subtle profundity of its characterization. Dr. Pasquier himself is a great creation. The present volume, a reprint of a collection first published in English in 1937, contains five novels: *News from Havre (Le Notaire du Havre), Caged Beasts (Le Jardin des Bêtes sauvages), In sight of the Promised Land (Vie de la Terre promise), St. John's Eve (La Nuit de la Saint-Jean) and The House in the Desert (Le Désert de Bièvres).* The translation is admirable. M. Georges Duhamel, born in Paris in 1884, is a Member of the French Academy, President of l'Alliance Française, a doctor of medicine and a poet, essayist and dramatist as well as a novelist.


The novels of George du Maurier, an artist on the staff of the famous humorous periodical *Punch,* to which he also contributed prose and verse, were written in his last years and were highly popular in the 1890s. They are nostalgic recollections of the past by a romantic sentimentalist, delightfully illustrated with his own drawings. *Trilby,* the most famous of them, is the story of an artist’s model who becomes a great singer under the hypnotic influence of a villainous musician; *The Martian* tells the story of a man who becomes a famous author and is influenced by a woman guardian spirit, supposedly existing on Mars and later incarnated in his daughter; *Peter Ibbetson* concerns a man in prison who sustains himself with dreams more real to him than his surroundings.


6 full-page pencil studies by the author.

A handsome edition of du Maurier’s famous novel based upon his experience as an art student in Paris, about an artist’s model who becomes a famous singer under the mesmeric influence of Svengali, a Hungarian musician. The appendix to this edition contains several pages which were suppressed and rewritten.


Christopher is a small rather lonely little boy whose father has little time to understand him. He tries to rescue his dearest grown-up friend from the clutches of an unscrupulous young woman whom he believes to be a witch and goes on a physically destructive tour of exploration with a doughty school-friend. His actions are inevitably misinterpreted and the ensuing disgrace results in a flight from home. It is a charmingly written book. The author succeeds in entering the imaginative world of a child and in conveying adult action and character through his eyes, and enlists the reader’s full sympathy for a very real small boy, his inarticulate feelings and vicissitudes.

George Eliot (1819–81) is one of the great novelists in English literature. In Middlemarch she is seen at her best. It is a novel on a broad canvas, rich in character and description. It is principally concerned with the fortunes of an idealistic girl, disillusioned by marriage with an elderly pedant. Side by side with this runs the story of a young doctor, whose hopes of adding to the science of his profession are brought to nothing by the materialistic attitude of his wife.


This is the story of the experiences of two French rubber planters in Malaya, as told by one of them, partly as memoirs and partly as fiction. Although there are fine descriptions of a planter’s life, natural scenery, and of native work, customs, superstitions and pastimes, the book records much of the philosophy of life that these two men have evolved from their varied experiences and their intense desire to know Malaya and its people. The climax of their Malayan life occurs when one of their servants, a gentle poetic youth, ‘runs amok’, and their knowledge and philosophy is put to a severe test in meeting this tragic situation. This English version is a fine piece of translation.


Set against a background of Paris, the forest and the sea, this love story of an artist and a little governess is charmingly written and has both grace and wit. It is reconstructed from a French notebook of the 1870s found in a Norman inn on the Seine.


A new edition of the first novel by Henry Fielding (1707–54), the great English novelist who contributed powerfully to determine the form of the English novel. Fielding hated false sentiment and Joseph Andrews began as a parody of Richardson’s novel, Pamela. As Pamela was tempted by her master, so Joseph is tempted by his mistress. But the novel runs away with the author and becomes one of his most delightful works, with Parson Adams, an endearing character and an immortal creation, taking first place.


A new edition of the novel by one of the greatest of French novelists, whose masterpiece Madame Bovary is world famous. First published in 1862, it is a story of ancient Carthage, reconstructed after a trip to Tunisia and exhaustive documentation.

COLLECTED SHORT STORIES OF E. M. FORSTER. Sidgwick & Jackson, 10s. 6d. C8. 254 pages.

This volume brings together the stories that previously appeared in two volumes, The Celestial Omnibus and The Eternal Moment. In his introduction the author states: ‘these fantasies were written at various dates previous to the First World War and represent all that I have accomplished in that particular line’. They reveal the fine quality of mind of a novelist who established his reputation in the earlier years of this century and has had much influence upon the writers who followed him.

Five reprints, in a convenient pocket edition, of the novels of E. M. Forster, the distinguished novelist whose work has influenced many other writers. They consist of Where Angels Fear to Tread, a brilliant farce about possession of the child of an English mother and an Italian father; A Room with a View, a comedy which brings together a group of British people in a Florentine pension; The Longest Journey, a sombre tale about a crippled schoolmaster who makes a disastrous marriage; the mature and complicated Howard's End, which deals with the interactions of two families and their entanglement with the affairs of a Cockney clerk and his wife, which brings trouble upon them; and the famous A Passage to India, a sympathetic analysis of the Anglo-Indian problem.


Anatole France (1844-1924) was one of the most distinguished and widely known literary figures of his day, and Penguin Island is one of the best known of those satirical novels that brought him fame. It is a political novel of the genre of Swift's Gulliver's Travels in which, by means of allegory, the description of an imaginary country satirizes an existing polity. In this present story the author describes an island inhabited by penguins, which are converted to Christianity by an imaginary medieval saint, and are, to meet this awkward situation, metamorphosed into human beings. The history of the island that follows is an allegorical and ironical comment on the history of France, the political morality of the Third Republic and the consequences of industrialism.

C8. 1,058 pages.

John Galsworthy's famous series of novels, collectively entitled The Forsyte Saga, is here published in one volume. It includes A Man of Property (1906), In Chancery (1920) and To Let (1927), and two Interludes, Indian Summer of a Forsyte (1918) and Awakening (1920). An impressive study of social life and manners in the later Victorian era, its theme is the possessive instinct, as embodied to an exaggerated degree in Soames Forsyte, a man with a passion for acquiring desirable things and exercising his proprietary rights over them. The Saga was a notable contribution to modern fiction. It provides a true and scrupulously detailed record of an opulent period in the British national life. Galsworthy later extended it to cover the years after the First World War. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to the author in 1932.


A Modern Comedy consists of a trilogy of novels—The White Monkey, The Silver Spoon and Swan Song—and two interludes—A Silent Wooing and Passers By—which continue the history of the Forsyte family begun in the famous Forsyte Saga. In excellent, controlled prose the author depicts a society unsettled by the Great War and lacking in faith and principle, whose main purpose is to have a good time because they believe that nothing can last.
CRANFORD and Cousin Phillis. Mrs. Gaskell. Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 256 pages. (The Chilten Library)

Cranford, an intimate record of a few ordinary lives in a Cheshire village, is a minor classic of English prose. The most original and delightful of Mrs. Gaskell's writings, it is, with her Life of Charlotte Brontë, the most famous of her works. It was first published in 1853. Cousin Phillis (1865) which tells, without any of the appurtenances of high tragedy, the story of a broken heart, is one of the most exquisite books of its kind.


This was the last novel written by Mrs. Gaskell (1810-65), the celebrated author of the delightful Cranford and the Life of Charlotte Brontë. The first instalment appeared in the Cornhill Magazine in 1864, and the last, some two years later, shortly before her death. The book was so near to completion that no problems of interpretation, no alternative solutions, remain to tantalize us. Miss Rosamund Lehmann, in her introduction to this new edition, makes an exhaustive study of the work, and gives reasons for considering it not merely Mrs. Gaskell's masterpiece, but one of the great novels of the Victorian Era. In it Mrs. Gaskell's subdued humour and irony are seen at their best. The story is largely concerned with the relations between two families and the stormy course of the love affairs of the members of each.


The heroine of this celebrated French romance, before taking a husband or a lover, disguises herself as a man in order to discover man's true nature, and Gautier exploits fully the complications which follow. The translation is admirable and the book well produced.

TALES OF ASIA. Count Gobineau. Translated from the French by J. Lewis May. Bles, 10s.6d. C8. 296 pages.

The Comte de Gobineau (1816-82), French diplomat, writer and social philosopher, established his reputation with L'Essai sur l'Inégalité des Races Humaines and has been called the 'intellectual parent' of Nietzsche. His gift for narrative and his talent as a story-teller are shown at their best in his Nouvelles Asiaticques, of which the present volume is a translation.

PARIS INTERLUDE. Jeanne Gosse. Bles, 8s.6d. C8. 192 pages.

There is a slight love story running through this book which is more a string of incidents than a novel and records a young girl's impressions of Paris. It contains some delightful vignettes of the city and its inhabitants, and the author's sensitivity and accuracy of description invest it with charm and interest.

LAND WITHOUT HEROES. G. F. Green. Home & Van Thal, 7s.6d. C8. 158 pages.

Mr. Green is an original writer, terse in style, whose work has appeared in New Writing and other collections. Of the stories included in this volume, 'The Recruit' and 'A Love Story' stand high in contemporary short story writing.
Paper bound.

Odd Man Out is acknowledged to be the best of the novels of F. L. Green, who is outstanding among the younger realists. It is set in Northern Ireland, where the author lives. Johnny, the leader of a revolutionary organization in Belfast, is seriously wounded during a raid on a linen mill. During the ensuing pursuit, which slowly mounts in tension to the inevitable and tragic ending, he encounters a number of people who have their own motives for helping him to evade the law. The novel is a powerful study of human behaviour, excellently controlled and notable for its diversity of scene and character.


Mr. Greene, one of the most outstanding of contemporary novelists, here takes for his theme the disaster, moral and physical, that can overtake a man who deviates from his own standard of conduct. The scene is a West African town in wartime, and the discomfort and vexation of spirit engendered by it are ably conveyed. The central character is Scobie, Deputy Commissioner of Police and a devout Catholic. His wife, who is distracted by the rest for her intellectual pretensions, finds the heat too much for her. Scobie borrows money to speed her departure to South Africa and enters into an affair with a young survivor from a torpedoed ship. When his wife returns, his anxiety to conceal the affair from her, his financial difficulties and his unwillingness to face the confessional plunge him into ever-deeper waters with tragic consequences. The Heart of the Matter is a novel of realism with a specifically religious approach to its problem. The author is a master of narrative and his characterization is pungent. Scobie is one of the most successful and fully realized of all his characters.


This is one of the most admired of the meticulously written later works of Henry Harland (1861-1905), a man of cosmopolitan upbringing and training, and a well-known figure in English literary circles in the nineties. Set in Italy about 1900, it is the delicately humorous love-story of Peter Marchdale, a presentable young English author of independent means. While on holiday in Italy he falls in love with Beatrice, the young widow of an Italian Duke, and niece of Cardinal Udeschini. This shrewd, wily and kindly old cleric sees that, without a little tactful intervention, the course of Peter's love will not run too smoothly. The cardinal's snuff-box plays a part in his elegant matchmaking. The wit and substance of the dialogue, the sympathetic portrayal of the Italian peasantry, and the vivid descriptions of scenery are noteworthy qualities of the book.


'My friend Prospero' is the fanciful name given to John Blanchemain, the hero of this story, by a small Italian girl, Annunziata, because, in a childlike fortune-telling exploit of hers, 'everything comes out so prosperously for him'. The author's charming love story is concerned with showing how Annunziata and the good-natured Dowager Lady Blanchemain were instrumental in ensuring John's prosperity in love and fortune. The story has the delightful Italian setting and the graceful wit and conversation which make it one of the most widely admired of Henry Harland's love stories.
THE ESSENTIAL HEMINGWAY. Ernest Hemingway. Cape, 12s.6d. sD8. 447 pages.
A selection from the work of the well-known American author, containing extracts from the novels A Farewell to Arms, To Have and to Have Not and For Whom the Bell Tolls; twenty-five short stories; and the Epilogue from Death in the Afternoon. Included also is the complete novel Fiesta, which was published in America under the title of The Sun Also Rises.

FERNIE BRAE. J. F. Hendry. MacLellan (Glasgow), 7s.6d. sC8. 206 pages.
This study of a Scottish childhood and adolescence in the Glasgow of the early twentieth century is an unusual and sensitive one, which obviously owes a good deal to Joyce’s Ulysses. Its occasional linguistic difficulties may prove a little trying to the non-Scottish reader, but they do not detract from the merit of the book as an unusually fresh and perceptive study of the difficulties of childhood in a setting which, despite its squalor, has a beauty and picturesque quality of its own.

THE FOUR MILLION. O. Henry. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 168 pages.
The pen-name, O. Henry, is much better known to readers of short stories in English than the author’s real name, William Sydney Porter. He was an American who, having led a life of wide, varied and often unfortunate experiences, began to write short stories regularly in 1901. The stories in this collection of twenty-five, first published in 1906, are drawn from his keen observation of the ‘four million’ ordinary people of New York. Though there is not a dull or far-fetched story in the book, ‘The Gift of the Magi’, ‘The Furnished Room’ and ‘By Courier’ may be cited as outstanding. His solution of a ‘plot’ by means of an artistically natural surprise is characteristic of his finished technique.

HALCYON. Pierre Herbart. Translated from the French by Agnes Mackay. Lehmann, 1os.6d. Id8. 76 pages. Illustrated by John Harrison.
Admirably translated from the French, this short novel tells the story of a boy, Fabian, who escapes from a reformatory and takes refuge with another on a deserted island in the Mediterranean. He discovers another inhabitant, an old man haunted by a past tragedy in which a number of boys died while trying to escape from a reformatory which once existed on the island. Fabian becomes possessed by the spirit of one of the dead boys, with inevitably tragic consequences. The story is told with an artistry that uses the barest suggestion, the most fleeting of images to produce its memorable and disturbing effects.

RANDOM HARVEST. James Hilton. Pan Books, 2s. in the United Kingdom; 1s.6d. outside the U.K. sC8. 248 pages. Paper bound.
In this novel, by the well-known author of Lost Horizon and Goodbye Mr. Chips, Charles Rainer, successful business man and Member of Parliament, is haunted by a gap in his memory covering nearly three years of his life, years that he obscurely feels to be vitally important to him. Gradually the memory of them returns to him until only one problem remains, the whereabouts of the woman who shared those years with him. The answer is not the less plausible because it is startling. Mr. Hilton is obviously at home in the milieu he has chosen. The background of events between the two world wars lends added interest to a story that at all times holds the attention by the firmness of the writing and the liveliness of the dialogue, which is psychologically in keeping with characters well conceived and surely drawn.
THE PRIVATE MEMOIRS AND CONFESSIONS OF A JUSTIFIED SINNER.
James Hogg. Cresset Press, 8s.6d. £1C8. 230 pages. (The Cresset Library)
A reissue of a novel written by the Scottish author, James Hogg (1770–1835), who is known in English literature chiefly for his poetry which earned him the title of 'the Ettrick Shepherd' and a place among the poets of his country. The novel is in two parts. The first shows a young religious fanatic being gradually led into evil by his second self, which finally consumes and destroys him; the second consists of his confession. There is an Introduction by André Gide, the celebrated French writer.

Illustrated by C. F. Tunnicliffe.
The seven stories in this collection are outstanding examples of good story-telling. The general theme is the conflict of living creatures with the elements and the courage they display in their will to survive. A salmon braves a flooded river to reach the shallows where she will spawn; a crofter's boy kills a stag and falls to death on the winter mountainside in his struggle to get it home; a flock of migrating geese encounter stormy weather over the sea; an aircraft is crippled by lightning and staggers home to crash on a mountainside. Mr. Horsley writes in a straightforward uncompromising fashion which enhances the drama of what he has to tell. The illustrations by C. F. Tunnicliffe, the well-known artist and book-illustrator, are an admirable accompaniment to the text.

POOR CAROLINE. Winifred Holtby. Pan Books, 2s. in the United Kingdom; 15s.6d. outside the U.K. £1C8. 255 pages. Paper bound.
In this book Winifred Holtby, author of the excellent South Riding, tells the story of an elderly spinster, Caroline Denton-Smyth, described—and dismissed—by all her relatives, and most of her acquaintances, as 'poor Caroline'. She is, however, rich in her optimism and faith in the reforming and financial efficacy of her fantastic schemes for 'good works'. The story deals with her last effort, the formation of a Christian Cinema Company, and shows the different people, self-seeking or sincere, whom such a project would gather round Caroline. This foredoomed scheme did, however, bring some results that would, at last, have given happiness to poor Caroline had she lived to see them. This thoughtful novel, with varied humour, displays a remarkable insight into human motives.

FÖRT CARTERET. David Hussey. Methuen, 9s.6d. C8. 317 pages.
Marooned in an icebound trading post on the lonely shores of the Hudson River the passengers and crew of a service aircraft relieve the long hours of waiting by recounting some past experience in their lives. The stories are skilfully varied by the author who has a keen eye for character and significant detail.

Aldous Huxley, one of the best-known English writers of today, wrote this book in 1923 when he was gaining considerable attention as a young intellectual satirist of the post-war world after 1918. The title of the book, taken from the name of an old grotesque dance, indicates the author's line of attack. He is principally concerned with the attitude to life of the posturing aesthetic dabbler in art and literature. With these he minglesthe humourless scientist, the crazy pleasure seeker and the amateur politician.
Theodore Gumbrill, skilfully made the connecting figure in this mad maze, represents a type that with difficulty is recovering its balance. The book, a masterly satire on a time of lost values, displays considerable learning and yet a practical knowledge of life.

**AUNT ALBINIA.** Elisabeth Inglis-Jones. *Faber & Faber*, 9s.6d. C8. 303 pages.
This chronicle of family life in a Welsh village begins in Victorian times and is centred upon the character of Albinia, a dominating creature who makes an unfortunate marriage, whose plans never come to fruition and whose dissatisfaction with life makes her a menace to others as well as herself. Miss Inglis-Jones has produced a well-balanced comedy, whose characters fit convincingly into their country background.

**PORTRAIT IN TWO COLOURS.** Stuart B. Jackman. *Faber & Faber*, 8s.6d. C8. 188 pages.
In this excellent first novel the central character is a student of theology, training in Edinburgh, who finds it impossible to carry on with his career when war breaks out, joins up and takes part in the campaign in North Africa. The story opens with his return home and his survey, through experienced eyes, of the scene of his youth. He finds it impossible to settle down with his parents, with whom views he is at variance and who have become strangers to him. He sets out for Edinburgh again but is involved in an accident which, through days of unconsciousness, releases the horror of recollections of a certain incident in the desert. A sincere and impressive study of a man's struggle to adjust himself to peace after war.

**THE FALL OF VALOUR.** Charles Jackson. *Hale*, 10s.6d. C8. 317 pages.
Mr. Jackson, whose previous novel *The Lost Week-end* established his reputation, has chosen a difficult theme for his new novel. It tells of two married couples who meet on holiday and strike up a friendship and of the strong attraction which the older man, a middle-aged professor, feels for the younger. Mr. Jackson treats the theme with sensitivity and skill, and builds up the story gradually to the discovery of the professor's latent tendencies, which leads to a harrowing climax. His study of the character of the younger man is particularly good.

These short stories of Henry James (1843–1916), a great figure among the late Victorian novelists, include 'The Lesson of the Master', 'The Coxon Fund' and 'The Next Time'. They are mainly concerned with the trials of authorship, and show a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the profession.

A new edition of a novel by the great Victorian novelist. It tells the story of a rich young American girl who is led into marriage with a dilettante egoist, with unhappy results. James himself ranked it as one of his happiest achievements.
THE SPOILS OF POYNTON. Henry James. Leumann, 8s.6d. C8. 318 pages.
(The Chiltern Library)
The three stories in this volume include 'A London Life' and 'The Chaperon' in addition to the title story, which provides rich comedy on the subject of possessiveness and which is an outstanding example of the author's virtuosity. Henry James was a master of the short story as well as one of the most considerable of late Victorian novelists.

A selection of short stories by the late Victorian novelist who has had a considerable influence on English fiction and whose work is distinguished by exquisite discernment and a notable skill in words.

Eyre & Spottiswoode, 9s. sc8. 414 pages. (The Century Library: Double Volume)
In this novel Henry James (1843-1916) deals with a problem he had long pondered, that of presenting a sense of achievement in one whose zest for life had suffered frustration. To this end he shows the heroine, Milly Theale, a rich, generous-hearted American girl, in love with a penniless journalist, who pays court to her to exploit her wealth and influence. Eventually disabused, Milly, whose life has been hampered by an incurable illness, achieves a sense of fulfilment in her magnanimity towards her pseudo-lover. The presentation of this typically Jamesian problem illustrates the author's method of the subtle use of external detail to convey thought, motive and character.

A reprint of a short novel, first published in 1887, which is one of Jefferies's most delightful studies of farm life in Wiltshire and is largely autobiographical. The first publication of a new firm specializing in books concerning south-west England.

MacLellan (Glasgow), 7s.6d. C8. 161 pages.
A collection of twenty short stories of Welsh life and character as seen in the working-class district of a Welsh industrial town depending for its existence on the tin-plate mills and the steel foundry. The author, at one time a worker in the foundry, understands his people and finds varied material for his stories. The men are seen living dangerously, finding relaxation in boisterous as well as peaceful pastimes. The women meet the hard life in cramped quarters with fortitude and, less often, with despair. The old folks and the work-shy gossip or go fishing. There is grim humour, and gay, to be drawn from chapel quarrels, funerals, local 'characters' and, as the title story shows, from quack doctors. The author was granted a Rockefeller Atlantic Award for Literature in 1946.
A second reprint of the first unlimited English edition (1937) of the much-discussed novel by the famous Irish author, which has been translated into a number of languages. It records with a frankness of language and a realism that spares the reader nothing, a day in the life of two middle-class Irishmen living in Dublin. Their thoughts and actions are microscopically revealed, and almost every kind of prose is attempted by the author in his desire to record the actual workings of the mind.

NEVER AGAIN. Francis King. Home & Van Thal, 95.6d. C8. 214 pages.
A story of the development of a small boy, an only child who, brought up in the surroundings of the English official class in India, is overwhelmed and made rather precocious by the care and attention of his parents and servants. Naturally taking this as the only kind of life, he becomes, when tragically orphaned at the age of nine, unbearably lonely and increasingly convinced that, since none of his old life could ever happen again, he must remain lonely. In England, however, his boyish resilience allows many new influences to work. The matter-of-fact and often unsympathetic relatives, the rough-and-tumble of school life, and finally a holiday in Switzerland with a boy who has his own hard luck, but a more normal upbringing, all enable him to fit into new companionships that assume a greater value than the old. The story is based on knowledge and understanding and its wealth of incidents clearly told.

This book contains four stories: The End of the World, Disintegration of a Politician, 'W.J.', and The Return of William Shakespeare. In the first, Polmont, an imperturbable ironist, takes under his wing a flustered pedant, Clayde, who is convinced of the approaching destruction of the world by a comet. While awaiting the event, Polmont allows no humour of the situation to be missed. The second story is of a politician, Stubbs, who, as the result of an accident realizes that he has missed much in life of which he now becomes sensible. 'W.J.' is the story of a scholarly eccentric, who is writing the history of The Wandering Jew, and is nicknamed 'W.J.' by his fellow hotel-guests on whom he inflicts himself and who equally harass him. In The Return of William Shakespeare Mr. Kingsmill imagines Shakespeare returning to life and discussing himself and his work. This presents an entertaining, provocative and vivacious piece of criticism based on Mr. Kingsmill's considerable knowledge of Shakespeare's plays.

Of these nine stories by Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936) eight were published in his two Jungle books and one in his Many Inventions. They relate the life of Mowgli, an Indian boy, who, lost in the jungle as a baby, is reared by a wolf-pack, grows up among the animals of the wild, and finally returns to the 'men-folk'. Kipling wrote with the certainty of a born teller of tales which are based on inside knowledge, and has here produced a narrative of convincing scene and detail that has long been not only deservedly popular with the younger generation, but of considerable interest to older readers.
LONDON GOES TO HEAVEN. Jane Lane. Dakers, 10s. 6d. C8. 343 pages.
An historical novel set in the Commonwealth period of English history showing the confusion of the time as seen through the eyes of Samuel Giffin, a city tavern keeper, and his sons and daughter. The return of Charles II gives the people a new liberty, which the author implies is not a liberty of high ideals but rather a free indulgence of their own habits and comforts.

PARCEL OF ROGUES. Jane Lane. Dakers, 12s. 6d. LC8. 432 pages.
An historical novel beginning with the return of Mary, Queen of Scots to Edinburgh from France and ending with the death of the Regent. Realistic in atmosphere and skilful in its detail, it presents a convincing picture of the period and is written in a style appropriate to its content.

DEW ON THE GRASS. Eiluned Lewis. Penguin Books, 1s. 6d. SC8. 186 pages.
Paper bound.
The old Welsh farmhouse of Pengarth, as Miss Eiluned Lewis presents it, was an ideal place in which the four young children of this story could find full satisfaction for their love of fun and joy of living, and a healthy stimulus for their lively imaginations. Although their childhood impressions and experiences are told as seen through the eyes of one of the children, the author does not draw a self-conscious child prodigy, neither does she sentimentalize nor patronize a child’s reactions. The old house, the servants, the animals, the village folk, the countryside under the changing seasons, all appear as a child would be aware of them, and as they would be recalled by a sympathetic grown-up who could re-create her own childhood. Dew on the Grass was awarded the Book Guild Gold Medal in 1934, and has been translated into several European languages. A prefatory letter to the author from Charles Morgan, the well-known novelist, is included in this edition.

THE LAST ENCHANTMENTS. Robert Liddell. Cape, 8s. 6d. C8. 221 pages.
A novel for the discriminating, distinguished by a memorable character study of an elderly, highly eccentric librarian, admirably conceived and richly executed, who plays a part in the story of Mrs. Foyle, an English Mère Goriot, who has sacrificed herself for her daughter only to be abandoned for her pains. The scene is a university town in the 1930s, and the story is told by a sympathetic post-graduate living in lodgings with his brother, a musician; the imaginations of these two as much as their observations are the substance of a book in which humour, pathos and fantasy are skilfully blended.

UNDER THE VOLCANO. Malcolm Lowry. Cape, 9s. 6d. C8. 400 pages.
A strong introspective study of the last twenty-four hours in the life of a dipsomaniac. The struggle against his malady is told against the background of a desolate little Mexican town where he was formerly British Consul. The author achieves a powerful effort of concentration by means of close-packed imagery and strict adherence to the unities of action, time and place, and has created a central character of tragic dimensions.

STAYING WITH RELATIONS. Rose Macaulay. Pan Books, 1s. 6d. SC8. 224 pages.
The theme of this story is that ‘only the unexpected happens’. That is certainly the experience of Catherine Grey, a rather priggish young novelist, when she visits her relations in their baroque Maya mansion in Guatemala. Apart from the surprises
afforded by the diverse characteristics of her cousins, her visit is enlivened by the hunt for a treasure already found, a faked kidnapping, and her unwilling participation in the pursuit of the glib and amusing 'villain of the piece'. There are some very good descriptions of tropical scenery in this lightly satirical and amusing novel.


The short stories of Katherine Mansfield, the New Zealand author, which are here collected into one volume, have won her wide renown. Owing much to Chekhov, they reveal the delicate originality, the acute sensibility which enabled her to penetrate to the heart of a character or situation, that promised so much for her career, a career tragically cut short by her death in 1923 at the early age of thirty-four.

**POLLY FULTON. John P. Marquand. Hale. 12s.6d. C8. 383 pages.**

The American author of *H.M. Pulham Esq.* and *So Little Time* attempts to show in his latest novel certain phases of American life during the last few years. His heroine is a rich girl with a dominating father. She marries a man who cares little for money but much for his freedom and when she exhibits her father's impulse to dominate, the marriage begins to founder. Mr. Marquand's writing is smooth and accomplished, and shows a real understanding of men and women.

**ATTIC AND AREA. Francesca Martin. Hamish Hamilton, 10s.6d. C8. 422 pages.**

An early Victorian period piece which describes a year in the life of a young servant girl in a respectable house in London, who has an influence for good both above and below stairs. It is an unpretentious, entertaining and obviously well-documented picture of the London scene at that time.

**CAKES AND ALE. W. Somerset Maugham. With a Preface by the author. Penguin Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 221 pages. Paper bound.**

This novel, by one of the most distinguished of contemporary novelists and playwrights, is considered by many to be his best. Written in the first person, it is a novel about novelists. An invitation to the narrator to set down his recollections of the great Edward Driffield, a venerated public figure who dies in the course of the story, sets him thinking about the past. He relates the circumstances of his early acquaintance with the novelist and his first wife, Rosie, who married Driffield when he was unknown, unquestionably inspired his best work and was later divorced by him. In revealing the less elegant aspects of Driffield's life, the narrator shows the man behind the public figure. Mr. Maugham has a true artist's regard for economy of effect, and his wide knowledge of human nature has never shown to better advantage than in his portrait of the erring Rosie, whom, as he says in his preface, he had had in mind for years, and who is one of the most warmly human characters in modern fiction.

**HERE AND THERE. W. Somerset Maugham. Heinemann, 8s.6d. C8. 367 pages.**

A collection of stories from the later work of this distinguished novelist and playwright which reveal his knowledge, understanding and tolerance of human nature and range from the solitude of a rubber plantation in Borneo to the gaiety of Monte
Carlo, from the activities of the London season to the rigours of a French penal settlement, from the careless enjoyment of a holiday in Capri to the absorption with life and death in a Scottish sanatorium, from the conventions of polite society, to the naked emotions of conquered and conqueror.

THE MOON AND SIXPENCE. ASHENDEN. W. Somerset Maugham. Heinemann, 7s.6d. each. C8. 320: 320 pages. (Collected Edition)

Two further volumes in the Collected Edition of the works of one of the most outstanding of contemporary novelists and playwrights. *The Moon and Sixpence*, a novel about a stockbroker who deserts his family to become a painter and ends his days in Tahiti, is based on the life of Gauguin. *Ashenden* is a volume of stories concerned with Secret Service work in the First World War. Both are the work of a master craftsman with an artist's regard for economy of effect, a realist who accepts life as it is and records it impartially.


This volume in the Collected Edition of the novels of François Mauriac, who is outstanding in contemporary French writing, contains two novels—*Thérèse Desqueyroux* and *La Fin de la Nuit*—and two short stories which link them together—*Thérèse Chez le Docteur* and *Thérèse à L'Hôtel*. They are concerned with the character of a woman who has tried to poison her husband and her subsequent downfall. It is a work remarkable for its skill in narrative and the vivid projection of feeling. The translation is excellent.

THE EGOIST. George Meredith. Staples Press, 7s.6d. D8. 350 pages.


Character and style rather than plot are the excellences of George Meredith (1828–1909), a biography of whom by Siegfried Sassoon is due to appear shortly (Constable). *The Egoist* is among the best known of his works and has been the most highly esteemed since its first appearance in 1879. Through its pages struts the pompous prose egoist, Sir Willoughby Patterne, carrying on his exaggerated amours, in the course of which he is rejected by two women and accepted with reluctance by a third.


The chief figure in this reflective novel is Lewis Alison, studious and contemplative, who is interned in a Dutch castle in the First World War. He welcomes this enforced seclusion, for in the castle library he experiences 'a quietness, a fountain of the spirit, a solitude pregnant with discoveries' in which he can seek a solution of the age-long problems of history. But with the coming of Julie, whom he had known in her childhood and who is now married to a Prussian officer, the world breaks in. Their love story is one of conflicting ideas, ideals and loyalties but its complications are simplified, and probably solved, by the vicissitudes of war. The author won the Hawthornden Prize for imaginative literature with this novel, and was awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for another novel, *The Voyage*. 

630
CHARADE. John Mortimer. John Lane, The Bodley Head, 7s.6d. C8. 188 pages.
Written in the first person, this novel introduces a new author who has wit, a natural ease of expression and a good eye for character. It is an ironic comedy of the documentary film world. While an Action Film Unit is filming an Army exercise, an unpopular sergeant is killed in suspicious circumstances. Disturbed in mind about it, a young man who is learning film production begins to make inquiries, with results most disillusioning to himself.

The Unfortunate Traveller by Thomas Nashe (1567-1601), the satirical pamphleteer and dramatist, is the earliest picaresque romance in English. It relates, with much spirit and wit, the adventures of Jack Wilton, 'a certaine kinde of an appendix or page' attending on the court of Henry VIII at the time of the siege of Tournay. He lives by his wits and in the course of his extensive travels is converted to a better way of life and is last seen at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Michael Ayrton's illustrations are a feature of this handsome edition, in which the Elizabethan spelling is retained.

NO RESTING PLACE. Ian Niall. Heinemann, 9s.6d. C8. 232 pages.
This powerful novel introduces a new writer of outstanding talent. Its theme is the age-long feud between the nomad and the settled, the vagrant and the law. The story concerns six brothers, travelling tinkers, who, with their families, wander round the countryside in the summertime, mending pots and pans and helping with the harvest. At odds with society, they are violent in their habits, strong in family feeling, and loyal to one another in misfortune, and in this story they band together to conceal the murder of a gamekeeper from the policeman on their track who, as the tale progresses, becomes a symbolic figure of avenging justice. Mr. Niall writes with complete command of his theme and a sure skill in the delineation of character.

A collection of short stories by one of the foremost Irish authors of today, and former Director of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. Comedy and tragedy are revealed in these witty and pungent stories revolving around 'love in Ireland' in its many aspects, ranging from the comic side of Irish Puritanism to the tragic descriptions of frustrated lives and abandoned children.

THE SHORT STORIES OF LIAM O'FLEAHERTY. Reissue. Cape, 10s.6d.
C8. 436 pages.
First published in 1937, this volume contains a selection of short stories, chiefly of Irish country folk and their ways, by the well-known Irish author of The Informer and other novels. They were chosen from his three volumes of short stories which are now out of print.

TWO LOVELY BEASTS and Other Stories. Liam O'Flaherty. Gollancz, 9s.6d. C8. 224 pages.
An admirable collection of twenty stories by the well-known Irish author. Mr. O'Flaherty's elegant prose comes easily to him and he brings a lively intelligence to these studies of the Irish scene and character.
ISLE OF GLORY. Jane Oliver. Collins, 9s. 6d. 1C8. 288 pages.
This imaginative reconstruction of the life of St. Columba is also an account of the first foundations in the sixth century of what was to be the kingdom of Scotland. Miss Oliver succeeds in conveying the tremendous and awe-inspiring personality of a man who was a statesman and a soldier as well as a visionary, whose great work for the reconciliation of the Picts and Scots was an integral part of his campaign for the establishment of Christianity, and the legend of whose career as a saint and missionary has remained vivid throughout the centuries.

This Australian first novel is the story of a family living in a Sydney slum, their struggles to keep their heads above water, their good qualities and their bad, their undefeatableness. It has little plot. Its attraction lies in its variety of incident, its rich assortment of characters, and in depicting them the author shows understanding and carries conviction.

NIGHTMARE ABBEY. CROTCHET CASTLE. Thomas Love Peacock.
Introduction by J. B. Priestley. Hamish Hamilton, 6s. 5C8. 239 pages.
(The Novel Library)
The novels of Thomas Love Peacock (1785–1866) are remarkable in English literature. They are an expression of the man himself, pagan, satirical, witty and erudite, and a mirror of his likes and dislikes. The two novels here issued in a new edition follow his favourite plan of a country house party, in which are gathered together a diversity of characters who burlesque existing people or types and, in the witty dialogue attributed to them, satirize the social and political crazes of the time. Peacock, a survival of the eighteenth-century temper in nineteenth-century forms, was in his particular genre a perfectionist and these two novels are among the most entertaining of books to read.

MANCHESTER, 14 MILES. Margaret Penn. Cambridge University Press, 8s. 6d. C8. 248 pages.
This book, which is obviously drawn largely from memory, is a story of childhood in a village in Lancashire in the early years of this century. The central character is a little girl, a love child, who is reared by a kindly farm labourer and his wife as one of their own until her unknown father’s sister comes to take her away. The day-to-day life of the family and the village—the weddings, funerals and notable events—and the characters that play their part in them are described with clear convincing objectivity.

This novel, dealing with the great German battle before the Don, when a whole German army was left uselessly to die, is in every way a remarkable achievement. It describes the successive stages of physical and moral disintegration that led up to the annihilation with an objectivity, heightening the impression of accuracy, a moving restraint, both in feeling and writing, that place it among the most outstanding of books about the late war.
THE TELL-TALE HEART AND OTHER STORIES. Edgar Allan Poe.
Selected, with an Introduction, by William Sansom. New edition,
Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 272 pages. (The Chiltern Library)
A selection of short stories from the work of Edgar Allan Poe, the remarkable Ameri-
can poet and short-story writer of the early nineteenth century, from whose work
springs the modern detective story.

GOD’S EYES A-TWINKLE. An Anthology of Stories. T. F. Powys. Chatto
& Windus, 15s. s8s. 469 pages.
A collection of thirty-eight short stories selected over the past twenty-five years from
the work of Theodore Francis Powys, the distinguished novelist, who established his
reputation with the publication in 1927 of Mr. Weston’s Good Wine. The preface is by
Mr. Charles Prentice.

Paper bound. (Penguin Double Volume)
In this, one of the earliest novels of the celebrated novelist and playwright, we are
taken into the offices of a small firm of importers in a by-way of the City of London and
given a glimpse into the lives, the hopes, fears and frustrations, of a typical group of
people struggling to maintain themselves and their self-respect in the difficult years of
the 1920s. The impact upon their lives of a plausible adventurer and their individual
reaction to the disaster he brings upon them are described with an understanding which
takes cognizance of the times in which they lived and the classes they represented.

ESTUARY. John Pudney. John Lane, The Bodley Head, 7s.6d. C8. 160 pages.
This second novel in ten years by a well-known poet and writer of short stories is set in
a small town in an undefined but realistic English landscape and its chief characters
are a young architect, unsure of himself yet conscious of a second self that influences his
actions, and the two women he has loved. It is, however, not so much a conventional
romance as a study of human nature, the work of a sensitive imagination delighting in
the by-ways of character.

A HARD WINTER. Raymond Queneau. Translated from the French by
Betty Askwith. Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 128 pages.
Set in France during the First World War, this moving story of a French officer who
falls in love with an English girl and unwittingly sends her to her death, is told with
considerable artistry and an economy of words that loses nothing essential in character
and atmosphere.

POLICEMAN ON THE GREEN. Louis Quinnin. Methuen, 8s.6d. C8.
230 pages.
Set against a background of village life and character, the everyday life of a country
policeman at home and on duty is described very successfully by the author, who
combines shrewd sense with an agreeable humour.

THE VARIOUS LIGHT. Monica Redlich. Methuen, 10s.6d. C8. 368 pages.
Taking title and key-note from a seventeenth-century poem, ‘Thoughts in a Garden’
by Andrew Marvell, Miss Redlich has written a novel which is unusual in theme,
imaginative quality, and mystical insight. The setting is England today. The characters
are a group of men and women who think they know one another well; two doctors,
a pianist, a historian, a novelist, etc. Their complex relationships are worked out in everyday life and simultaneously in a dream-life which they all share and which involves a process of spiritual initiation. This book is the mature work of a very talented English writer (in private life Mrs. Sigurd Christensen), whose earlier novels were all published before the war; it was written in 1944 in Copenhagen, where she lived throughout the occupation.


A reprint of the one-volume edition of the trilogy of novels—*Australia Felix* (1917), *The Way Home* (1923) and *Ultima Thule* (1929)—by Australia’s most outstanding novelist, whose vigorous writing was for many years assumed to be the work of a man. Her output was small but of a high order of achievement, revealing an imaginative power both singular and compelling. *The Fortunes of Richard Mahony* is considered the most impressive of her writings.


Miss Dew Roberts’s new novel is set in the island of Anglesey, off the North Wales coast, in the time of the English Civil War. The story revolves around a family feud, the trial in 1634 of Richard Cheadle and his wife for the murder of her first husband, Sir Richard Bulkeley, ten years before, and its sequel. Skillfully interwoven with this is the story of some of the humbler folk living on the island. The book is alike excellent for the accuracy of the historical background and its delineation of scene and character.

**PASSAGE FROM HOME.** I. Rosenfeld. *Secker & Warburg, 9s.6d. C8. 238 pages.*

In this novel a subtle and perceptive study of the adolescence of a young and clever Jewish boy, who is emotionally retarded and whose acquaintance with life is made through his observation of his family and friends, is woven into the central theme, which is the loneliness and deterioration of an outcast of the tribe. Against an orthodox Jewish background the author draws the growing uncertainty of the younger generation.

**THE ENCHANTED APRIL.** By the author of *Elizabeth and her German Garden* (Countess Russell). *Pan Books, 1s.6d. 1C8. 256 pages.*

The scene of this story is a small Italian castle which is shared for a month’s holiday by four women: Mrs. Wilkins, negligible in her own circle; Mrs. Arbuthnot, austere in her absorption in good works; Lady Caroline Dester, young, beautiful and harried by social gaiety; the elderly Mrs. Fisher, secluded in her Victorian reminiscences. Influenced by one another and the beauty of their surroundings, their outlook on life changes. Visitors, invited or unexpected, add complications but assist the transformation. This wise and witty story is developed with a skill in characterization that such a theme demands.

**FANNY BY GASLIGHT.** Michael Sadleir. *Pan Books, 28.6d. 1C8. 362 pages.*

*(Great Pan Double-Volume)*

*Fanny by Gaslight* was first published in 1940 and rapidly became a best-seller. Fanny Hooper, the heroine of the story, unwittingly passed her childhood on the surface of the vicious pleasure-underworld of London night life of the 1870s. A vindictive conspiracy, of which her step-father is the victim, eventually brings her to face many sordid facts in a new setting, where she is fortified by the affection of, and her concern
for, her real father. Her one short period of happiness, when she at last loses her conviction of solitariness, ends tragically with the death of her lover in a duel with a sinister bully of the underworld. It is in a remote French village, the scene of her youthful idyllic holiday, that Fanny now, in the 1930s, a lonely old lady, tells under persuasion her life story to an author on holiday. Fanny by Gaslight not only tells an unusual story with artistically blended grace and racy vigour, but depicts with vivid and authentic detail (for the author is clearly a master of his period) one phase of life of a London of the past.

The story of a young man's sentimental education up to the time of his encounter, in Paris, with an American girl, Sally, a fugitive, perforce, from a puritanically sadistic husband. They both feel that life, in bringing them together, is offering them all that they had missed. An idyllic holiday together ensues, but the more realistic Sally sees that the world must break into their detachment. She sails for America, but wishes she had asked Nick all that had happened to him before their meeting. These Foolish Things, romantic, graceful, and sophisticated, tells the story she wanted to know.

648 pages. Maps.
The familiar Old Testament characters of David, Jonathan and Saul, Abner and Joab, Michal, Bath-Sheba and Absalom, are brought to life in this monumental novel based on the second Book of Samuel. The emotional tension which surrounds them and the background of town and pastoral life are ably depicted by the author, whose imaginative interpretation takes full cognizance of the facts of history.

ROB ROY. Sir Walter Scott. Hamish Hamilton, 6s. SC8. 509 pages. (The Novel Library)
A new edition of the novel by the Scottish novelist and poet (1771-1832), who made the romance of Scotland known to his own countrymen and others, and who is one of the great names in English literature. Rob Roy is a tale of Jacobite intrigue prior to the Jacobite rising of 1715, and carries the reader excitedly into wild Highland adventure. One of Scott's great characters, the rascally servant Andrew Fairservice, appears in this novel.

Señor Ramón Sender, the well-known Spanish author who won fame with his Seven Red Sundays, emigrated to Mexico where his art has borne impressive fruit with Dark Wedding, a mixture of symbolism and realism leavened with lively dialogue and powerful character drawing. It is the story of a young bride whose husband, official in charge of a penal colony on an island off Central America, is killed on their wedding night. She makes a companion of a philosophizing schoolteacher on the island and eventually decides to remain with him to work among the convicts.

An admirable collection of short stories by a Chinese writer famous in his own country. Dealing chiefly with the life and struggles of the poor, they reveal an author of originality and deep sensibility.
A preliminary selection from the original texts of the short stories of Matthew Phipps Shiel (1865–1947), author of The Purple Cloud. The unique quality of these stories, written in a macabre and compelling style, reflect the influence of Edgar Allan Poe, and reveal a highly original talent.

FONTAMARA. Ignazio Silone. Translated from the Italian by Gwenda David and Eric Mosbacher. Cape, 8s.6d. C8. 191 pages.
A new edition of the novel by the famous Italian author, who returned to Italy in 1944 after years of exile and became editor-in-chief of the newspaper Avanti. His novels, cogent in their intelligence, humanity, and irony, have made a considerable contribution to the literature of his country. Inexorably opposed to Fascism, he records in this brief and bitter masterpiece (first published in 1933) the impact of the ‘new government’, upon a group of Abbruzzese peasants. Fontamara is the best known of his works and has been translated into many languages.

A translation of the latest novel—L’Aïné des Ferchaux—by the celebrated French author who is so well known for his excellent crime stories. This is not a crime story in the usual sense, but a powerful psychological study of two men—a broken and ageing millionaire, who amassed a fortune in the Belgian Congo, and his young and envious secretary who accompanies him to Panama with intent to murder him. The characters are vividly real and the skillfully maintained tension makes the story continually exciting.

ALIVE—ALIVE OH! Osbert Sitwell. Pan Books, 1s.6d. 239 pages.
A collection of five stories chosen from the first two books of short stories by Sir Osbert Sitwell, the distinguished novelist, essayist and critic. The title-story concerns itself with a much-belauded poet; there is a murder story with a very unusual ending; and the remaining stories are concerned with the career of a fantastic leader of a smart set, with two victims of a decaying civilization, and with a bacillus within the flesh of a woman. The author has an extraordinary knowledge of the details of the period and environment of his central figures, which he describes with illuminating wit and satire. In an introductory note he considers the present appeal of the stories in the light of the interval that has elapsed since they were written in the 1920s.

A translation of a novel which was very successful in the author’s native land. The story of the hardships suffered over a period of years by the luckless hero is in effect the story of Job, transferred to a rural Catalan setting in the first years of the present century. Although the local colour is toned down in translation, nothing essential is lost, owing to the excellence of the narrative and characterization.

This book, the fifth to be written by these well-known literary partners who were such amusing chroniclers of the Irish scene, was first published in 1894 and remains their most considerable work. Primarily a social novel, written with a serious intention, it is a mixture of comedy and drama in which each player has his exact place. Charlotte, who dominates the book, is a triumph of character drawing. A clever, malevolent spinster, she schemes to rise in the social scale by engineering an advantageous marriage for her common little niece. Around this story are woven a number of sub-plots yielding a rich variety of characters who offer further striking evidence of the authors' psychological insight.

NO SON OF MINE. G. B. Stern. Cassell, 10s.6d. C8. 328 pages. 2 portraits of R. L. Stevenson.

In this unusual novel Miss Stern presents indirectly, but skillfully and accurately, a biographical study of the famous Scottish author R. L. Stevenson (1850-94). The novel deals with the career and eventual regeneration of a ne're-do-well imposter who claims to be Stevenson's illegitimate son. Miss Stern is a well-known novelist and dramatist, author of The Matriarch, The Man who Pays the Piper, Talking of Jane Austen, etc.


One of a series of romances which show the famous Scottish novelist at his best, this novel, which was first published in 1889, is the story of a deadly feud between two brothers and of the relentless persecution of one by the other which leads to a tragic end.

GRASS IN PICcadilly. Noel Streatfeild. Collins, 8s.6d. lC8. 256 pages.

Miss Streatfeild's latest novel deals with a London mansion converted into flats. The lives of the inmates are woven into a well-controlled story which allows the author ample scope to demonstrate her talent for character drawing.


A new edition of the novel by one of the greatest of English novelists, which is perhaps his masterpiece and is usually accepted as the finest historical novel in English. Thackeray's creative imagination was at its height in this novel, which is set in the Queen Anne period of whose social and literary history the author had a wide knowledge. It relates the history of the supposedly illegitimate son of the third Viscount Castlewood who is received into the family of the fourth Viscount and makes a great sacrifice for their sake. He serves in Marlborough's campaigns from Blenheim to Malplaquet. The book deals gracefully with a difficult problem, the transfer of the hero's love from a daughter to her mother. Its great quality is that it so faithfully records the times, and even the manner in which the people spoke. This edition contains the introduction written by the celebrated Victorian novelist Anthony Trollope, for an earlier edition.

637

The most famous novel of one of the greatest of English novelists, contemporary with Dickens, *Vanity Fair* is principally concerned with the parallel careers of two strongly contrasted characters: the penniless, unscrupulous, courageous Becky Sharp, who seeks to conquer yet is, in a sense, conquered, and the gentle, unassuming, unintelligent Amelia Sedley, daughter of a rich business man, who allows the world to crush her yet is not wholly crushed. There is a rich gallery of characters in the novel, but Becky Sharp stands head and shoulders above them all and belongs among the immortals in English fiction.


This is a sequel to one of the greatest of historical novels, *Henry Esmond*. Although it does not share the outstanding merit of *Esmond*, it still shows the literary strength of a giant among English novelists and his knowledge of the subject chosen; it was one of the first novels in English literature (1857-9) to deal in literary fashion with the life of English settlers in the Virginia of the early eighteenth century. It is this that gives the novel its importance. A chronicle of the descendants of Henry Esmond, it contains a vivid account of the society of the day, and introduces Wolfe and Washington. The latter part deals with the American War of Independence.

CROMPTON WAY. T. Thompson. Allen & Unwin, 8s.6d. C8. 224 pages.

A novel based on the life of Samuel Crompton (1753-1827), the British inventor of the spinning mule in 1779, which proved to be the most important factor in the transfer of the Lancashire spinning industry from cottage to factory. It is a carefully documented study of an unusual character, who was forced through poverty to sell the rights of his invention for a mere pittance. The author has a true grasp of the Lancashire character and background.


James Thurber, the well-known American humorist, here presents nine humorous short stories illustrating an argument, put forward in his preface, that a short-piece writer’s time is his own personal time circumscribed by what happens to him, not by what is going on in the world. For his material Mr. Thurber draws not only on humorous family incidents precipitated by the dogs, cars, and the idiosyncrasies of his relations, but on local ‘characters’, his university days and his army ‘call-up’ experiences. He writes with gusto, but much shrewd observation and ironic comment underlie his unflagging humour, which is enhanced by his own drawings that are very much to the point.

CHAMPION ROAD. Frank Tilsley. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 12s.6d. L.Post 8. 692 pages.

The chief characters in this story, with its background of life in a Lancashire industrial town during the last fifty years, are Jonathan Briggs and his wife Nellie. The action of the narrative springs from their efforts to realize their ideals, which, though formed in the same hard childhood school, are, nevertheless, greatly at variance. Johnny’s pushful money-making is scorned by Nellie, who insists on the adequacy of a working-class family life in the respectable Champion Road. Johnny’s financial success does not
last, and the domesticities of Champion Road eventually claim him. With its many characters and incidents, this powerful story reveals humour, pathos and much commonsense, and its realism is heightened by the stark autobiographical honesty of Jonathan Briggs himself.

ANNA KARENINA. Leo Tolstoy. 2 volumes. Pilot Press, 3s. each. F8. 471 : 479 pages. (Pilot Classics)

A cheap edition of one of the great novels of the world which, together with War and Peace, is the most famous of Tolstoy’s works. It describes the Russia of 1876 and contrasts St. Petersburg life with life in the country. The concluding chapters gave the first indication of Tolstoy’s coming absorption in religious and reformist activities.

RESURRECTION. Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Vera Traill. Hamish Hamilton, 6s. sC8. 569 pages. (The Novel Library)

A new edition of the last great novel, completed when he was over seventy, by Count Leo Tolstoy, one of the giants of world literature. Part of those later writings in which his departure from orthodoxy become manifest, it also shows a reversion to the richer style of his earlier masterpiece War and Peace. It is confessedly a propagandist work, intended to convey his thoughts and feelings about the problems of life. The story concerns a Russian nobleman who is called to serve on a jury at the trial of a girl whom he had seduced in the past and for whose downfall he believes himself to be responsible. This realization leads to the wider recognition of his responsibility towards the community at large and results in a complete metamorphosis of character. In this book, as in others Tolstoy shows his wonderful power of handling detail, and gives a comprehensive picture of Russian life at different levels at the end of the last century.

SIX TALES. Leo Tolstoy. Folio Society: Cassell, 16s. R8. 256 pages. 9 full-page illustrations by Elizabeth Macfadyen.

This collection of stories by the world-famous Russian novelist contains ‘The Raid’, ‘Two Hussars’, ‘Three Deaths’, ‘Polikushka’, ‘Two Old Men’, and ‘The Death of Ivan Ilyitch’, which reveal the power and intensity, the imaginative vision that made him eminent.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT KIRKBY COTTAGE. Anthony Trollope. Sampson Low, 2s.6d. F8. 47 pages. 16 illustrations.

The first edition in book form of a minor story by this famous novelist, a Victorian ‘period-piece’ originally published in Routledge’s Christmas Annual for 1870. It is greatly enhanced by the illustrations (four of them in colour) by Joan Hassall.


A new edition of one of the Barsetshire novels by the celebrated Victorian novelist. It concerns the troubles of a young clergyman appointed to the living of Framley by Lady Lufton who objects to a match between her son and the clergyman’s sister. The familiar characters of Bishop and Mrs. Proudie, Archdeacon and Mrs. Grantley, who appear in other of the Barsetshire novels, are found in this story also.

The *World’s Classics* have reprinted far more of Trollope’s works than any other series. This latest addition (first published in 1868) is one of his less familiar novels, a tragic study of a marriage in which the husband’s stupid suspicion and egotism lead him by degrees from misery to insanity. There is a characteristic and excellent subplot centred on Exeter Cathedral close.


First published in 1864, when Trollope was reaching the height of his powers and his popularity, this is the fifth of the famous Barsetshire novels, which present a vast and fascinating panorama of life in an imaginary county of south-western England. There are digressions in this novel into London boarding-houses, the civil service and aristocratic society. Lily Dale is one of the most charming of Trollope’s heroines; Johnny Eames, the humble government clerk who thrashes her false lover, is probably a self-portrait of the author as a young man. Notable among the many other characters are Squire Dale, Lily’s embittered old bachelor uncle, and Sir Raffle Buffle, a bully who is in charge of a government department. This Zodiac Press series is presenting famous English novels in a very handsome format.


A new edition of the story by the famous American humorist (1835–1910) whose humour, both keen and subtle, is based on serious principles. Tom Sawyer, a likeable young scapegrace of Missouri, belongs to the immortal characters of fiction. His adventures are based on events that actually happened, either to the author or to his schoolfellows, and the result is intensely vivid and alive.


7 colour plates and numerous black-and-white drawings by Kenneth Hobson.

An attractive edition of the fajous philosophical tale by one of France’s greatest writers, who dominated the second half of the eighteenth century. Satirizing the optimism of Leibniz and Rousseau, it exposes the sins and savagery of the times with unmatchable irony in its record of the travels of a simpleton who meets with the worst of misfortunes. The drawings aptly illustrate the text.

MR. PERRIN AND MR. TRAILL. Sir Hugh Walpole. *Pan Books*, 2s. in the United Kingdom; 19s.6d. outside the United Kingdom. sC8. 192 pages.

Paper bound.

Sir Hugh Walpole, who died in 1941, was one of the most successful of modern novelists, a talented storyteller with a high standard of craftsmanship. *Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill* is one of his earliest novels and still remains one of his best. It is a highly charged story of the antagonism between two masters in a boys’ school, who both love the same woman. One is young and popular, the other middle-aged and embittered by a sense of failure. The two men are excellently drawn and the development of the antagonism between them leads logically to the disaster that brings it to an end.
THE FIRST MEN IN THE MOON. H. G. Wells. Introduction by V. S. Pritchett. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 6s. 3SC8. 223 pages. (The Century Library)

H. G. Wells (1866–1946), by means of his considerable scientific knowledge and his outstanding ability as a novelist, became, between 1895 and 1904, the greatest writer of English scientific romances, of which The First Men in the Moon is a fine example. In this story a scientist, Cavor, and a business man, Bedford, travel to the moon in a sphere which is covered with a substance, invented by Cavor, for screening off gravitational attraction, and steered through space by strange but scientifically logical devices. H. G. Wells’s scientific imagination produces some vivid descriptions of lunar scenery, climate, vegetation and inhabitants. Cavor’s later experiences with the ‘moon-dwellers’ bring out many typical Wellsian ideas of politics and society.

GREENBANKS. Dorothy Whipple. British Publishers Guild, 1s.6d. 3SC8. 256 pages. (Guild Books, No. 247)

Greenbanks was the old family residence of the Ashtons in a Lancashire manufacturing town. To them and to the husbands, wives and children they had added to themselves, it was the ‘clearing house’ of their differences and difficulties. Grandma Ashton, the presiding spirit of the house, would not really have had it otherwise. Though deriving her greatest pleasure from looking after their bodily needs, she did not flinch from more uncomfortable tasks for the good of their souls. Through all the family’s vicissitudes she is as permanent as Greenbanks itself. The author has accomplished some fine character drawing and given a good picture of a middle-class English family during the first quarter of the present century.


Although the fame of Dorian Gray is much in excess of its literary value—owing mainly to the violent controversy as to its morals which was raised when it first appeared in 1891, and then to the suggestion of impropriety associated with the name of Wilde—it remains one of the most interesting minor works of fiction of its decade. This it owes principally to the famous Wilde epigrams with which it is plentifully decorated, and which add point and substance to the rather tenuous tale of the portrait which reflects the moral disintegration of its subject.

THE IDES OF MARCH. Thornton Wilder. Longmans Green, 9s. 3M8. 206 pages.

This masterly historical novel is described by the author as ‘a fantasia on certain events and persons of the last days of the Roman republic’. It is epistolary in form but, in addition to the many varied letters, there are official reports, extracts from files, historians’ notes and diaries, poems of Catullus and wall scrawlings. These documents are grouped into four books each illustrating a significant feature of the sequence of events from August 45 B.C. to the death of Julius Caesar on 15 March, 44 B.C. (the Ides of March). The reactions in Rome to Caesar’s dictatorship and the plotting to overthrow his regime form the main theme of the book. The documents not only build up the parts played by such persons as Brutus, Cicero, Cleopatra, Catullus and Clodia Pulcher (the Lesbia of his poems) but show the influence of religion, the society matrons, secret agents and spying servants. From these conflicting currents Caesar’s personality stands out, and he is shown, particularly in his long journal-letter to his friend Turrinus, as a very human figure, sympathetic to human failings, and anxious
to devote an indefatigable energy to Rome's immediate needs. Although the documents are imaginary, with the exception of Catullus's poems and an extract from Suetonius, yet they are imaginatively true to the times and to the people to whom they are attributed, thanks to the author's knowledge and interpretation of his subject. By their means he has produced a telling picture and absorbing story of Rome just before the days of the Empire.

YOU CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN. Thomas Wolfe. Heinemann, 12s.6d. L.Post 8. 606 pages.

This is the second posthumous novel from the mass of manuscript which the author left behind him on his death. The central character is George Webber, a spiritually 'displaced person', who has returned to New York after an exile self-imposed to settle his own emotions. But he can find no solution there for his own problems or for those of America. A long odyssey of mind and body leads him to other lands and many theories. At the end of it all he comes to the conclusion that 'you can't go back home' if it means relying on effete methods to settle or escape from present difficulties. The book is an encyclopaedic survey of, mainly, American life; it contains masterly descriptions and shows keen observation of institutions and character. Its author is regarded by many as one of America's greatest novelists. (See also THOMAS WOLFE, page 550.)

THE YEARS. Virginia Woolf. Pan Books, 2s.6d. 8C8. 328 pages. Paper bound. (Great Pan Double-Volume)

This novel, first published in 1937, is the work of a writer of highly sensitized perception who challenged the realistic school of fiction by using the novel to represent 'the stream of consciousness'. The Years, a more 'normal' novel, is concerned with the everyday life of an English upper-class family from 1880 to the early 1930s and shows the impact upon it of the forces that mould society.


Francis Yeats-Brown, who, in 1907, became an officer in the famous Bengal Lancers, has two stories to tell in this autobiographical novel. The first relates the episodes of military training, duties, sport, amusement and travel that made up the conventional career of most British officers in India. The second, by no means conventional, arises from the author's intense interest in the Indian scene and the inner life of the people. His experiences during a stay in Peshawar convinced him that his life had 'been cramped into a conventional mould', and set him on the long pilgrimage in search of the knowledge of yoga (a discipline of purification to reach happiness and heaven). After the 1914-18 war he returns to India, and, after many setbacks, he finds a guru (teacher) who, mysteriously, has been expecting him and who encourages him in his quest. The author gives, in an appendix, some further explanation of yoga. The general reader, besides finding a good story of adventure, will see India from a new point of view.
Crime, Detection and Mystery: Collected

GREEN FOR DANGER. Christianna Brand. THE MOVING FINGER. Agatha Christie. THE HOG’S BACK MYSTERY. Freemân Wills Crofts. DIED IN THE WOOL. Ngaio Marsh. Pan Books, 2s. each in the United Kingdom; 1s.6d. each outside the United Kingdom. sC8. 221 : 190 : 244 : 222 pages.

An excellent collection of detective stories by established writers in this field. Christianna Brand’s now famous story of murder on an operating table in full view of the surgeon and his assistants gives an absorbing glimpse of life in a military hospital during the war. Agatha Christie displays her usual skill with character and atmosphere in a story of anonymous letters that spread fear and suspicion through a small country community and bring murder in their train. Freeman Wills Crofts supplies a workmanlike story of the disappearance of three people without trace. Have they been murdered, and has yet another murder been committed? Every clue is scrupulously laid before the reader. Ngaio Marsh’s clever essay in detection has an interesting and unusual setting—a remote sheep station in her native New Zealand, where a year-old murder is solved by patient inquiry and deduction.


Dorothy L. Sayers, a distinguished writer of detective fiction and creator of the character Lord Peter Wimsey, has collected forty-two short stories of detection, mystery and horror by some of the best-known authors of this type of fiction. No attempt has been made to classify the stories, but the date of first publication has been appended as a rough guide to the development of the mystery story. The book is divided into two sections. The first, ‘Detection and Mystery’, includes stories by such well-known writers as H. C. Bailey, Anthony Berkeley, G. K. Chesterton, Agatha Christie and Dorothy L. Sayers herself. The second section, ‘Horror’, includes some tales that are merely odd or quaint, such as Hugh Walpole’s The Enemy; some studies in suspense, such as Clement Dane’s The King Waits; and others which are examples of the older type of ghost story. Other writers represented in this section include A. J. Alan, Max Beerbohm, Wilkie Collins, W. W. Jacobs, Edgar Allan Poe and H. G. Wells.


Stories to chill the blood of the reader from the work of over forty authors, living and dead, including Lord Lytton, Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Hardy, Edgar Alan Poe, Walter de la Mare and Dorothy L. Sayers.

TALES OF THE SUPERNATURAL. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 183 pages.

These eight weird stories, which have appeared in the literature of Britain, France and Russia during the last hundred years, illustrate effectively the varying treatment of the supernatural story and its appeal to readers of different generations and nationalities. Lytton’s ‘The Haunted and the Haunters’ is the more conventional type, de Maupassant’s is autobiographical, Pushkin’s grimly humorous. R. L. Stevenson is more concerned with moral than murder, M. R. James and Tom Hood are of the ‘terror and
wonder’ school, while Walter de la Mare and Hugh Walpole have an essentially modern appeal; the former’s story is explicable, and the latter’s as he says, may not be a ghost story at all.

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ARCHDEACONS ASHORE. C. A. Alington. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. C8. 192 pages.

In this story of an Archdeacon who becomes involved in a Fifth Columnist plot the Dean of Durham treats the rural clergy with the gentle humour that is characteristic of his writing.


A popular stage star is being harassed by a series of vicious practical jokes intended to affect his nerves and his reputation. Mr. Campion, who has appeared in other of Miss Allingham’s novels, is called in to help. On his first visit to the star’s country home a murder occurs, later followed by others. Mr. Campion’s emotional entanglements complicate the situation and cloud his judgement, but he leads the police to the murderer in the end. The author introduces a flock of vividly realized characters in a story that is, as usual, competently constructed and well written.


The evil machinations of the guardian of two attractive young women are uncovered by his secretary. She dies very suddenly and her fiancé, his suspicions aroused, inveigles himself into the household by posing as the husband of one of the wards, who is believed drowned. But she is very much alive and her return precipitates a situation which grows more dangerous every minute. The characters are clearly defined and the menacing atmosphere skilfully handled in a story that grows more exciting from page to page.


A cleverly contrived story that makes skilful use of the peaceful background of a country town to heighten the suspense of the plot. Five suicides are followed by the murder of the proprietor of a flourishing hat-shop, teashop and beauty salon combined. Investigations expose some dubious activities on her part which connect the suicides with the murder and set the police on the trail of the criminal, but too late to prevent another murder.

GREENMANTLE. John Buchan. Pan Books, 1s.6d. 5C8. 252 pages.

John Buchan, who as Lord Tweedsmuir was Governor-General of Canada 1935-40, had, among his varied literary accomplishments, the ability of telling a ‘great story’ of the genre of Dumas and Scott. Greenmantle is one of these stories. In it Richard Hannay (the chief figure in a number of Buchan’s stories) is given a secret service job in the 1914-18 war. It is suspected that Britain’s enemies, to distract her attention from Europe, are exploiting, and probably originating, a rumour that a new prophet has arisen in the East. To prevent the whole East being set ablaze, Hannay has to expose the machinations behind the plot. His adventures in so doing and the fortuitous turning of the ‘prophecy’ against the enemy make a stirring story.
PANTHERS' MOON. Victor Canning. Hodder & Stoughton, 8s.6d. C8. 256 pages.
Travelling from Italy to Paris with two panthers for his uncle's zoo, Roger Quain
comes to the rescue of a woman agent by concealing some important information in
the collar of one of the panthers. An accident lets the animals loose in the Alps, and in
the exciting hunt that follows Quain is on the alert for the enemy whom he knows to
be among them and who will stop at nothing to obtain the information. The author
succeeds in making his story sound convincing. It is, moreover, very well written.
Each incident is nicely timed to increase the suspense, and the psychology of the
characters is well calculated.

CLUE SINISTER. Carol Carnac. MacDonald, 8s.6d. C8. 223 pages.
Chief Inspector Julian Rivers is called up to investigate the murder of a Black
Marketeer in a remote country district in the north of England. He manages to over-
come the obstinate reticence of the local folk and obtain the evidence he wants to
convict the murderer. The author writes a good, straightforward story and has
conveyed the sturdy local character well.

THE BLACK SPECTACLES. John Dickson Carr. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 224 pages.
An ingenious crime story by a well-known author of detective stories. Martin Chesney
maintains that most people are incapable of describing accurately what they see. To
prove this he stages a little show before three spectators, one of whom takes a film of
the proceedings. During the demonstration Chesney is murdered and none of the
witnesses can describe what actually happened. It is left to the police to unravel the
mystery with the aid of Dr. Fell, a specialist in criminal psychology, who has appeared
in other books by the author.

STRANGER THAN TRUTH. Vera Caspary. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 9s. C8. 224 pages.
The author first attracted attention with her original, psychological crime novel,
Laura, and is in excellent form in her latest story with its vivid background of cheap
magazine journalism in New York. A young editor on the staff of Barclay-Truth
Publications endangers his life when he stumbles upon the sinister secret in the life of
the founder, whose name had become almost a legend.

An omnibus volume containing all the Father Brown stories, written by the celebrated
novelist, essayist, poet and critic who died in 1936, and originally published in five
separate volumes. Father Brown, who is almost as widely known as Sherlock Holmes,
is a little Catholic priest, whose knowledge and understanding of human nature
enable him to solve mysteries which are baffling to other people, including the police.

THE STARS ARE DARK. Peter Cheyney. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 192 pages.
One of this popular crime and adventure writer's exciting espionage stories, in which
Quayle, the pivot upon which each adventure turns, manipulates his men and women
to trap a dangerous German agent, all of them knowing that they risk their lives in
the process.

A special issue of ten lively and inventive murder stories, first published between 1926 and 1938, which show their author proceeding from strength to strength, with a grasp of character, a control of situation and event, and an ingenuity that have established her as one of the foremost English writers of detective fiction. In many of them the little Belgian detective, Hercule Poirot, uses 'the little grey cells' to which he is so fond of alluding to help the police solve a baffling crime.

TOWARDS ZERO. Agatha Christie. Pan Books, 2s. (in the United Kingdom); 1s.6d. (outside the United Kingdom). 5C8. 196 pages. Paper bound.

A murder, very carefully planned months beforehand, takes place at a house party by the sea. Every eventuality, every possibility was taken into account but the one unforeseen item that helps to fasten the guilt where it belongs. It is an ingenious tale, told with the customary skill of an accomplished detective-story writer.

CORPSE DE BALLET. Lucy Cores. Cassell, 8s.6d. C8. 238 pages.

Tragedy had followed the first performance of the ballet Phoebus, and tragedy follows its revival when the leading male dancer is discovered dead in circumstances pointing to murder. Miss Cores keeps the reader baffled, and throws some entertaining sidelights upon life behind the scenes in a ballet company.

THE JADE VENUS. George Harmon Coxe. Hammond, Hammond, 8s.6d.

C8. 199 pages.

The disappearance of a painting, which is the key to the whereabouts of art treasures hidden away from the Germans during the war, leads to two murders before the perpetrator is discovered. Mr. Coxe writes well, without over-emphasis, and keeps the reader interested and curious throughout.

DEATH AND TAXES. David Dodge. Michael Joseph, 8s.6d. C8. 196 pages.

Investigations into an income tax fraud lead to the murder of the investigator, expose a previous murder and precipitate the slaughter of an important witness before the criminal is apprehended. The story moves at a brisk pace, and the identity of the murderer is well concealed.

REX V. ANNE BICKERTON. Sydney Fowler. Penguin Books, 1s. 5C8.

256 pages.

This story, by a well-known crime novelist, records the proceedings of a trial for murder by poisoning. It is a competent piece of writing with clearly drawn and convincing characters.

CLOSE QUARTERS. Michael Gilbert. Hodder & Stoughton, 8s.6d. C8.

256 pages.

This story of blackmail and murder in a Cathedral Close, in which the Dean's nephew, a police sergeant, plays the detective, is well written, with nice touches of humour and some good characterization.
MALICE AFORETHOUGHT. Francis Iles. Pan Books, 2s. (in the United Kingdom); 1s.6d. (outside the United Kingdom). sc8. 255 pages. Paper bound.

Driven to desperation by his love for a charming young woman who has also the advantage of being an heiress, an insignificant country doctor decides to murder his wife. The effect upon his character and the further rash consequences of his action are plausibly developed in a story which has some excellent character studies and an ironic twist to the ending.

KILLER MINE. Hammond Innes. Collins, 8s.6d. C8. 256 pages.

A swift and exciting story of modern smuggling on the Cornish coast in the southwest corner of England, much of the action taking place in an old tin mine below the sea. A fugitive is more or less compelled to take part in the activities of the smugglers who are engaged in running valuable contraband from the Continent.

MURDER HUMANE. Harold Kemp. Hammond, Hammond, 8s.6d. C8. 248 pages.

Who killed the insufferable auctioneer and estate agent by such a neat and ingenious method? Was it the farmer he had threatened to dispossess, the doctor who objected to him as a prospective son-in-law, the clerk who had misappropriated his money, or one of the many other enemies he had made in the course of his unscrupulous career? Young Detective Inspector Brent, anxious to prove his mettle on a major crime, solves the mystery with the aid of an incorrigibly inquisitive friend. The story is a competent piece of work, carefully thought out and constructed.


Mr. Keeverne is an adept writer of mystery stories. Menace, which was first published in 1933, begins with an attempt at murder. The intended victim, Franklin Parry, enlists the aid of a private detective, and together they unmask a conspiracy of an international gang of criminals, whose mysterious activities centre about Parry's country house.

POOR MAN'S SHILLING. Kathleen Moore Knight. Hammond, Hammond, 8s.6d. C8. 190 pages.

The finding of the body of a murdered man, in an automobile which floats mysteriously out of the night to the boathouse of a retired schoolmistress, spurs her to unusual efforts to find the murderer and prove the innocence of the young man suspected of the crime. Her adventures lead her into some danger and add to the excitement of a well-constructed story that successfully conveys the atmosphere of a sea-girt island and the character of its strongly individual inhabitants.


This story of murder during a party in an institute for working girls when all are wearing identical masks is both quick-moving and exciting and shows a close observation of character.


To a large secluded house in the American South comes a young girl who had been invited by her cousin to live there after the death of her mother. When she arrives the cousin is dead. Another cousin begins to ask her odd questions and persuades her to
help him in going through the dead man's records. Gradually suspicions awaken and grow to certainty that leads to a charge of murder reaching from the present back into the past. The atmosphere of the house and its surroundings is conveyed with the sureness of an author who is herself a Southerner and knows her scene well. The ably differentiated characters assume the right amount of importance to the story, and the suspense is skilfully heightened from the first whispers that all is not well to the final denunciation.

IN A GLASS DARKLY. Sheridan Le Fanu. Lehmann, 8s.6d. sC8. 288 pages. (The Chiltern Library)


Sheridan Le Fanu (1814-73) was a writer with a mastery of the mysterious and supernatural. These two volumes, the first containing five and the second two stories, demonstrate his power in this direction and reveal him as an able novelist. In a Glass Darkly contains an introduction by V. S. Pritchett, the well-known short-story writer, novelist and critic.


Miss Angela Pewsey had so disturbed the peace of the delightful little village of Inching Round that no one was surprised when she was murdered. Not a few were relieved, for Angela Pewsey specialized in other people's past lives and her greatest desire in life was to be feared. A London solicitor is drawn into the subsequent investigations to protect the interests of a charming young client who had come to him in anger and distress caused by Miss Pewsey's activities. In the intervals of discovering the murderer he discovers himself to be in love. Mr. Murray tells his story neatly and adroitly, with welcome touches of humour and a nice economy of words, and presents a convincing picture of a united little community threatened with disruption by an evil spirit.

MUSIC TELLS ALL. E. R. Punshon. Gollancz, 8s.6d. C8. 216 pages.

The case with which a Scotland Yard official secures a country cottage makes him wonder whether there was a purpose behind it. He is not left long in doubt. As soon as he has moved in, things begin to happen—a smash-and-grab raid and two murders. Suspects include a surly chauffeur and his employer (the landlord of the cottage), a highly strung young woman with a surprising war record, and another woman whose personality and piano-playing are alike disturbing. The author's ability keeps the reader interested, and the tortuous threads of the plot are deftly manipulated to fall into a logical pattern at the close.

THE MAN WHO WATCHED THE TRAINS GO BY. Georges Simenon.

Translated from the French by Stuart Gilbert. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 196 pages.

The central figure of this book is a hardworking, placid, rather humourless, conventional citizen, who is fascinated by the spectacle of express trains on their long night journeys, a fact which suggests that he is subconsciously dissatisfied with his humdrum existence. The flight of his defaulting employer presents him with a bizarre plan for
obtaining freedom from nonentity. The police and newspaper notoriety that he gains is fantastically welcome to him; he subtly encourages it and is aggrieved when it dies down. His progressive mental deterioration, which the author skilfully implies throughout the story, inevitably leads to his losing even the freedom allowed to a fugitive. Georges Simenon, whose literary gifts have gained considerable recognition in Britain, has written an intelligent psychological 'thriller'.


Seven stories from *New Arabian Nights* which recount the fantastic adventures in London and Paris of 'Prince Florizel of Bohemia'. Though unpopular when they first appeared serially in 1878, these stories have gained many readers since, for there is nothing more strikingly original in English romantic literature and they are written with sardonic humour and a brilliant lightness of touch.

**THE FRANCHISE AFFAIR.** Josephine Tey. Davies, 9s.6d. C8. 272 pages.

Miss Tey's new novel tells the story of the trouble caused in the lives of two women living in an isolated country house who are accused by a fifteen-year-old schoolgirl of abduction and cruelty. A solicitor in the little country town nearby believes in their innocence and sets to work to prove it, with startling results. Miss Tey is an excellent writer. Quietly, with just the right touch of humour here and there, she unravels her strange and absorbing story. It is based upon the mysterious disappearance, in the eighteenth century, of an English servant girl, who reappeared a month afterwards with a tale that set the whole country discussing her.

**A QUEER BAG OF BODIES.** Anthony Webb. Harrap, 8s.6d. C8. 256 pages.

The diffident Mr. Pendlebury, with his taste for criminology and his talent for recognizing the vital significance of apparent trivialities, reappears in Mr. Webb's new and able detective novel to help his old friend, Inspector Wagstaffe, to solve the mystery of an unidentified body found on a river houseboat. Two more murders occur to embarrass the police before Mr. Pendlebury exposes the murderer.

**BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS**

**NON-FICTION**

**Collections**

**ADVENTURE AND DISCOVERY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.** No. 2. Cape, 12s.6d. IM8. 312 pages. Illustrated.

A collection of stories and articles by various writers which provide the young reader with information easy to assimilate on topics of current interest. They cover a variety of subjects on science, travel, art and biography, and include *Looking after Zoo Animals*, by Craven*Hill; *Rubber's Elastic Future*, by Joseph Kalmer; *John Baird, the Father of Television*, by Garson N. Lee; *Cricket*, by Bruce Harris, and *Fish Farming for Food and Sport*, by Chapman Pincher. Other articles give interesting information on the electron microscope, optical glass, lighthouses, forgery in art, and the building of the Panama Canal. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.
DISCOVERY AND ROMANCE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. Vol. 2 Cape, 12s.6d. sR8. 312 pages. Illustrated.

A companion volume to Adventure and Discovery, this book provides the young reader with information easily assimilated on subjects of current interest. It contains thirty-one articles and stories by various writers, illustrated with nearly two hundred photographs, ranging from Elephants at Work and Krakatoa, the greatest volcanic eruption in history, to the building of the Panama Canal and the Electron Microscope. Articles include: 'In the Children's Zoo', by Craven Hill; 'Atomic Energy in Medicine', by Chapman Pincher; 'The King's Pictures', by Heidi Heimann; 'The Dogs of St. Bernard', by Trevor Henley; and 'Air Stewardess', by Edward J. Hart. For boys and girls from eleven to fourteen years.

A CHILDREN'S ALMANAC. Henry Bell (Compiler). Lunn, 8s.6d. C8. 191 pages. 24 illustrations by Margaret Bryan. Index.

This delightful anthology of prose and verse appertaining to the seasons of the year contains selections from the work of many famous authors including Charles Dickens, William Blake, Keats, Shelley and Wordsworth, the brothers Grimm, Robert Burns, John Masefield and others. For boys and girls from twelve years.

Encyclopaedia


The Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia is designed to provide for young readers an introduction to all subjects of general interest. The subject of Volume I is Man, 'the way he has lived at different times and in different places, and the things he has believed'. The bulk of the book consists of informative articles by experts on prehistoric man and ancient civilizations, races and peoples, religion and philosophy, and folk-lore. The whole work will be completed in twelve volumes, each dealing with a particular range of related subjects, and each arranged alphabetically within itself and capable of independent use. The subjects to be covered in future volumes are Natural History, The Universe, Communications, Great Lives, Farming and Fisheries, Industry and Commerce, Engineering, Recreation and Crafts, Law and Order, The Home and The Arts.

Biography

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. T. Haward Girtin. Oxford University Press, 3s. sC8. 72 pages. Illustrated by J. Bevan (Chameleon Books)

An interesting account of the history, traditional ceremonies and duties of the office of Lord Mayor of London, which includes information on the election, admission ceremony, the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's Show and banquet. Brief stories of some of the most famous Lord Mayors of London are told. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.

PREFACE. 'C. H. Abrahall. Oxford University Press, 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 240 pages. 50 illustrations by Anna Zinkeisen.

A charming imaginative account of the early life of the well-known pianist, Eileen Joyce. The book has been written in the form of a story and in a style specially suited to the young reader. Certain minor changes have been made for personal reasons, but
the incidents are largely factual. It describes her childhood days in Tasmania and Australia and her training in Leipzig, concluding with her first appearance as a professional artist at the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts, London, under the baton of Sir Henry Wood. The author is a close acquaintance of Eileen Joyce and in this story has concentrated more upon the child than the musician. The delightful illustrations are by Anna Zinkeisen, the talented painter and mural artist, who was specially chosen by Miss Joyce to illustrate this book. For girls from twelve years of age.

**British Commonwealth and Empire**


A collection of stories, articles, and special features—fully illustrated in black and white, in colour, and with photographs—about countries of the British Empire, suitable for boys and girls from ten to fifteen years. The special sections, Ocean Highways, Air Links, etc. of the Commonwealth and Empire, are very well presented.

**China**


A clear and absorbing account for young people of a vast and varied country and the home of one of the oldest civilizations in the world. The author knows China and its inhabitants from her earliest childhood and she gives, in addition to a brief outline of Chinese history, an account of the people themselves, their industries, trade, homes, amusements, customs, character, literature and art. An outstanding feature of the book is its excellent photographs. The aim of this series is to introduce the young people of different nations to one another through their lands, history and culture. For boys and girls from ten to thirteen years.


A popular introduction to the cultural achievements of Chinese civilization through the ages, covering a wide range of subjects from gardens to dragons, from the making of paper and ink and the invention of printing to the various uses of bamboo and 'paper magic'. There are chapters on the history of architecture, painting, literature, medicine, the art of fine eating, tea, and the cultivation of the soya bean. The book is not a catalogue of Chinese exports as the title might suggest, but a record of China as 'a land of artists'. The author knows China intimately and lived there for many years. The Foreword is by Lin Yutang, the well-known Chinese writer and author of *The Silent Traveller* books. For boys and girls from fourteen years.

**Films**

*The Boys' and Girls' Film Book*. Mary Field and Maud M. Miller. *Burke*, 10s.6d. C4. 192 pages. 13 illustrations in full colour. 60 photographs.

Miss Field has been both producer and director of films and is now director of the J. Arthur Rank Children's Film Organization. Miss Miller has been a studio correspondent and film critic for many years. Together they have produced this history of the film from its earliest beginnings to the present day. There are chapters on the first experiments in cinematography; how America took the lead; the changes brought
about by the introduction of sound; the arrival of colour and the factual film; how a film is made and the apparatus used to make it; cartoon films and comedy; what happens to a film when it leaves the studio; the British film industry; the films made in France, Germany, Italy, Russia and other countries. There is information about famous film stars, producers and directors, and one chapter is devoted to child stars. The illustrations include pictures of the technical work behind the scenes, famous film personalities, various studios at work, and scenes from a number of films. John Mills, the British film star, whose most recent film was *The October Man*, has written a Foreword to the book. For boys and girls from ten years.

**Fishing**

**FISH AND FISHING.** Bernard Venables. *Penguin Books*, 1s.6d. 8½ x 7¼ inches. 31 pages. Coloured and black and white illustrations in the text. Paper bound. *(Puffin Picture Books)*

An attractively illustrated, practical little book on fish and fishing. The young reader is given clear instructions and advice on the best methods of fishing in lakes, ponds, slow, medium, or fast rivers for roach, rudd, bream, tench, carp, pike, chub, dace, grayling, barbel and perch. A separate chapter is devoted to fishing for salmon and trout. The hints on rods, reels, lines, casts, hooks, landing net, baits, etc., are all clearly illustrated. For boys from ten years.

**Folk Tales: Wales**

**FOLK TALES OF WALES.** Eirwen Jones. *Nelson*, 3s.6d. F8. 141 pages. 20 illustrations by A. E. Bestall. 1 map.

Of these twenty-nine stories, two are in Welsh, and the others in English with a few short verses in Welsh. They re-tell, very simply and concisely, ancient folk-tales and legends from all parts of Wales, including tales of fairies, witches, mermaids, changelings, Merlin and King Arthur. For boys and girls from six to eleven years.

**History**


A simple account of the earth's probable formation and of the history and habits of the main primary classes of animals who have inhabited it, particularly of the diverse group of reptiles known as the Dinosaurs. The evidence for their existence is clearly stated, and their background, evolution, and the possible causes of their extinction are explained. The admirable illustrations, drawn with skill and technical knowledge, give a vivid picture of the probable appearance of early living things and are based on reconstructions of fossil remains. For young people from fourteen years.


Two children, on holiday in the English village of Idingford, are anxious to learn its history. A magic armlet transports them, in the company of the village history master, back to prehistoric times to see for themselves how the village grew and developed. They meet and talk with the inhabitants at different periods of history and acquaint themselves with their implements, buildings, clothes and methods of farming. The drawings are chiefly of the architecture of the various periods. The book gives an excellent reconstruction of British social history for junior readers from ten years.
Holland

The third of a series of well-illustrated books on various countries designed to introduce young readers to the places, peoples and customs of other lands, and thereby enable them to reach a new understanding of geography and history. This volume, written by a native of Holland, describes an English schoolboy's tour through this interesting country which provides him with opportunities of discovering the widely differing aspects of Dutch life. He visits its ancient cities; spends Christmas and New Year on an old Dutch farmstead, where he takes part in an exciting skating marathon over the frozen fields and dykes; attends the celebration of the Queen's birthday in Amsterdam; and is one of the guests at a traditional peasant wedding, completing his trip at Ruurlo in time for the Easter processions and celebrations. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

Horse Riding

Intended primarily for boys and girls who are learning to ride, this text-book gives very clear, full and exact instructions at all stages from mounting a horse to jumping and galloping, and contains also valuable chapters on saddling and bridling, horse mentality, feeding and watering, choosing a horse, show jumping, etc. The photographs of quite young riders on quite ordinary horses have been well chosen for their practical value to the learner. Major Goldingham is an expert teacher of riding, with long experience, whose fundamental principle is that 'riding is the fusion and interaction of two sentient bodies'. For readers of any age over twelve years.

Nature Study

THE WANDERING OTTER. Mortimer Batten. Lunn, 7s.6d. C8. 155 pages. 12 drawings by David Pratt.
The story of Negget, a young otter from the Scottish Highlands, and the adventures he encounters on his travels through burn and loch to the river and the sea before he returns to home waters to find a mate and take her back with him to the sea. The book is accurate natural history in story form, based on the author's lifelong familiarity with the habits of the otter and of the other wild creatures mentioned in the story, among them cormorants and ptarmigans, conger eels and killer whales, the Highland wild cat and fox. The author has written numerous well-known nature books. For boys and girls from ten to twelve years.

Thirty-nine different mammals, which are commonly seen in zoological gardens, are very clearly pictured and described in this attractive book. They range from primates to marsupials, including chimpanzee, mandrill, lion, tiger, several bears, panda, camel, llama, giraffe, rhinoceros, elephant, squirrel, porcupine, wallaby, Tasmanian devil, etc. For readers of any age over thirteen.
THE STORY OF PLANTS AND THEIR USE TO MAN. John Hutchinson
and Ronald Melville. Foreword by Sir Edward J. Salisbury. Gawthorne,
40s. SU R8. 334 pages. Illustrations by Flora Kendrick. Index.
Two eminent scientists here trace the story of plant evolution from its beginnings in
distant geological eras and link it with the history of man. They show how man tends
to influence the natural evolution of plants and survey future prospects of plant evolution
in the light of human interference. The book is introduced by the Director of the
Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and contains many photographs and pleasant colour
illustrations. For young people from fourteen years.

SOME QUEER ANIMALS AND WHY. Charles Mortimer. Guildford Press,
7s.6d. SF4. 48 pages. 17 coloured plates.
A charming and beautifully produced book of verse on the nature and habits of some of
the lesser-known animals of the world, written in an informative but humorous style. An outstanding feature are the delightful coloured illustrations which, together
with the verses, are 'inspired by an admiration for animals and their sensible ways'.
They describe the kinkajou, chameleon, slow loris, llama, hornbill, water buffalo,
bandicoot, koala bear, polar bear, Indian bull, baby seal, black buck, okapi, tapir, and
pipa americana (Surinam toad). For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

Olympic Games
Press, 8s.6d. SF4. 184 pages. 60 photographs. Glossary.
Though published for the Olympic Games held in Britain in 1948, this book has
permanent interest for young readers (and their elders). It tells the story of these
ancient athletic contests from 776 B.C. and of the modern revival, and gives separate
chapters (some contributed by specialists) to all the events, from the marathon, hurdle
races, etc., to weight-lifting, rowing, boxing and football. There are also a chapter on
Olympic postage-stamps, a glossary of athletic terms, a programme of the 1948 games
with spaces for winners' names and times, and a wealth of information about past
champions, world records, etc. The book is well written and well produced. For
readers of any age over twelve years.

Rural Life
GOING INTO THE COUNTRY. George Beardmore. Phoenix House, 7s.6d.
.C8. 159 pages. 27 illustrations. Index. ('Excursions' Series for Young People)
A well-illustrated and instructive book for young readers showing the ways of living,
not only of the birds and beasts, plants and fishes of Britain, but of the farmer and
cottager, bee-keeper and thatcher, rural housewife and schoolchild. Illuminating
sketches are given of the new type of village craftsman, the woman tractor operator
and the property-owning Gypsy Queen. The book takes the reader through the seasons
and includes comments made on various aspects of natural history by some of the
great British poets and poet-naturalists. For boys and girls from thirteen years.

Poetry
ALL DIFFERENT. Poems for Children. Ruth Ainsworth. Heinemann, 6s.
L.Post 8. 61 pages. 21 black-and-white illustrations by Linda Bramley.
A charming collection of poems, which show a keen insight into the working of a
child's mind and imagination, and include all the little things that occupy a child's
day. For boys and girls from six to eight years.
'Tinker, Tailor... ' James Riddell. *Riddle Books*, 7s.6d. lC8. 63 pages. 8 coloured illustrations and black-and-white drawings in the text by John Berry.

Based on an old nursery rhyme these amusing verses describe a little boy's idea of the life of a tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, richman, poorman, beggarman and thief. The book is delightfully illustrated with black-and-white sketches and coloured plates. For boys and girls of eight to ten years.

**South Africa**

**THE YOUNG TRAVELLER IN SOUTH AFRICA.** Anthony Delius. *Phœnix House*, 7s.6d. 160 pages. 26 illustrations. Pictorial map. Index and pronouncing glossary. (*The Young Traveller Series*)

One of a series of well-illustrated books on various countries designed to show the young people of today the places, peoples, customs and culture of other lands. Young Dick Wisley and his father travel by air from England to South Africa and continue their tour by motor-car and train from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, Kimberley and Bloemfontein. Dick's many and exciting experiences include a visit to a gold mine, a native trading station and the famous Kruger National Park, while his travels through the diamond country, the Great Karroo, the orange groves, mountains, bush and desert, give him a new and deeper understanding of the geography and history of the Union and its problems. The author is himself a South African and an authority on his subject. For boys and girls from twelve to fifteen years.

**United States**


One of a series designed to show the young reader, through the medium of a story, the places, peoples and customs of various lands, and through them to reach a new understanding of history and geography. Brian Barnham, and his sister Jill, after flying the Atlantic, set out on a grand circular tour from New York, through the farmlands and great industrial cities of the north, across the vast prairies, and over the mountain ranges to the west and the Red Indian and cowboy country. From Seattle they travel down the Pacific coast to San Francisco, across Texas and the cotton fields, back to Washington and Boston, ending their wonderful tour with a visit to a holiday camp at Vermont. For boys and girls from twelve to fifteen years.

**FICTION**


A new collection of fairy tales combining old favourites with the comparatively unknown, including those of the Magic Knapsacks that brought forth wondrous dishes, the boy whose three faithful dogs helped him to rescue three stolen princesses the Blue Bird who was really a prince, and the boy who could change into whatever shape he chose. For boys and girls from six to eight years.
CYNTHIA ASQUITH’S ANNUAL. MacDonald, 12s. 6d. C4. 174 pages. Illustrated.
A collection of delightful stories and verses, published for the first time, by various
writers of note, including Eleanor Farjeon, Walter de la Mare, Richmal Crompton,
Denis Mackail, Monica Dickens, Horace Annesley Vachell, Collin Brooks, and the
editor, Lady Cynthia Asquith. The book is charmingly illustrated with coloured and
black-and-white drawings in the text and has been specially designed for boys and
girls between the ages of seven and twelve years.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND OTHER TALES. Retold by Roger Lancelyn
Green. Edmund Ward (Leicester), 10s. 6d. C4. 79 pages. 10 illustrations in
colour and 48 in black-and-white by Rene Cloke.
Those entrancing fairy tales, ‘The Sleeping Beauty’, ‘Puss in Boots’ and ‘Cinderella’
are, in one form or another, among the oldest stories in the world. It was Charles
Perrault, critic, poet and member of the French Academy, who, in 1697, first retold
them in the form most familiar to us. In this volume they are told again by Roger
Lancelyn Green, and attractively illustrated. For boys and girls from seven years.

TALES FROM EBONY. Harcourt Williams. Nattali & Maurice, 1s. 6d. New
edition. sD8. 172 pages. 32 coloured plates and black-and-white head-
pieces by C. F. Tunnicliffe.
They are of the traditional kind and many of them are retold from the versions of
Hans Andersen (‘The Ugly Duckling’), Leo Tolstoy (‘The Empty Drum’), Andrew
Lang, the brothers Grimm and the Arabian Nights’ Entertainment. Others derive
from different countries and story-tellers, including the author himself, who is well
known both for his stories for children and as an actor on the London stage. The
charming illustrations are by Mr. C. F. Tunnicliffe, the noted artist and engraver.
For boys and girls from six to eight years.

Individual
FAVOURITE STORIES FROM HANS ANDERSEN. Edmund Ward (Leicester),
13s. 6d. C4. 100 pages. 87 illustrations in colour by Rene Cloke.
Eight of the best-known tales of the Danish author Hans Christian Andersen (1805–
75), one of the world’s greatest story-tellers. Admirably illustrated in full colour they
Steadfast Tin Soldier’. The Introduction, giving brief biographical details of
Hans Andersen, is by Roger Lancelyn Green. For boys and girls from eight years.

THE STORY OF BLACK BUNNY. THE STORY OF EBENEZER BRISTLES.
THE STORY OF GINGER HARE. THE STORY OF YELLOW DUCKLING.
Written and illustrated by Ernest Aris. Ward, Lock, 6s. each. sF4. 32 pages,
line drawings and 6 colour plates in each. (The Uncle Toby Books)
Four charming story-books, attractively illustrated in colour, about the adventures
of little black Bunny, who outwitted the fox; Ebenezer Bristles and his extraordinary
hat; Ginger Hare and the horrible scarecrow; and Yellow Duckling who escaped
from the cushion cover. For boys and girls from five to six years.
CHIMNEY COTTAGE. A Novel for Boys and Girls. M. E. Atkinson. John Lane The Bodley Head, 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 218 pages. Illustrated from drawings by Dorothy Craigie.

Evelyn and Veronica were discouraged, and anxious for the exciting adventures which always seemed to befall their friends the Locketts, but they hardly expected to get involved in the plots and counterplots which occurred when they visited lonely Chimney Cottage. Bogus telephone calls, disguises, and an unusual capture all lead up to some surprising results. For boys and girls from ten to twelve years.

Illustrated by Frank Grey.

A well-told story of a high-spirited New Forest pony who is rescued from an unhappy fate by the devotion of a little girl, Judith. The friendship between the child and the little mare and her efforts to buy Freelance for her very own is appealingly told by an author who combines useful information on horsemanship with an insight into portraying animal character. For boys and girls from nine to eleven years.

LITTLE MISS PINK. Rodney Bennett. Harrap, 3s.6d. D8. 31 pages.
32 coloured illustrations by Astrid Walford. (The Little Miss Pink Books)

Little Miss Pink is a mouse, and in this first volume of a new series of children's books the author describes Little Miss Pink's wonderful house, and her exciting adventures the very first time she went out into the country. The coloured illustrations are delightful. For young children up to six years.

CHIMNEY CORNER STORIES. Enid Blyton. Equerry, 7s.6d. D8. 144 pages.
16 black-and-white drawings by Pat Harrison.

Tales of imagination, magic and adventure by an accomplished author of children's stories. Children, animals, toys and fairies figure in these tales, typical of which are those about a remarkable table that supplies its guests with food and drink and a walking-stick that both walks and walks. For boys and girls from six to eight years.

THE SEA OF ADVENTURE. Enid Blyton. Macmillan, 8s.6d. LC8. 333 pages.
Illustrated by Stuart Tresilian.

This fourth book in Enid Blyton's 'Adventure' series is, like the others, complete in itself although the same chief characters appear in all of them. The children, Jack, Dinah, Lucy-Ann and Philip, with Kiki, the talkative parrot, and their friend Bill Smugs, have an exciting time on a bird-watching holiday that plunges them into watching of another and more dangerous kind. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.

TIMOTHY TABBYCAT. Written and drawn by Cam. John Lane The Bodley Head, 5s. C4. 32 pages.

This delightful picture-book in full colour relates the adventures of a bright little cat who lived very happily with a small boy in a cottage by the sea. They found a magic bottle which was a great help to them in rescuing the hare that lived on the moon from two wicked witches who were preparing to eat him in their castle in the middle of a lake which was guarded by a dragon. For boys and girls from four to five years.
ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. Lewis Carroll. Adprint: Max Parrish, 9s.6d. F.4. 27 drawings by Sir John Tenniel. 16 colour plates. Pictorial endpapers in colour.

An attractive new edition, in large type, of the most famous of English classics for children, a brilliant combination of nonsense, humour and fantasy which is much loved by readers of all ages and has added a number of proverbs to the language. 'Lewis Carroll' was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832-98), an Oxford mathematician. The plates are colour photographs of scenes and figures designed by Hugh Gee in the style of Tenniel's famous illustrations.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND and THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS. Lewis Carroll. Pan Books, 2s.6d. (Double Volume), sC8. 287 pages. 92 illustrations.

Lewis Carroll, otherwise Charles Dodgson, was Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Oxford, 1855-81. These two stories, which were published in 1865 and 1871 respectively, have become the two great classics in English stories for children and English nonsense literature. They have been translated into twenty languages and, by their nuances, bare logic and dexterous absurdity, have provided countless adults with quotations and enjoyment. In the first story Alice, in a dream, enters a rabbit hole and meets some queer people, conversational animals and playing-cards that play croquet and conduct a trial. In the second story she enters dreamland by passing through a looking-glass, and there meets live chessmen, Tweedledum and Tweedledee (whose counterparts many adults have met in real life) and is 'rescued' by a White Knight, surely related to Don Quixote. The volume contains the ninety-two original illustrations by Sir John Tenniel, universally acknowledged as Carroll's perfect illustrator. For boys and girls from eight years.

FRIENDS OF EMPIRE. Mary Carter. Harrap, 7s.6d. C8. 192 pages. 10 illustrations by George Dixon.

These ten interesting short stories, written by a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, combine a good deal of authoritative fact with absorbing and exciting narrative. The stories are set in Northern India, Australia, Canada, Alaska, New Zealand, Iraq, Jamaica and Arabia, and give colourful pictures of the countries, lives and customs of the people, particularly the young people. For boys and girls from twelve to fifteen years.


The four Verney girls very much resented their father's second marriage, and their stepmother had a hostile reception when she arrived at their cottage in the heart of the English countryside. This is the story of how she won the girls' hearts, of the excitements which followed the appearance of a famous Shakespearian actor, and of the family's enthusiastic performances of plays in their garret. A good 'junior novel' for readers from eleven to fifteen years.
SUMMERSALTS CIRCUS. Dorothy Craigie. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 7s. 6d. sD8. 48 pages. Illustrated.

Elizabeth and Roger were two of the many disappointed children when Mr. Councillor Hogswash cancelled the visit of the exciting Summersalts Circus to their village. Roger, however, found a wonderful lucky wishing stone which, with the aid of Elizabeth's father, the popular Mayor, was probably the reason why the village folk had their circus after all. The book is illustrated with amusing black-and-white drawings in the text and seven coloured illustrations. For boys and girls from seven to nine years.

PICKEN'S GREAT ADVENTURE. Norman Davis. Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d. sC4. 45 pages. Illustrated by Winslade. (The Picken Books)

Little Picken Chan belonged to the Mandingo tribe and was the youngest and gayest of the ten children of the great Alkali of Mindinari in the Gambia. With his little friend Benjie the monkey he set off in his canoe to find adventure down the mighty Gambia river, little thinking he would recover the golden bracelet which had been stolen from the Great Safu of the adjoining village. Picken received a great welcome on his return when he distributed Safu's wonderful gifts and became the hero of his village. For boys and girls from seven to ten years.


These two famous Christmas stories by the greatest of all British novelists, Charles Dickens (1812-70), comprise the first two volumes in a new series of classics specially designed for the junior reader. A Christmas Carol was first published in 1843 and was followed by The Chimes in 1844. The former includes the immortal characters of Ebenezer Scrooge, Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim, and tells the story of the reformation of the grasping old Scrooge, and his subsequent reaction to the spirit of Christmas. The latter is written in a similar vein and shows how Toby Veck, under the influence of the goblins of the church bells, witnesses dreadful misfortunes befalling his daughter, a vision happily dissipated at the end. In both books Dickens makes use of the creation of a ghostly atmosphere to demonstrate that kindness is one of humanity's greatest virtue. For boys and girls from twelve years.

TIDGIE'S INNINGS. Written and illustrated by V. N. Drummond. Faber & Faber, 7s. 6d. sF4. 63 pages.

An amusingly illustrated story of a little bear, the smallest of a cricket team of eleven bears that was bought as a present for a little girl, Sarah. Tidgie longs to find favour in her eyes and his opportunity arrives when his team plays an exciting match against strong opponents in Kensington Gardens at midnight. Tidgie saves them from defeat and becomes the hero of the team and Sarah's favourite. For boys and girls from six to eight years.
THE CHILLY DRAGON AND OTHER TALES. Charles Duncan. Faber & Faber, 4s.6d. L.Post 8. 112 pages. 15 illustrations by A. E. Kennedy.

A collection of stories that tell of strange happenings: of a dragon that poured snow out of its mouth instead of flame, of a pair of mice who insisted on going to the moon to see whether it were really made of green cheese, of a flying fox whose antics caused confusion to everyone concerned, and of other unusual things. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.


Nita, a little Mexican girl, felt very homesick on the Sherwood ranch in California where her uncle and aunt had gone to work, but she soon grew to love her new surroundings when she made friends with the Sherwood's young daughter and learnt how to ride and fish and round up cattle. When trouble threatened her family through her she tried to run away but events ruled otherwise and her rescue of the ranch's most precious possession, a beautiful palomino mare, in danger with her foal, solved not only the ranch's difficulties but her own as well. The book gives interesting glimpses of ranch life, with some sidelights on Mexican customs. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

PATSY MOUSE. Geoffrey Ford. Ward, Lock, 8s.6d. F.4. 80 pages. 24 illustrations in colour and 36 line drawings by Helen Haywood.

The amusing and entertaining adventures of Patsy Wood-mouse in company with George, the sleepy glow-worm, and Oodal, the frog. Patsy has to work hard keeping a grocer's shop and taking in washing. Her courage and good manners win the heart of Sir Robert Mouse, who rescues her from a fire in the wood and carries her off to be his bride. The line and colour illustrations are charmingly executed. For boys and girls from six to eight years.

THE DOLLS' HOUSE. Rumer Godden. Michael Joseph, 7s.6d. L.Post 8. 112 pages. 4 colour plates by Dana Saintsbury.

Miss Godden is a well-known novelist, and this is her first book for children. It is the story of a little Dutch doll, who lives happily with her companions in a dolls' house belonging to two little girls until another, very beautiful doll is installed who causes trouble and dissension. Miss Godden's skilful writing lends added appeal to her story, which she invests with a delightful air of reality.


This story, by a well-known author of children's books, relates the adventures of a boy and his sister who joined the Maquis, the underground resistance forces in France during the late war. Founded on fact, it is written with intimate knowledge of the district in which it is set, the Haute Savoie. For boys and girls from fourteen years.
BARNABY CAMPS OUT. My Friend Wilberforce. Racey Helps. 
Collins, 3s.6d. each. ob. 1F8. 47 pages and 15 coloured illustrations in each. 
(Barnaby Littlemouse Books) 

Two gay little books, delightfully illustrated in colour, that tell of the camping adventures of Barnaby Littlemouse and his friends Hoppy Spadge, the sparrow and old Torty, the tortoise. Barnaby also comes to the aid of Wilberforce, the pet white mouse, and helps him to regain his freedom and happiness. For boys and girls from five to seven years.

THE RIVER DETECTIVES. Jean Henson. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. L. Post 8. 
155 pages. 20 illustrations by Francis Gower. 

Roger, Joan and Peter Holloway, are spending a holiday by the river. While exploring a nearby island, Roger and Joan stumble upon some desperate jewel thieves and, despite the danger to themselves, determine to trap the burglars and hand them over to justice. Peter, the youngest, plays a special part in aiding his brother and sister. The author has combined an excellent plot with interesting information on the bird life of the island which harbours the rare Marsh Harrier. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.

SEVEN GAY ADVENTURERS. Ursula Hourihane. Oxford University Press, 
7s.6d. D8. 111 pages. Illustrated by Monica Walker. 

A collection of seven charming short stories, illustrated with black-and-white drawings. Each story tells of an animal or bird, all of them in search of new and exciting adventures but not always finding them as pleasant as they imagine. For boys and girls from six to seven years.

HOUSE BY THE RUNNING WATER. Phyllis Kelway. Collins, 5s. sD8. 
94 pages. 20 illustrations by Len Fullerton. 19 photographs by the author. 
The story of a young boy’s growing appreciation of the country and of country life, illustrated with excellent photographs. Transplanted from the city to become a young farmer Tony found the life exacting, but his daily contact with the land and with the animals which he had to care for and grew to love deepened his understanding and enthusiasm. The late Phyllis Kelway was a gifted writer and naturalist and the author of a number of nature books for children. For boys and girls from eight to eleven years.

IN HIS LITTLE BLACK WAISTCOAT. Joan Kiddell-Monroe. Longmans, 
Green, 7s.6d. Imp8. 48 pages. 24 illustrations. 

This story of a day in the life of Little Giant Panda is both written and illustrated by the author. Panda wants a playmate, but the monkeys and the mountain goats mock him, the snow leopard is too swift for him, and the sheep ignore him. Panda is very miserable until at last he meets Boy, who cannot run any faster, jump any better or make any more noise than Panda himself, and who proves the ideal playmate. For boys and girls from four to five years.
IN HIS LITTLE BLACK WAISTCOAT IN INDIA. Joan Kiddell-Monroe. Longmans, Green, 7s.6d. Imp. 8. 38 pages. 25 illustrations.

In this charming story little Giant Panda and his friend Boy set out from Tibet to India. Little Panda is to earn money for food by dancing like a bear. A friendly elephant shares in their adventures and carries them along in their search for the rich Maharajah who is fond of dancing, finally helping them to reach the safety of the great Himalaya mountains where he says goodbye to them. The story is delightfully illustrated by the author. For boys and girls from five to seven years.

WAU-WAU THE APE. Joan Kiddell-Monroe. Methuen, 7s.6d. LF4. 41 pages. Illustrated by the author.

A charmingly informative little story about a tiny puce-grey Gibbon ape—the only type of ape that walks erect like a human being—who was born in the dense rainforests of Bali, the island to the south of Java. He becomes separated from his mother, and his search for her leads him through the jungle, teeming with wild life, out into the open country and the world of man, to the edge of the Indian Ocean, before a kindly spirit guides him home again. The text is most delightfully illustrated with delicate and realistic drawings.

THE WATER BABIES. Charles Kingsley. Oxford University Press, 8s.6d. sD8. 252 pages. 8 illustrations in colour by A. E. Jackson. (Oxford Illustrated Classics)

A new edition of a famous children’s classic by Charles Kingsley (1819–75), historical novelist and social reformer, relates how little Tom, the chimney-sweep, runs away from his bullying employer, Mr. Grimes, falls into the river and is turned into a water-baby. Under water he makes friends with all kinds of aquatic creatures and learns many useful lessons before returning home. The story is charmingly illustrated in colour and with black-and-white drawings in the text. For boys and girls from eight years.

THE MIRRORS OF CASTLE DOONE. Elizabeth Kyle. Davies, 8s.6d. sD8. 233 pages. Illustrated by Nora Lavrin.

The seventh volume of the adventures of the Furze children who get involved in a series of suspicious happenings around the old house of Castle Doone in a deserted Scottish village. The legend of the room with the secret mirrored walls and the disappearance of a valuable picture lead up to an exciting climax. For boys and girls from twelve years.

SCAMPY, THE LITTLE BLACK COCKER. Dorothy K. L’Hommedieu. Hale, 7s.6d. sC4. 63 pages. 50 illustrations (9 in colour) by Marguerite Kirmse.

A gay little story of an engaging black cocker spaniel puppy, whose adventurous spirit led him to steale his mother and escape to the meadow and woods. Alone in the dark he was not nearly so brave as he expected and was glad to take refuge with a kindly family of rabbits for the night. Nevertheless, he had a fine tale to tell his mother in the morning of how he frightened a frog, chased a rabbit, hunted a pheasant and a quail, talked to a turtle, and barked so loud in the rabbits’ cave that he even frightened away a bear. For boys and girls from five to seven years.
THE TERRIBLE TURK AND HIS TEN TALKATIVE DAUGHTERS.
Although he was called the Terrible Turk, he was really very kind hearted. His patience however, was sorely tried by his ten little daughters who disturbed his peace with their incessant chatter. This delightfully illustrated story of his attempts to cure them should entertain all children from five to six years.

NIMBLETOES' BIRTHDAY. Dorothy Richards. Faber & Faber, 3s.6d. 6 x 4 1/2 inches. 30 pages. 16 drawings in colour by Elsie Thomas.
A charming story of a family of squirrels. The birthday celebrations of Nimbletoes are complicated by the arrival of a rabbit who has run away from home, but the day ends happily with a grand party for the little squirrel and his woodland friends. For boys and girls from five to six years.

ONCE UPON A TIME. . . . Two Fables for Children. James Riddell. Riddle Books, 7s.6d. 1C8. 63 pages. Illustrations (including 8 colour plates) by John Berry.
The two fables in this charmingly illustrated book are 'Ugly Little Man' and 'Blackbeard and Whitebeard'. The first is the story of an ugly little man whose engaging character won him the hand of a princess; the second is about a discontented young farm worker whose life is greatly affected by two strange little men who invade his dreams. For boys and girls from six to eight years.

THE RIDDLE OF THE PAINTED BOX. Malcolm Saville. Noel Carrington,
7s.6d. C8. 164 pages. Illustrated by Lunt Roberts.
The story of two London children and their unusual adventure on a trip on the Grand Union Canal, the most famous canal in England. Their 'narrow boat', or barge, the Flower of Brentford, was the home of their new little friend Vicky White, whose painted pencil box was the cause of such exciting adventures. The author, who is well known for his stories on the English countryside for young people, has caught here successfully the atmosphere of the canals and the proud families who work the 'painted boats', with their traditional decorations of roses and castles. For boys and girls from nine to twelve years.

BILL BADGER AND THE PINE MARTENS. David Severn. John Lane The Bodley Head, 2s.6d. 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. 32 pages. 16 illustrations in colour by Geoffrey Higham. (The Bill Badger Books)

WILY FOX AND THE BABY SHOW. David Severn. John Lane The Bodley Head, 2s.6d. 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. 32 pages. 16 illustrations in colour by Geoffrey Higham. (The Bill Badger Books)
A delightful series for very young children, with well-produced illustrations and a simple story. Bill Badger always lent a helping hand to the smaller animals living in his wood, and in Bill Badger and the Pine Martens he earns the gratitude of the squirrels when he recovers their stolen house from the thieving martens. In Wily Fox and the Baby Show, Wily nearly won the prize offered by Bill Badger for the best baby in the show. He stole the Purry Kitten to pass off as his own, but Ebenezer Owl was too wise for him and rewarded Mother Cat with her rightful prize of the Iced Cake. For boys and girls from four to five years.
PONIES AND POACHERS. David Severn. John Lane The Bodley Head, 7s.6d. 220 pages. Illustrated by Joan Kiddell-Monroe.

An exciting story of the misfortunes and successes of Alan, Joan and Christopher Warner during an unusual summer holiday in the country. The author is well known for his children's books, as is Joan Kiddell-Monroe for her attractive black-and-white illustrations. For boys and girls from eleven years.


This reprint of the story of the three bears who discovered an intruder in their cottage, written by the poet Robert Southey (1774-1843), is beautifully hand-lettered by the illustrator, whose charming drawings of chairs, bowls and other furnishings have been copied from originals of the same period. For children from four to five years.


A new edition of The Black Arrow in which the great Scottish writer, Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-94), tells the story of the part that young Master Shelton played in the English civil wars of the fifteenth century. For boys and girls from thirteen years.

TREASURE ISLAND. Robert Louis Stevenson. Jenkins, 8s.6d. SD8. 222 pages. 10 illustrations in colour by Pierre le Touche. (Herbert Jenkins' Illustrated Classics)


The publication of Treasure Island in book form in 1883 first brought the author to the notice of the wider reading public. Popular with both young and old, it is the story of a hunt for buried treasure and contains one of his most famous characters, Long John Silver, the plausible one-legged villain whose evil designs are thwarted by the young hero. For boys and girls from ten years.


An adventure story in which Frank, Joe and Mickey, the 'Old Gang' of the Grammar School, get involved in some humorous and exciting happenings during a trip up the river in their punt to Lonely Hut Island. The new tenant there proves to be far from amicable, and ensuing events give Frank an opportunity of helping the police in an exciting climax. For boys from eleven to thirteen years.

JOHN BARLEYCORN. Twelve Tales of Fairy and Magic. Alison Uttley. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. LC8. 184 pages. Illustrated by Philip Hepworth.

A new collection of delightful short stories of fairies and magic adventures, written by the well-known author of children's books and books about the countryside, and illustrated with black-and-white drawings. For boys and girls from six to eight years.
Bhimsa: The Dancing Bear. Christine Weston. Macmillan, 7s.6d. SF4.
127 pages. 17 illustrations by Stuart Tresilian.
This delightful story by the author of Indigo, a distinguished novel of India, is about a young English boy, David, who runs away from his home in India with Gopala, an Indian boy of his own age. Gopala, who was swept away from his mountain home by a landslide and carried along a river, is trying to find his way back again in company with his tame bear, Bhimsa, an endearing, resourceful creature who is a great help to the two boys in extricating them from awkward and sometimes dangerous situations during their wanderings. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

Malkin's Mountain. Written and illustrated by Ursula Moray Williams.
Harrap, 8s.6d. D8. 141 pages. 4 coloured plates and black-and-white illustrations in the text.
A sequel to The Three Toymakers, this delightful fantasy tells the story of Rudi, the Master Toymaker, and his family, who lived at the foot of a mountain in the happy little village of Drissel. How the mountain was nearly lost to the villagers through the evil plots of Malkin, the Black Toymaker, and Rudi's desperate struggles to thwart him are told with charm and imagination. For boys and girls from six to eight years.

Minette de la Bassompierre, a little French girl, had lived in Worcestershire with her uncle, a dancing master, since the outbreak of the Civil War in England in 1642. During the battle of Worcester in 1651 when Prince Charles returned to England to attempt to regain the throne, Minette's uncle is killed, and she displays bravery and resourcefulness in helping Captain Greenhalgh, the King's Standard Bearer, who was wounded in the fighting and his young son Tommy to escape from Cromwell's men. It is an exciting story, written by a descendant of the Greenhalgh family, and should interest young people from fourteen to sixteen years.
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<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>OP</td>
<td>Out of print.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RP/6m</td>
<td>Reprinting: may be ready in six months.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RP/ND</td>
<td>Reprinting: no date.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>New edition in preparation: may be ready in six months.</td>
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<td>New edition in preparation: no date can be given.</td>
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<td>B/6w</td>
<td>Binding: may be ready in six weeks.</td>
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<td>B/10 Aug</td>
<td>Binding: will be ready on 10 August.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B/ND</td>
<td>Binding: no date can be given.</td>
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<td>NK</td>
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<td>NO</td>
<td>Not out.</td>
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<td>N/Ours</td>
<td>Not ours.</td>
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Books of the Month. Simpkin Marshall, Rossmore Court, Park Road, London N.W.1. Monthly, 3d. Each issue gives a list of current literature published in Britain, both new books and new editions, classified under subject, with reviews of recent books and publishers' announcements.


678
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX TO BOOK LIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beeson, Irene (Translator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beethoven's Own Words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEETON, ISABELLA (Mrs. BEETON)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the Deluge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begbie, Joan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginnings of English Literature to Shakespeare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behind the Beet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium, Montgomery (Editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELIUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beljane, Alexandre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, A. E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Adrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, D. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, E. Moberly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, G. D. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, G. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELL, GERTRUDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELL, GRAHAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Sir H. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, H. T. Montague (Editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Henry (Compiler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, R. McM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellamy, H. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, J. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Old Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellemans, Ludwig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Nicholson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benesch, Otto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benet, Stephen Vincent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benfield, Eric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali Lancers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benham, Sir Gurney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benham, Harvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benham's Book of Quotations, Proverbs and Household Words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Arnold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, H. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, J. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, J. W. Wheeler—See Wheeler-Bennett, J. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Rodney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentham, G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENTHAM, JEREMY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentham, Jeremy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentwich, Norman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benny-Tinker, W. E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berriberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berdyeva, Nicolas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergstrom, Evangeline H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkza, Tomasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley, Reginald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERKSHIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard, Jean-Jacques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Shaw Through the Camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry, A. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besicovitch, A. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL FUNCTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brit Short Stories of M. P. Shiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besterman, Theodore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethell, Ruth (Translator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bietjeman, John (Editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Bridge for Better Players</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Heaven and Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between the Wars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beveridge, Lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEVERIDGE, ANNETTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEVERIDGE, HENRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewick, T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bey, M. Risafat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHAGAVAD-GITA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhinaratana, Kumarappa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHIS: The Dancing Bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLE in English Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Public Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle Breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Fiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
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<tr>
<td>Films</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Handyman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horse Breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinematography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librararianship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town and Country Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography of Librarianhip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicknell, Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidder: Its History and Monuments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Badger and the Pine Martens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILLIARDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILL OF EXCHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binfield, R. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binse, Harry Lorin (Translator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binyon, Laurence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOCHEMISTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOGRAPHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biologists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composer</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cook</td>
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<td>Cricket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dancer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarist</td>
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<td>Doctors</td>
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<td>Dramatists</td>
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<td>Educators</td>
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<td>Engineers</td>
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<td>Essayists</td>
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<td>Financier</td>
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<td>Hotelier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humorists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunter</td>
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<tr>
<td>International (Collected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Mayor</td>
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<td>Magician</td>
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<td>Merchant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>Navy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Novelists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philosophers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physicists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Politicians</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presidents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rulers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saatists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spiritualist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statesmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yachtsmen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological Standardisation of the Vegetable Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also society for experimental biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch, C. Allan (Editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Recognition: Songbirds and Waders, Vol. I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds of the Night</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birds of the West Indies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birds of the British Isles and their Eggs</td>
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<td>Birds of the Night</td>
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<td>Birds of the Woods and Woodland</td>
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<td>Birds of Tropical Western Africa</td>
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<td>Birds of Tropical Western Africa</td>
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<td>Black (Broad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Elyon</td>
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<td>Black, M.</td>
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<td>Black, Spectacles</td>
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<td>Blackbird</td>
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<td>Blackburn, Julian</td>
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<td>Blackhall, Eric A.</td>
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<td>Blackham, Olive</td>
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<td>BLACKWATERFERRY</td>
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<td>Blackeney, E. H. (Editor)</td>
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<td>Blakiston, O. (Editor)</td>
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<td>Blane, Ernest A. (Editor)</td>
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<td>Blandford, F. G.</td>
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<td>Blandford, F. W.</td>
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<td>Blandford, T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOARD OF TRADE, See British Government: Board of Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boas, Guy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boat for England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BODENL, BIBLIOTHECA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots and Shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boer, Dick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohr, Harald</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bold, F. H. (Editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivar, Simon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivar: The Life of an Idealist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolton, D. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bomback, Edward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bombed Buildings of Britain, 1940-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombed London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone, James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOK CATALOGUES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOK DESIGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOOK ILLUSTRATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book of a Naturalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book of Canadian Stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book of Gypsy Folk-Tales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

British Surgical Practice, Vol. 1 304
British Surgical Practice, Vol. 2 304
British Theatre 422
British Trade Union 175
British Trees and Shrubs 51
BRITISH UNIVERSITIES 233, 234-5
British Universities (Barker, Sir Ernest) 233
British Universities (Roberts, S.C.) 234
BRITISH WEST INDIES 160
British Windmills and Watermills 531
British Woodland Trees 51
British Year Book of International Law, 1946 25, 190
Britain, Q. F. 532
Broadbent, T. A. 60-6
BROADCASTING. See RADIO
Broaddribb, Gerald (Editor) 431
Bronwich, T. J. R. 62
BRONTÉ, CHARLOTTE 555
Bronté, Charlotte 613
Bronté, Emily 617
Bronté: Charlotte and Emily 555
BRONTÉS, THE 555
Brooke, Geoffrey 436
Brooke, Jocelyn 541
Brooke, Rupert 454
Brooke, Rupert 454
Brooke, Z. N. 563
Brophy, John 272
Broughton, Leslie N. 104
Brown, A. J. 166-170
Brown, A. J. 166-170
Brown, Bernard 43-44
Brown, H. 593
Brown, J. A. C. 143
Brown, J. D. 30
Brown, Leslie 276-279
Brown, R. (Editor) 271
Brown, Sir Thomas 14
BROWNINGS, THE 453
Brownlee, K. A. 254-256
Bruce, George 471
Brunel, Adrian 42
Brunet, D. 63
Bryant, Arthur 536
Buchan, Alice 461
Buchan, John 35, 539-644
Buchan, John J. 321
Buchanan, Andrew 40-42
Buck, Pearl 619
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE 277
Buddhism 461
Buddhism 461
Budel, Raymond Leslie 152
Building and Public Works Administra-
tion, Estimating and Costing 364
BUILDING INDUSTRY 354, 356-5
Building of Bath 587
Building Science, Book 1. A Course of Experimen-
tal Science for Junior Students 362
Buikofsky, Manfred F. 406
Bulleid, H. A. V. 43
Bullen, K. E. 54
Bullert, Gerald 129, 405, 614
Bulten-Lyton 555
BULWER-LYTTON, EDMUND 555
Burner, Mary 178
Bunn, F. L. 502
Bunt, Cyril 386, 392
Bunt, Cyril G. (Editor) 394
Bunyan, John 65
Burns, K. 521
Burns, Edwin Berry 440
Burke, Thomas 498, 581
BURMA 249
Burmese-English Dictionary, Part I 1
Burn, A. R. 524, 527
Burn, J. H. 293
Burn, Lambton 573
Burnett, J. F. (Editor) 230
Burnett, R. G. 501
BURNETT, J. F. 501
Burney, Fanny 556
Burns, C. Delise 563
Burns, John Horne 615
Burrell, Sir Merrick 69
Burton, Cyril 22
Burton, Eric (Editor) 490
Burton, Robert 14
Burton, Jean 541
Burton, K. M. (Editor) 26, 32
Burton, Margaret 51
Bury, Adrian 395
Bus Operation 241
Bush, Raymond 337
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION 345-52
Business Terms, Phrases and Abbreviations 350
Butcher, D. G. 429
Butcher, R. W. 51
Butler, E. M. 521
Butler, Sir G. (Editor) 162, 563
Butler, Samuel 16
Butler, Samuel 16
Butler, John 476
Butlerfield, H. 485
BUTTERFLIES 50, 52-278
Butterflies 50
Butterflies and Moths of the Waveside and Woodland 52
Butterflies of the British Isles 50, 52
Butterfly Miracles and Mysteries 276
Butterworth, B. 364
Buxton, Anthony 696
Bygone Pleasures of London 501
Byrd, William 404
Byrne, M. St. Clare 583
Byrnes, James F. 585
Byron 553
BYRON, Lord 553
Byron: The Last Journey 553
Cadell, Sir Patrick (Editor) 596
Cadoux, C. J. 131, 590
CAEDMON 472
CAICOALSANDS 603
CAIRO 575
Cakes and Ale 629
CALCULATING MACHINES 253
Calculating Machines 253
Calculation and Design of Electrical Apparatus 75
CALCULUS 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 254
Calculus of Extension 255
Calculus of Finite Differences 65
Calculus of Observations 63
Calder-Marshall, Arthur 348
CALIGARI 415
Caligula 475
Call Home the Heart 469
Callaham, Ludmilla Ignatiev 281
CAMBRIDGE 235, 248
Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature 2
Cambridge, Elizabeth 614
Cambridge History of English Literature 5
CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY 65
Cambridge School of Arabic 248
Cambridge Studies in International and Co- operation 36
Camera and How to Use It 401
Camera in the Cigaretts 496
Cameron, A. C. 41
Cameron, Ken 45, 414
Cameron, M. A. 171
CAMERONS 150
Camn, F. J. 325
Camn, J. 359
Cammaerts, Emile 123
Campbell, F. W. 46
Campbell, J. E. 45
Camping 434
Camus, Albert 475-614
Can Two Walk Together? 139
CANADA 148, 176, 209, 514, 366, 374, 601, 697
Canada 514
CANADA Yearbook, 1947 148
Canadian Almanac and Directory 1947 601
CANADIAN ARMY 571
Canadian Army, 1939-1945: An Official Historical Summation 571
Canadian Japanese and World War 568
CANADIAN LITERATURE 607
CANALETO 387
Canaleto Drawings at Windsor Castle 387
Cancé 290-302
Cancer 290, 302
Cancer of the Breast 302
Candide 475, 640
Candle in England 464
Cannan, William 14
CANNON LAW 134, 202
Cannon Law of the Church of England 202
CANNONICAL MATRICES 60
Cannons of the Authority in the Western Church 134
Cannons of International Law 23
Cant, Monica 50
CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOP OF. See TEMPLE, WILLIAM
CAPITOL 172
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT 194
Capital Punishment 194
Captains and Kings 517
CARBOHYDRATES 287-8
Cardinal's Stool Book 622
CARDIOGRAPHY 287
CARDIOLOGY 287
CARTOGRAPHY 287
CARTOGRAPHY 287
CARTOGRAPHY 287
CARDIOVASCULAR STUDIES 285
Cardiovascular Studies 285
Carpets 285
Care of Books 28
CARIBBEAN 602
Carling, W. Rock (Editor) 304
Carmack, Carol 644
Carnegie, T. 50
CAROLINE ENGLAND 564
Carolyn Norton 520
Carpet Annual, 1947: Yearbook and Directory of The World's Carpet Industries and Trade 358
CARPET INDUSTRY 186, 358
See also TEXTILES
Carpets 358
Carr, E. H. 161
Carr, Emily 544
Carr, John Dickson 644
Carr, T. H. 72, 74
CARR, ABBÉ 406
Carrington, E. 421
Carrick, Edward 41-44
Carrington, C. E. 123
Carrington, Noel 367
Carruthers, Lewis 658
Carver, Lewis 658
Carver, Paul Vincent 470
Carver, Sydney W. 419
Carriss, H. R. 654
Carter, Emma 338
Carter, H. Gilbert See Gilberts
Carter, H. 568
Carter, Mary 568
Carter, K. St. G. 363
Cary, Cliff 431
Cary, Joyce 614, 615
Case for Conservation 165
Case History of Japan 594
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

CLAUDEL, PAUL
474-475
Claus, Paul
133
Clay Building Bricks
364
Cloister, Samuel
122
Clegg, I. E. (Translator)
168
Cleo, Jack R.
615
CLERGY
524-25
Clifford, A. E.
200
Clinical Studies in Psychopathology
500
Cloche Gardening
333
CLOTHING INDUSTRY
168
CLUBS
446
CLUE SINSITER
644
COAL MINING
472
Coal Mining Industry: Annual Statistical Statement 1957-58
667
Coast to Coast
667
Coates, W. A. (Editor)
570
Cobett, Poor
24-19
COBETT, WILLIAM
557
COBDEN, RICHARD
514
Cochrane, E. R.
70
Codde, Jean
470
Cedex of Practice
76
Cohilll, Nevill
452
Colin, William (Editor)
368, 390
Cold Store Practice
353
Cole, G. H. D.
205, 357
Cole, Margaret
526
Coleman, John (Translator)
560
COLEBIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR
470
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor
470
Collacott, R. A.
259, 317
Collar, A. R.
60
Collard, B. St. G.
358
Collected Poems (Richard Church)
354
Collected Poems (Lilian Bowes Lyon)
455
Collected Poems (Edgell Rickwood)
455
Collected Short Stories of E. M. Forster
619
Collected Stories (Katherine Mansfield)
629
Collected Theological Works
690
Cole, George F.
241
Collingridge, J. H. (Compiler)
105
Collins, P. B.
47-52
Collins, R.
537
Collins, W. J. Townsend
439
Collins, Maurice
194
Colloqial Element in English Poetry
449
Colloqial English
36
Colloqial French
36
Colombo, G. J.
25, 27
Colonial Jack
616
Colonial Administration by European Officers
156
Colonial Civil Service
268
Colonial Economics
102
Colonial Education
53
Colonial Empire (1945-60)
157
Colonial Government
118
Colonial Law
102
Colonial Law: A Bibliography
102
Colonial Office
516
COLOUR TERMINOLOGY
45
COLOM, MARY
558
Colom, Mary
558
Colvin, Brenda
373
Combs, E.
229
Combe, Jaques
398
Concerning Observations
63
Comedy of the Man Who Married a Dumb Wife
476
Comes the Reckoning
565
Comfort, Alexis
442
Commodities
607
COMMERCE 170, 200-1, 236-41
Commercial and Maritime Law
200-1
Commissioning of Electrical Plant
276
Committee on the Association of British Industries and Associated Problems
75
183
Committee of European Economic Co-operation: September-December 1947. Vol. II. Technical Reports
183
Common British and Legal Legislation and Leagues
336
Common Chord
631
Common Errors in History. 2nd and 3rd Series
562
COMMON LAW
198
Common Wild Flowers
78
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE
55
See British Government: Commonwealth Relations Office
55
COMMUNICATIONS 236-41, 309
COMMUNISM
179
Communist Manifesto
179
Companion to Mozart's Piano Concertos
411
Companion to Shakespeare's Plays
5
COMPANY LAW
200
See also Commercial and Maritime Law
200
Company Law (18th edition)
200
COMPARATIVE LAW
26
COMPARATIVE RELIGION 139-40, 190
Concerted Action Against the Conceptual Man's Recreation
437
Complete Amateur Photographer
490
Complete Book of Sewing
345
Complete Cook
344
Complete Mercantile Arithmetic with Elementary Mensuration and Answers
253
Complete Photographer
490
Complete Projection
43
Complete Works of Saint John of the Cross
377
Concerto
411
Complete Cambridge History of English Literature
5
Complete Dictionary of National Biography
4
Complete English Grammar for Foreign Students
38
Concise History of the Common Law (4th edition)
198
Concise Oxford Dictionary
37
CONCRETE
354
Concrete Materials and Practice
354
Conductor Raises His Baton
409
160
Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 11-19 September, 1947. Part II. Proceedings
160
Confessions of an English Opium Eater
467
CONFUCIUS
124
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
139
Congregational Year Book, 1949
139
CONWAY, WILLIAM
441
Cook, Charles
177
Cooking, Francis C.
509
Conquest of Sicily
509
Conquest of Unemployment
162
Conrad, Joseph
615
CONSERVATISM
195
CONSTABLE, JOHN
394
Constantinou, Dennis
539
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
192-3
Contemporary British Literature
505
CONTINGENCIES
405
CONTRACT BRIDGE
428-9
CONTRACT LAW
199
Contributions to International Law and Diplomacy
29
Conurbation
309
Cook, G. H.
379
Cook, Hattley Kembal
242
Cook's Paradise
348
 Cooke, Alistair
39
Cooke, Arthur Francis Benn (Editor)
177
COOKERY
344-5, 548
Cookery and Household Management
70
Cook, W. M.
196
Cooperative Communities at Work
190
Co-operative Movement in Britain
179
Co-operative Movement in Labour Britain
178
Coope, Colin (Compiler)
145
Copena, W. S. C.
301
Copping, John
301
Coping, F.
61
Optic Language
249
Corder, Philip
90-2
Corduroy
328
Correia, Torquato
383
Coriolanus
428, 459
Corner, Horace C. (Editor)
601
CORNWALL
504
Cork, W. M.
469
Corridor of Life
632
Cosmic Rays
260-1
See also Radiation
260
Cosmic Rays and Nuclear Physics
661
Cossette, V. E.
273
Cost Accounting
359
Costs and Tariffs in Electricity Supply
75
COSTUME
102, 241-2
Cost, Michelot- (Translator)
See Michelot-Coté, G.
COTSWOLDS
505
Cotswolds: An Introduction
505
Coulson, Charles
437
Cotton, H.
75
Couch, Arthur Quiller
552
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

EDUCATION 33, 76, 118, 174, 219-236, 245, 554, 557-8
African 224
Ancient Indian 236
College Libraries 38
Dancing 227
Fims 225
History of 223
Industrial 174, 228
Infants 228
Language Teaching 33
Music 23
Partially Sighted School 227
Platonic 222
Primary 235
School Libraries 29, 110
Secondary 225, 229-30
Teaching 33, 232, 265, 245
University 233
Education Act, 1944 233
Education and Health 226
Education and Training for Engi-
ners (1st Report) 76
Education and Training for Engi-
ners (2nd Report) 76
Education Authorities' Directory, and Annual, 1947 221
Education Committee's Year Book, 1949 222
Education for a New Society 219
Education for Citizenship in Africa 231
Education for Sanity 232
Education of Girls 232
Education of the Enlightened Despots 524
Education—The New Horizon 224
EDUCATIONAL DANCE 227
EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY 231
Edward Bawden 395
Edward Elgar 545
Edward 68
Edwards, Avelyl 556
Edwards, E. T. C. (Compiler) 510
Edwards, Edward 28
Edwards, Geoffrey R. 82-4
Edwards, H. C. 373
Edwards, J. E. S. 491
Efficient Use of Steam 309
Egypt from Every Edge 340
Ego 511
Egoist 630
EGYPT 170, 283, 383, 401, 597
Egypt: An Economic and Social Analysis 170
EGYPTOLOGY 283, 491
EINSTEIN, ALFRED 541
Einstein, Alfred 407
Einstein: His Life and Times 541
EIRE 197, 233, 579
EL ALAMEIN 569, 570, 571
El Alamein and the River Sangro 570
Edershaw, M. Barnard (Editor) 607
Elbridge, F. B. 39
Electric Circuits and Water Fellers 72
Electric Discharge Lamps 75
Electric Power Stations 72
Electric Power System Control 73
Electric-Motor Control Gear: Starting, Protection and Speed 311
Electrical Contracts 73
Electrical Engineer Reference Book 310
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 76-8, 260, 310-3, 322, 324, 356
See also AUTO-MOTIVE, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS, ELECTRICITY LAW, ELECTROCHEMISTRY, ELECTRODES, ELECTRICITY, ELECTROPLATING

Electrical Engineering Economics 75
ELECTRICAL GENERATION 75
ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS 75
ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS, MEASURING INSTRUMENTS 75
ELECTRICAL TESTING FOR PRACTICAL ENGINEERS 75
Electricity and Magnetism 260
ELECTRICITY LAW 75
Electricity Law and Practice 75
ELECTROCHEMISTRY 264
ELECTRODES 254
Electron Microscope 273
ELECTRONICS 261, 263
Electronics 261
Electrons in Gas Tubes 263
Electro-Plating 356
Electro-Plating and Anodising 356
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION 268
Elementary Matrices and Some Applications 60
Elementary Treatise on Differential Equations 61
Elementary Vectors for Electrical Engineers 310
Elements 64
Elements of Engineering Acoustics 45
Elements of English Law (4th edition) 196
Elements of International Law 92
Elements of the Topology of Plane Sets of Points 85
ELLARD, Sir EDWARD 545
Elliot, George 619
Elliot, T. S. 454
Elliss of Life 336
'Elizabeth and Her German Garden ', Author of (Countess Russell) 654
Elizabthan Life in Town and Country 593
Elliot, Karin (Translator) 607
Elliot-Binns, L. E. S. Binns, L. E. Elliotth
ELLIPSIOIDAL HARMONICS 62
Ellis, Havelock (Editor) 457
Ellis, J. C. B. 349
Ellis, J. B. 327
Ellis, Ruth 420
Ellis, T. I. 322
ELLIS, THOMAS EDWARD 532
Ellis-Fermor, Una 458
Elmer, Peta 351
Elm and the Child 44
Elton, Charles 49
Eluard, Paul 397
Elved Morgen: Cynegyméd a Lethalad (Elved Morgan: A Biography and a Selection) 492
EMBRYOLOGY 274
Emergencies in Medical Practice 294
Eminent Victorians 347
Emma 699
Empire Youth Annual 651
Empson, William 654
Enchanted April 494
End of an Age 144
ENDOCRINE DISORDERS 299
Engel, S. 297
ENGINEERING 25, 45, 73-8, 907-306, 314, 316, 317, 318, 319
ENGINEERING SOCIETIES 300
England and the English 36
English and the English 36
English i Nijkerk's Zembla 498
English as a Foreign Language 33
ENGLISH ASSOCIATION 444
ENGLISH BIBLE 383
English Book Illustration, 1800-1900 17
English, Sir C. 397
English Carriage 361
English Civil Law (4th edition) 191
English Conversations in Simplified Phonics Transcription 34
English Counties 499
English Course for Adult Foreigners 36
English Course for Foreign Children 36
English Deftis 363
English Fashion 241
English Festivals 244
English Folk-Heroes 243
English for the Foreigner 247
English Game, F. 481
English Home-Life, 1500-1500 581
English Inn 551
English Intonation with Systematic Exercises 34
English Landscape Gardening 373
ENGLISH LANGUAGE 23, 34-9, 37, 245-7
ENGLISH LITERARY CRITICISM: THE Renaissance 443
ENGLISH LITERARY PERIODICALS 5
ENGLISH LITERATURE 3, 4, 5, 53-7, 72, 104, 443-8
Anglo-Saxon 472
Anthologies 449-7
Australian-English 472
Bibliography 2
Cyclopaedia 990
Drama 449, 456-65
Essays 547
History 5, 444, 445-8
Humour 470
Irish-English 470
Miscellaneous 470
Poetry 5, 444, 445-6
Satire 490-70
Scotts-English 471
English Literature Between the Wars 440
English Naturalists from John Ray to Ray 48
ENGLISH POETRY 5, 444, 445-6
English Pottery and Porcelain 362
English Practice Books 443
English Pronouncing Dictionary 3, 246
English Pronouncing Vocabulary 37
ENGLISH PROTESTANT TRADITION 157
English Renaissance, 1500-1668 3
English Rivers 500
English Scene 501
ENGLISH SCULPTURE 382
English Seaside 248
English Theatre 423
English Tradition in Design 388
Englishman's Holiday 242
Englishman's Home 499
ENRULING 399
Enquiry Concerning Political Justice and its Influence on Morals and Happiness 126
Enterprise Scotland, 1947 292
Entwistle, Clive (Translator) 370
Entwistle, William J. 448
Epitome of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States and the National Formulary with Comments 392
EQUATION 89
EQUITY 201
ERASMUS 441, 537
Erranthen 16
Evans, St. John 463
Escalator Method in Engineering Vibration Problems 333
Escape with Me! 310
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

Esaude, Arundell 629
Ekko Doctor 607
ESPINOZA, EDUARD 347
Essays and Essays, Edouard 347
Essays and Studies by Members of 
English Association, Vol. 
XXXII, 1996 445
Essays by Divers Hands 44
Essays from Eighteenth-Century 
Periodicals 497
Essays in Philosophy 115
Essays in Science and Philosophy 231
Essays, Mostly on the Nineteenth 
Century, Presented to Sir Hum- 
phrey Milford 444
Essays of Three Decades 473
Essays on Contemporary Events 116
Essays on Language and Literature 473
Essays Presented to Charles Williams 467
Essential English 36
Essential English for Foreign 
Students 35
Essential English Library 36
Essential Hemingway 623
Essential James Joyce 466
Essentials of English Grammar 376
Essentials of Military Knowledge 209
Essentials of Modern Speech 303
ESSEX 506
ESTONIA 592
ETERNAL HISTORY 479
Eutrope 633
Etchelle, F. 132
ETHIC 46, 123, 139
Ethics of the Great Religions 159
ETHIOPIA 208
ETHNOLOGY 269
Eton Medley 230
Ettlinger, Harold 508
ETYMOLOGY 246
Eudid 64
EURIPIDES 479
Euripides and Dionysus: An Inter- 
pretation of the 'Bacchae' 479
EUROPE 30, 60, 151, 156, 168, 375, 
407, 491, 491, 493, 563, 953 
European Architecture 375
European Population in the Inter- 
War Years 146
European Recovery and the Tourist 
Industry, 1945-1951 487
EVANGELICALISM 133
Evangelism and Education 133
Evans, B. Hor 448, 456
Evans, Bergen 423
Evans, E. W. (Translator) 620
Evans, Ullick R. 264
Evans, William 267
Everson, Siuij 473
Everson, Wilfrid L. 364
Everyday English Course for Foreign 
Students 36
Everyday Sentences in Spoken 
English 34
Everyman's History of the Sea 
War, Vol. 1, September 1939– 
July 1940 573
Everyman's History of the Sea 
War, Vol. 2, September 1939– 
July 1940 202
EVOLUTION 68, 81, 123, 127, 237
Evolution and Ethics 123
Evolution and Ethics, 1893-1904 68
Evolution of British Castle 69
Evolution of Society 149
Evolution: the Modern Synthesis 48
Ewald, Charles Alex (Editor) 460
Exeius 123
EXSEIP BRITISH GOVERNMENT 
Custons and Excise 
Expansion of Europe into the Far 
East 393
Experimental Film 81
Experimental Physiology for Medi-
cal Students 286
Explaining Economics 69, 489
EXPLORATION 489
Exploration of the Pacific 489
Exposition of the Pacific 401
Exposition of Empire 153
Eyck, Erich 592
Eyre, Katherine Wigmore 660
F.M. (Editor) 454
F.P. (Editor) 460
Facchini, A. P. 25
Facing Philosophical Problems 115
FACTORY ADMINISTRATION 330
Factory Administration in Practice 330
FACTORY LEGISLATION 174
Factual Film 39
Fairest Queen 450
Failure of Metals by Fatigue 592
Fair and Square 508
Fairbank, Steve 435
Fairbairn, A. W. 592
Fawlty, Alfred 230
FAIRY TALES 13, 65, 655-6, 664
FAIRY TALES AND LEGENDS 15
FAITH AND RELIGION 413
FAITH AND WORKS IN Fleet Street 519
Falke, A Handbook for Collectors 
and Students 366
Films of the Spanish American 
Empire 605
Film of Valour 592
Falls, Cyril 210, 588
Famous Library 29
Famous Burney 326
Famous by Gaslight 634
Fancisshaw, M. 123
FA R EAST 39, 397, 593
Farjeon, Eleanor 618
Farmer, C. 326, 328, 390, 330, 
335
See also Agriculture, 
Farmer, F. 96
FARM BUILDINGS 339, 369
FARM HOUSES 69
FARM LIVESTOCK OF GREAT 
Britain 66, 71
FARM MACHINERY 327, 329-1
Farm Machinery 339
Farm Mechanization Handbook 339
Farmer, Henry George 407
Farmers' Guide 339
FARMING 100, 326, 359, 330, 
335
See also Agriculture, 
FASCISM 123
FASHION 102
See also COSTUME
Fashionable Brightons, 1829-1860 593
Father Brown Stories 464
Father Dominic Bartelli 552
Fatherly Acids: Their Chemistry and 
Physical Properties 626
Fawcett, L. 336
Fawcett, Henry 618
Fawcett, R. B. 338
Faults and Failures in Electrical 
Engineering 73
Fausboll, Annie I. (Translator) 190
Fawcett, Sir Charles (Editor) 450
Fawcett, W. (Editor) 44
Fawcett, Raymond (Editor) 651
Feasey, Lynette 420
Feeding of Farm Livestock 349
Feeding the Human Family 184
Fellows, Edmund H. 547
Ferguson, Rachel 547
Ferguson's Gateway Directory for 1986 512
Ferrers, Una Ellis. See Ellis, 
Ferrers, Una 341
Ferron, Maria 74
Ferron, W. L. 618
Ferrous Metallurgical Design 355
FERTILIZERS 333-4
Fertilizers and Manures 334
Fertilizer and Animal Breeding 367
FICTION 607-8
Field 40
Field and Hedgerow 49, 276
Field, Mary 49, 60, 41, 41, 46, 651
Fielding, Henry 619
Fielding, Henry 550
FIENNES, CELIA 499
Fifty Modern Churches 370
Fifty Names of German Film 
Figures in Wood of West Africa 392
FIGI 574
Film 43
Film Acting 44
Film Acting 43
Film Anatomy 47
Film Game 43
Film 'Hamlet': A Record of its 
Production 414
Film in National Life 414
Film Making from Script to Screen 42
FILM MUSIC 41, 400
Filk Music 41
Film Production 44
FILM SCREENS 44
Film Till Now 40
Film Today 38
Films 42
FILMS 37-42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 
101, 235, 238, 296, 490, 490, 
415-18 
See also FILM MUSIC, KINE-
MATOGRAPHY
Filmmaking for the Cinema 42
FILMSTRIPS 402 
See also FILMS
FINANCE 170, 177-8, 180, 184, 533
See also BILLS OF EXCHANGE 
Finance and Money of the United 
Kingdom for the Financial Year 
1947-48 180
Findlay, W. P. K. 363
FINE ARTS 365-409 
See also ART
Finite Differences and Difference 
Equations in the Real Domain 67, 255
Finn, William J. 409
Finlay, Ian 338
Finlay, G. F. (Editor) 69
Finn, William J. 409
FINNISH MUSIC 409
FIRST ABBEY 207, 209
FIRST BOOK OF ENGLISH LAW 197
First Epistle of Peter 129
First Evergreen 58
First Holy One 154
First Men in the Moon 641
First Principles of Agriculture 358
First Year English (What and How 
To Teach) 341
Firth, Sir Charles 544
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX TO BOOK LIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firth, Raymond</strong> 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISH</strong> 51, 978, 437-8, 652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See also ANGLING, FISHING, FISHING INDUSTRY, SEA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISHING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Fishing 652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Douglas 50, 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, Stanley 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishes of the British Isles 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISHING</strong> 51, 100, 276, 437-8, 652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See also ANGLING, FISHING, FISHING INDUSTRY, SEA, FISHING FROM AERIAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISHING INDUSTRY</strong> 344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery, V. C. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitch, W. H. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FitzGibbon, Mary Rose (Editor) 506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald, Edward (Translator) 481, 589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzwilliams, D. C. L. 392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Figure Tables of Natural Trigonometrical Functions 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Fruits, 1740-1780 449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Radio Plays 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaners, Allan 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatter, Richard 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaubert, Gustave 619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher, A. 604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher, Hanlapi 377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLORA</strong> 47-59, 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See also FLORICULTURE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flore Shaw 519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence, P. Sargent 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florentine Painting 306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florentine Painting and its Social Background 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLORICULTURE</strong> 13, 275, 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See also FLORA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower, Robin 481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers of Marsh and Stream 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers of the Chalk 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers of the Fields 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers of the Woods 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers, Shrubs and Fruit for the Small Garden 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Edgar 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focussing the Lens 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoennier, O. de R. 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fogerty, M. P. (Editor) 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOLK LORE</strong> 112, 243, 652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOLK MUSEUMS</strong> 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk Tales of Wales 653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fontana 636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonteyn, Margo 425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Preservation 344, 353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Production 356-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footnotes to the Film 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footprints of Former Men in Cornwall 364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes, Judge 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes, Rosina 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, E. B. 361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, P. G. 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Albert 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Geoffrey 660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Richard 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forer, H. G. 60, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Office, see British Government, Foreign Office 577, 323-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry and Woodland Life 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry Yearbook 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forrester, K. E. M. 619, 620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsyth, R. A. D. 619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fost, E. M. 619, 620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster, C. 624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort, Tomlinson 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Molly Flanders 616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortunes of Richard Mahony 624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Out 387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward, E. A. 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and Future of International Law 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations in the Dust 615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations of Academic Freedom 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations of Euclidean Geometry 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations of Mathematics 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations of Modern World Society 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain, The 630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fouquet, Jean 306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Goats 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Irish Plays 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Million, The 623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Routes 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Sacred Plays 454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourier Integral 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOURNIER SERIES</strong> 61, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fourier Series</strong> 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourier Technique in X-Ray Organic Structural Analysis 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firth Arm 297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowle, H. W. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowler, Sydney 564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox 563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, A. H. 563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxe, Charles James 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxe, Anglicos. The Coronation of the Virgin 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment on Government 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank, Philip 639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, Kenneth J. 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, N. N. 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis, A. H. 425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser, Allan 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser, G. S. 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser, Lovat 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser, M. F. K. 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser, Phyllis (Editor) 643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser, R. A. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazier, W. M. 487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FREE LIBRARY</strong> 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FREY TOWN LIBRARIES</strong> 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FREY TOWN LIBRARIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FREE TRADE</strong> 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FREEMAN, BARNETT</strong> 985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom and Order, Selected Speeches 1959-60 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom in the Educational Society 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of Expression 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of Poetry 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freely the Pomp 297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Kathleen (Translator and Compiler) 476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freemasonry 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frentia, James (Translator) 476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRENCH DRAKE</strong> 475-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French, F. G. 35, 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Patience 382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Fiction 476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRENCH HISTORY</strong> 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRENCH LANGUAGE</strong> 473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRENCH LITERATURE</strong> 473-7, 356-1, 607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRENCH POETRY</strong> 474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French, R. M. (Translator) 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French, R. M. (Translator) 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Stories from 'New Writing' 607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Village 612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Modulation Engineering 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frewer, Walter Howard 582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedrich, W. 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedwald, E. I. 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIENDLY ISLANDS 609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends Ambulance Unit 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends of Empire 674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frith, John Leslie (Translator) 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Caligari to Hitler 476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Max Weber 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Puckien to Maxesky 489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Sikkert to 1969 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Smoke to Snother, 1938-1946 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the City, From the Plough 611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the League to U.N. 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Praise of Folly 441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Two to Seven Plus 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost, Bede 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost, Honor 695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit 365, 373, 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Trade 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Fear Book, No. r 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fry, E. Maxwell 371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulford, Roger 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FULL EMPLOYMENT 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Employment and Free Trade (2nd Edition) 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Powers and Ratification: a Study in the Development of Treaty-making Procedure 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller, J. F. C. 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller, Max A. 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUMARIACEAE 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function of Law in the International Community 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functions of a Complex Variable (MacRobert, T. M.) 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functions of a Complex Variable (Phillips, E. G.) 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundamental Education 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundamental Research Problems of Telecommunications 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundamental Theory of Art Concerning 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundamentals of Radar 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungi 51, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnituredesign 381, 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture from Machines 361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnivall, J. S. 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further Illustrations of British Plants 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further Studies in Industrial Organization 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYE, Sir David Maxwell 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel, John 425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galdorfe, Grigakar 568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gal, Hans 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galbraith, V. H. 486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gale, A. L. 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gall, Dan 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Missile of Economic Importance Vol. III. Fruit 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallery 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galsworthy, John 463, 588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game, W. 588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamak, W. 588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamekeeper at Home, The Open Air 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAMEKEEPING 270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

Hughes, R. Moelwyn 22
Holtegger, Adeline 287
Human Nutrition 287
Human Physiology 287
Humanism 166
Humanism in Politics 166
Hume, E. G. 208
Huxley, A. D. 50, 258
Huxley, Sir Philip 258
Hunsdon, Sir Philip 549
Hunter, David 549
Hunter, L. E. 319
Hunting 438-9, 513, 548
Hunting Wasp 278
Huntington, John 409
Hurd, Sir Archibald (Editor) 409
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B. 27
Hussain, Taha 37
Huxley, A. D. 50, 258
Hutchings, Arthur 404, 411
Hutchinson, John 52, 275, 654
Hutchinson, Sir Jonathan 483, 486, 487, 624
Huxley, Elspeth 101
Huxley, Julian 48, 49, 123
Huxley, Thomas Henry 49, 123
Huygens, Christiaan 540
Hyman, Albert M. (Editor) 141
Hyde, H. Montgomery 194, 533
Hydraulics Engineering 320
Hygiene 289
Hyman, Sir 452
Hyms, Wm. 452
I Bought a Farm 229
I Do What I Like 518
I Fight a Lone 509
I Have Been Here Before 454
I Remember Distinctly 605
Icosan Cometh 443
Ideal Rhythm 47
Ideas of Trees and Shrubs 37
Ideology 153
Iles of March 641
Illes, Francis 647
Illingworth, C. F. W. 303
Illuminating Engineering 303
Illustration of an Art 368
Illustration of Regional Anatomy 286
Illustration to the British Flora 51
Imagination 37
Immortality 50, 258
Imperial War Graves Commission 374
Imperialism 153
Impressions of Roads and Railways of North America 320
In a Glass Darkly 648
In Danger's Hour 573
In his Little Black Waistcoat 661
In his Little Black Waistcoat in India 662
In the Forests of the Night 430
In the Golden Days 559
In the High Grahams 498
In the High Grahams 498
Incaragation 130

Ince, E. L. 61
Inch, Thomas 434
Index of Mathematical Tables 93
Index to the Zoology of the Zoological Society of London 238
Index Zoologica No. III 36
India 33, 109, 117, 125, 155, 223, 238, 480, 481, 486, 493, 514, 590, 594, 595
India Called Them 534
Indian Art 368
Indian Art 368
Indian Boyhood 571
Indian Libraries 100
Indian Literature 480-1
Indian Literatures of Today 481
Indian Philosophy 125
Indian Summer 483
Indians in the Empire Overseas 385
Industrial Design 388-9
Industrial Design Consultant 388
Industrial Education 174, 262
Industrial Environment 173-4
Industrial Environment and its Control 174
Industrial Experimentation 351
Industrial Experimentation 351
Industrial Failure of Great Britain 162
Industrial Hygiene 173-4
Industrial Legislation 166-7
Industrial Legislation 166-7
Industrial Management 359
Industrial Medicine 173
Industrial Organization 189-6
Industrial Planning 187
Industrial Production 351
Industrial Regulation Australia 176
Industrial Revolution 397, 543
Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century 168
Industry 237, 351
Inequalities 283
Infantry 210
Inge, Reuben 118, 144
Inglis-Jones, Elizabeth 626
Ingram, Bessereid 326
Ingram, J. H. 326
Ingram, R. P. Winnington, See Winnington-Ingram, R. P.
Innes, Hammond 587
Inorganic Analysis 378, 381
Inorganic Chemistry 265
Insect Book for the Pocket 50
Insect Natural History 50, 576
Insects of Glasshouse Crops 334
Insects 50, 51, 277-8, 334
Insects of Medical Importance 277
Insects of the British Woodlands 51
Inns, George Pratt 576
Institution of Electrical Engineers 75-6
Instrument Manufacturing 436
Instrument Transformers 72
Insulted and Injured 617
Integration of Ordinary Differential Equations 61

Intelligence 120, 122, 221
Intelligence Tests for Children 120
International Conferences on War Medicine 83
International Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, 1946 226
International and Usury 178
Interferometry 34
Multiple-Beam Interferometry 34
Interim Report on Vocabulary Selection 34
Internal Combustion Engines 316
International Arbitration 23
International Conferences and Third States 26
International Economic Organizations 67
International Federation of Library Associations 35-5
International Law 31-7, 189-95
International Law (Schwarzberger, G.) 22
International Law (F. E. Smith) 22
International Law and the World War 26
International Law and Toleration 27
International Law of the Sea 25
International Law Quarterly 26
International Relations between Two World Wars, 1919 and 1939 161
International Rivers: a Monograph Based on Diplomatic Documents 259
International Who's Who, 1946 516
Introducing Squash 429
Introduction to Analytical Geometry 64
Introduction to Bessel Functions 62
Introduction to Bibliography for Literary Students 6
Introduction to Carbohydrate Biochemistry 387
Introduction to Chinese Art and History 568
Introduction to Criminal Law 194
Introduction to English Literature 448
Introduction to Fiction 194
Introduction to International Law 22
Introduction to Library Classification 31
Introduction to Metallic Corrosion 264
Introduction to Paleobotany 268
Introduction to Plane Geometry 49
Introduction to Plant Ecology 49
Introduction to Projective Geometry 64
Introduction to Regency Architecture 376
Introduction to the Trigonometry of a Plane 65
Introduction to the Comparative Method of Legal Study and Research 26
Introduction to the Criminal Law in Australia 195
Introduction to the Law of Contracts 199
Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation 148
Introduction to the Theory of Fourier Integrals 62
Introduction to the Theory of Fourier's Series and Integrals 62
Introduction to the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable 61
Introduction to the Theory of Functions of a Real Variable 61
Introduction to the Theory of Infinite Series 62

697
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX TO BOOK LIST</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAXWELL, Constantia (Editor)</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXWELL, E. A.</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXWELL, James Clerk</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXWELL-Hyslop, R. (Compiler)</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, J. Lewis (Translator)</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAYAKOVSKY</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayer, J. P.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayer, Philip</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayhew, Henry</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maynes, Jonathan</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade, J. E.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealand, H. A.</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning of Money</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement of Colour</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECHANICAL TRADING</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECHANICAL ENGINEERING</td>
<td>529, 530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Vibrations, Their Calculation, Measurement, Effects and Suppression</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECHANICS</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS</td>
<td>295-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL FILMS</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL HISTORY</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL STATISTICS</td>
<td>283, 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICINAL PLANTS</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDECINE</td>
<td>342, 352, 547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicina: Essentials for Practitioners and Students</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval Foundations of England</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIEVAL HISTORY</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval Man and His Notions</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY</td>
<td>123, 124, 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDITATION</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>567, 494, 547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meek, C. K.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet the Arab</td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megarry, R. E.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mograve, R. J. (Editor)</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeson, N. J. L.</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELBOURNE, SECOND VISCOUNT</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See LAMB, WILLIAM, SECOND VISCOUNT MELBOURNE</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELLERS, Wilfrid</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melville, Ronald</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memoirs of an Anarchist</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memoirs of a Surgeon</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memoirs of Libraries</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men at High Table and The House of Strangers</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men, Moods and Movements</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men of Letters and the English Public in the Eighteenth Century, 1660-1744</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men of the Muses</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENDELSSOHN, THEB</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental and Scholarly Tests</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL DEFICIENCY</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL DISORGANIZATION</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menzies-Wilson, Jacobine (Translator)</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer, F. A.</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERCHANT NAVY</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant of Venice, 1600</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury Are Current Converters</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEREDITH, George</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meridith, George</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merritt, H. E.</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merry Ways of Windsor, 1660</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERSEY</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEREREEF, FRIEDRICH</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METOPOMATIA</td>
<td>303, 491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mess, Henry A.</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messiah</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Spray</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Spraying and Sprayed Metal</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METALLURGY</td>
<td>364, 367, 355-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METALWORK</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metalwork</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAPHYSICS</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METEOROLOGY</td>
<td>94, 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meter Engineering</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METODIC</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHODISM</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHODIST CHURCH</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Algebraic Geometry</td>
<td>60, 64, 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Mathematical Physics</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Plane Projective Geometry Based on the Use of General Homogeneous Co-ordination</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEYER, J.</td>
<td>315, 626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico-South: The Isthmus of Tehuantepec</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyer, F. V.</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyer, Kathi</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyer, Michael (Editor)</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyer, Stanislas</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEYNEILL, ALICE</td>
<td>549-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meynell, Frank (Foreword)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meynell, Viola</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miall, Bernard (Translator)</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimoa, The Cat in Pictures</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael, Boulton's 25 Years in India</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micholot-Côté, G. (Translator)</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microscopic Objects: How to Mount Them</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROSCOPY</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST</td>
<td>592, 593, 594, 595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, 1948</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East Journey</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Temple Ordinal</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlemas</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mufley, Wilson</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDLANDS</td>
<td>504-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mieses, J.</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant Labour and Triibal Life: A Study of Conditions in the Bushmanland Protectorate</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIGRATION</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikhalesu, F.</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milch Cow in England</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILDENHALL TREASURES</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles, B. R. (Editor)</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles, Bernard</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles, H. W.</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles, Mary</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (AFRICA)</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY ENGINEERING</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY HISTORY</td>
<td>565-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY ORCHESTRA</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY SCIENCE</td>
<td>909-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also MILITARY ENGINEERING

Mills, H. R. | 89 |
Mills, D. E. | 353 |
Mills, Henry G. (Editor) | 393 |
Mills, C. J. P. | 67 |
Mills, M. | 69 |
Mills, C. W. (Translator) | 445 |
Mills, Sarah Gertrude | 305 |
Millin, Terence | 305 |
Mills-Thomson, L. M. | 63 |
MITTEN, H. | 457 |
Milton, John | 14, 30 |
MINERAL INDUSTRY | 183 |
MINERAL INDUSTRY of the British Empire and Foreign Countries | 49 |
MINERALOGY | 366 |
MINING | 193, 170 |
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION...

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER...

MINISTRY OF HEALTH...

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE...

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY...

MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING...

MINISTRY OF THE MOVIES...

MIRRORS FOR LIBRARIANS...

MIRRORS OF MUSIC...

MISCELLANEOUS...

MISTERY OF ANCIENT SOUTHERN AMERICA...

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING...

MOUNTAINEERING IN THE SIERRA NEVADA...

MOUNTAINS...

MUSIC...

MUSIC EDUCATION...

MUSIC IN EDUCATION...

MUSIC IN THE BAROQUE ERA...

MUSIC IN THE ROMANTIC ERA...

MUSIC IN WALES...

MUSIC LIBRARIES...

MUSICAL APPRECIATION...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS...

MUSICIANS...

MUSIC'S BLUE TRAIN...

Mysteries of Ancient South America...

Mysticism and Religion...

MYTH OF THE MAGUS...

NABOKOV, VLADIMIR (TRANSLATOR)...

NADEL, S. F. ...

NAIROBI...

INDEX TO BOOK LIST

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. See BRITISH GOVERNMENT: Ministry of Education.

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER. See BRITISH GOVERNMENT: Ministry of Fuel and Power.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH. See BRITISH GOVERNMENT: Ministry of Health.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE. See BRITISH GOVERNMENT: Ministry of Labour and National Service.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY. See BRITISH GOVERNMENT: Ministry of Supply.

MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. See BRITISH GOVERNMENT: Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

MINISTRY OF THE MOVIES. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MIRRORS FOR LIBRARIANS. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MIRRORS OF MUSIC. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MISTERY OF ANCIENT SOUTHERN AMERICA. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MOUNTAINEERING IN THE SIERRA NEVADA. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MOUNTAINS. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSIC. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSIC EDUCATION. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSIC IN EDUCATION. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSIC IN THE BAROQUE ERA. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSIC IN THE ROMANTIC ERA. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSIC IN WALES. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSIC LIBRARIES. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSICAL APPRECIATION. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSICIANS. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MUSIC'S BLUE TRAIN. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MYSTERY OF ANCIENT SOUTHERN AMERICA. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Mysticism and Religion. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MYTH OF THE MAGUS. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

NABOKOV, VLADIMIR (TRANSLATOR). See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

NADEL, S. F. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

NAIROBI. See MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX TO BOOK LIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australian Fisheries Year Book</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North-East Suffolk</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Light</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Midlands Country</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Shields Theatre</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTHAMPTON REPERTORY THEATRE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northanger Abbey</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northcote, Cecil</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Ireland</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Library</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Maid</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Rhodesia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Rhodesian Legislation Council</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norton, Caroline</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norton, Conrad</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norwich</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notcutt, L. A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notebook on William Shakespeare</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes by Henry James</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes on the Technique of Artistic Intimisation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novel and Our Time</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novel and the World's Dilemma</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novel Since 1939</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novelist at Work</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOVELISTS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See also LITERATURE:</strong> Novel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novels of George du Maurier: Trilby; The Martian; Peter Ibbetson</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novels of George Meredith and Some Notes on the English Novel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novels of Jane Austen</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novels of Virginia Woolf</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nowell, Helen (Editor and Translator)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nowell-Smith, Simon (Compiler)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neba</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuclear Physics in Photographs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuremberg</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuremberg Trials</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nurnberg, W.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nursing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See also dietetics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuts: Their Production and Everyday Uses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nymphaeacea</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O'Brien, Patrick (Editor)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O'Brien, Justin (Editor and Translator)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxford Book of British Grasses, Sedges and Rushes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obstetrics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obstinate Cynicism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occasional Book</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oceana, P. S.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O’Connell, Daniel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O’Connor, Frank</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odd Man Out</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oedel, Margaret K.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ofidges, Charles Mr.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Of Anger</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O’Faulain, Sean</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official South African Municipal Yearbook, 1946-47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official Year Book of the Church of England</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS 265
Organisation of Eucalyptus Studies in Relation to the Problems of Government 167
Organised Camping 434
Orgel, Vera 475
Original and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse 69
Origin of Species 51
Or, Sir John Boyd 332
Orton, Harold 169
Osborne, Dorothy 551
Osborne, F. J. 101
O'Shea, Raymond 511
Owen, Alexander Niko-

Othello 484
Owen, George Sand 561
Other People's Lives 145
Others of the Hill 389
Outhwaite, F. C. 43
Ould, Hermon 17, 21, 554
Our Partnership 534
Our Rivers 131
Our Village 505
Out of School 227
Outdoor High Voltage Switchgear 73
Outline of English History 34
Outline of English Phonetics 505
Outline of Economic Architecture 375
Outline of Industrial Law 187
Outlook for International Law 27
Over English Fields 505
Over the Hills and Far Away 243
Overseas Resources Development Bill 157
Owen, D. (Translator) 512
Owen, John 17, 268, 370
Oxford Books for the Pocket 57
Oxford Companion to Classical Literature 5
Oxford Companion to English 5
Oxford Dictionary of Quotations 5
Oxford English Course 34
Oxford English Dictionary 5
Oxford History of English Literature 5
Oxford History of English Literature, Vol. II. Part I. Chaucer and the Fifteenth Century 147
Oxford Progress English 34, 35, 36
Oxford Regiments 375
Oxford Stone 265
Oxford Story Readers for Africa 35
Oxford, University of 334
Osley, T. A. 335
OXYGEN THERAPY 293

PAINTERS AND PAINTING 358
Painting Since 1930 395
Painting of Graham Bell 355
Painting of Walter 395
PALEOBOTANY 288
PALEONTOLOGY 288
PALESTINE: 125, 153, 370, 506
Palestine: Association of the Mandates, 15 May, 1926 596
Palis, D. K. 209
Palmer, Arnold (Editor) 500
Palmer, Sir F. B. 209
Palmer, Sir Francis 200
Palmer, H. E. 33, 34, 35, 36, 246
Palmer, Herbert 437
Palmer, William T. 497
Pamphlet Bibliographies 105
Pantin's Moon 644
Pantin, W. A. 580
PAPER MAKING 326
Paper Making 326
Papers and Contributions of Discussions at the Scarboro Conference of the Library Associa-
tion 1926 106
PAPERWEIGHTS 326
PARACELSUS 117
Paradise Lost and the Seventeenth-Century Reader 431
Parcell of Rogues 345
PARENTHOOD 506
See also CHILD WELFARE
Pares, Bernard 391
PARI

PARLIAMENT 358
Parliament and Politics 149
Parliament in New Zealand: Personalities and Procedure 165
Parliament of Tasmania 165
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES 164
Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), House of Commons 164
Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), House of Lords 164
Parry-Williams, T. H. 481
Parrinder, H. 356
Parrinder, James B. 252
Partial Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics 82
PARTIALLY-SIGHTED SCHOOL 237
Partially-Sighted School 237
Parrington, Wilfred 518
Partners and the Law 351
Partnership in Higher Education 230
Partnership Law 351
Partridge, Eric 6, 246
Paschal, J. 541
Pasha, H. See SCHIEFFER,
EDUARD
Passenger Chronicles 618
Passage from Home 654
Passage to India 660
PAUSTOVSKY, 125, 153, 370, 506
PBS.

PENDLETON 17-21
Pence, Desmond (Editor) 607
Pach, Otto 390
PACIFIC 480, 570, 372
Pacific Command, New Zealanders and Fijians in Action 372
Pack, W. C. G. (Editor) 488
PACKAGING 352
Packaging and Display Encyclopedia 352
Packs, Michael 371
Packman, J. 3
PADUA SCHOOL OF PAINT-

PACKARD, 5
PAGE, 390
PAGAN SCHOOL OF PAINT-

PAGAN SCHOOL OF PAINT-

PACKARD, J. H. P. 390
Pack, B. S. 390
Page, Leo 395
Page, S. F. 324
Pagant of Dolls 346
OCULAR GAMES 492, 654
Ocular Story 452
Oman, Carola 355
Oman, Sir Charles (Editor) 504
OMAR KHAYYM 481
On Art and Socialism 482
On Art and Reading 445
On the Edge of the Primordial Forest and More From the Primordial Forest 542
On the Marble Cliffs 472
On the Margin 468
On the Play Bill in Old London 420
On a Sunny Day 468
On the Story of the World 515
O'Neill, Eugene 443
OPERA 410, 423, 474
OPERATIONAL CALCULUS 255
Operational Methods in Applied Physics 64
Operations of Malaya Command, from 8th December, 1941 to 15th February, 1942 570
OPHTHALMIC SURGERY 306
Ophthalmology 306
Oppenheim, L. 21
Oppenheim, O. 26
Opportunity in Australia 606
Opportunity in Canada 514
Opportunity in South Africa 599
OPTICS 265
Opus Epistolorum des Erasmus Retoveda 537
Or, N. W. Cleland O'Stirion 537
Gan Amendment (Assembly A Collection of Stories by Contemporary Authors) 608
Or Was it Yesterday? 579
ORAL METHOD OF TEACHING LANGUAGES 33
Ora, Ana 592
ORATORIO 410
See also MUSIC 187
Order by Planning 558
Order of Release 558
Ordinary Differential Equations 61
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 265, 266
PAUSTOVSKY, 125, 153, 370, 506
PAUSTOVSKY, 125, 153, 370, 506
American 393
Chinese 399
Paduan School 393
Sienese 597
See also individual names of painters and painters
Painting Since 1930 395
Painting of Graham Bell 355
Painting of Walter 395
PALEOBOTANY 288
PALEONTOLOGY 288
PALESTINE: 125, 153, 370, 506
Palestine: Association of the Mandates, 15 May, 1926 596
Palis, D. K. 209
Palmer, Arnold (Editor) 500
Palmer, Sir F. B. 209
Palmer, Sir Francis 200
Palmer, H. E. 33, 34, 35, 36, 246
Palmer, Herbert 437
Palmer, William T. 497
Pamphlet Bibliographies 105
Pantin's Moon 644
Pantin, W. A. 580
PAPER MAKING 326
Paper Making 326
Papers and Contributions of Discussions at the Scarboro Conference of the Library Associa-
tion 1926 106
PAPERWEIGHTS 326
PARACELSUS 117
Paradise Lost and the Seventeenth-Century Reader 431
Parcell of Rogues 345
PARENTHOOD 506
See also CHILD WELFARE
Pares, Bernard 391
PARIS 391
Paris Intime 621
Parish and Parish Church: Their Place and Influence in History 134
Park, A. F. 260
Park, Ruth 632
Parker, Eric 392
Parker, George Howard 276
Parker, John 165
Parker, K. T. (Editor) 367
Parkinson, C. Northcote 214
Parkinson, J. A. 289
PARLIAMENT 149, 163-5
Parliament and Politics 149
Parliament in New Zealand: Personalities and Procedure 165
Parliament of Tasmania 165
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES 164
Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), House of Commons 164
Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), House of Lords 164
Parry-Williams, T. H. 481
Parson, H. 356
Parsons, James B. 252
Partial Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics 82
PARTIALLY-SIGHTED SCHOOL 237
Partially-Sighted School 237
Parrington, Wilfred 518
Partners and the Law 351
Partnership in Higher Education 230
Partnership Law 351
Partridge, Eric 6, 246
Paschal, J. 541
Pasha, H. See SCHIEFFER,
EDUARD
Passenger Chronicles 618
Passage from Home 654
Passage to India 660
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

POETRY—contd.

English 408, 442, 443, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 471, 553
Irish 451
Maori 483
Russian 482
Scottish 443
Poetry of Carden 472
Poetry of the Birminghams 453
Poetry of the English-Speaking World 441
Poetry Scotland 3
Poetry since 1939 5
Poisonous Fungi 52
POLAND 567, 589
Polanyi, Michael 116, 161
Pollock, Reginald 151
POLICE 206
Policeman on the Green 633
POLITICAL HISTORY 565-6
See also POLITICS

Political History of Palestine under British Administration (Memo-
randum by H.M. Government presented in July 1947, to
United Nations Special Committee on Palestine) 152

POLITICAL JUSTICE 126
See also POLITICS

POLITICAL PARTIES 163-6
See also POLITICS

POLITICAL SCIENCE 126, 148-66
See also POLITICS

POLITICAL THOUGHT 150
See also COMMUNISM, CON-
SERVATISM, LABOUR, POLITICAL

POLITICS 149, 150, 166, 270, 460, 474-33
See also COMMUNISM, CON-
SERVATISM, LABOUR, MOVEMENT, LABOUR,
PARTY, POLITICAL HISTORY, POLITICAL
JUSTICE, POLITICAL
PARTIES, POLITICAL
SCIENCE, POLITICAL
THOUGHT

Politics in Piccadilly 166
Politics of Aristotle 490
Pollard, Peggy 504
Pollard, R. S. W. 372
Polly Fulton 620
Pólya, G. 63
POLYNESIAN LITERATURE, Maori Poetry 493
Polynesian Literature: Maori Poetry 493

POETRY 493

POETRY 114

POLYSCARRIDES 286

PONDALAND 513

PONIES 69, 436

Popes and Poachers 664

Poole, E. G. C. 91

Poor Carolines 624

Poor Man's Shilling 647

Pope, W. MacQueen.-See
MacQueen-Pope, W.

Pope-Hennessy, John (Editor) 397

Popular Animals of the World 397

POPULATION 146-7

Population of Britain 146

POPULATION POLICY 148, 147

Population Policy in Great Britain 147

Port, A. E. (Editor) 308

Port of London 589

Porter, H. T. Loeve (Translator).
St. Loeve-Hunter, H. T.

Portraits in Two Colours 625

Portrait of a Lady 625

Portrait of Durham Cathedral 379

Portrait of Edith Wharton 550

Portrait of New York 516

Portrait of William Morris 553

Port of the World 249

Portland Point 249

PORTUGAL 488, 591

PORTUGUESE HISTORY 501

Portuguese Voyages 1460-1667 488

Post-Modernist Building 317

Potter, Alexander 360

Potter, David M. 486

Potter, Harold 199, 200

Potter, Margaret 80

Potter, T. A. 382, 383, 364

See also CERAMICS

Poucher, W. A. 406, 506

POULTRY-KEEPING 341-2

POWELL, J. G. 494

POVERTY 173, 187

Powell, Arthur 197

Powell, G. F. 261

Powell, Dills 365

Powell, Michael 416

Powell, Mrs. Richard 545

Powell, T. A. 438

Power and Process Steam Engine- 39

Power System Interconnection 2

POWER SYSTEMS 2

Poynts, John Cooper 477, 568

Poynts, J. W. 366

Poynts, T. F. 692

Prabhavananda, Swami 141

Practical Animal Husbandry 67

Practical Engineer Pocket Book, 1948 308

Practical Handbook of British 51

Beetles 285

Practical Manual of Diseases of the 297

Heart 476

Practical Motorist's Encyclopaedia 325

Practical Music for All 466

Practical Set Structure for the 43

Amateur 43

Practical Soil Stabilisation 320

Practical Study of Languages 33

Public Training of Professional 76

Electrical Engineers 76

Practice of Anaesthesia 293

Practice of Industrial Medicine 173

Prize and Happiness of the 16

Country-Life 16

Pratt, John 592

PRAIRY 16

PREACHERS, METALS 335, 344

PREHISTORIC BRITAIN 402

Prehistoric Communities of the 402

British Isles 402

Prelude 580

Prelude to Glory 210

Prentice, E. P. 70

Present Age, from 1913 3

Present Judicial Status of British 23

Deportations in International Affairs 23

Preservation of Films 44

Preservation of Leather Book-

Boundings 344

PRESEVING 344

Preserving 344

President Roosevelt 344

PRESTON, P. J. 548

Price, John 175

Price and Prejudice 610

Priestley, J. B. 422, 464, 536, 633

PRIMARY EDUCATION 225

See also EDUCATION

Prime, C. T. 52, 275

Primer of Book Classification 31

Prince of Arabia 526

PRINCE OF WALES, H.M. 574

Principia Mathematica 95

Principles and Practice of Reading 29

Farm Animals 70

Principles of Bankruptcy, 187th edition 201

Principles of Electric Power Transmission by Alternating Currents 74

Principles of Equity, 23rd edition 201

Principles of Geometry 32

Principles of International Law 22

Principles of Language Study 33

Principles of Local Government Law 205

Principles of Machine Accounting 346

Principles of Management 172

Principles of Mathematics 65

Principles of Medical Statistics 283

Principles of Radar 315

PRINTING 103, 176, 347-9

PRINTING INDUSTRY 55-9

Printing Management 347

PRISONS AND JAILS 575, 576

Prischn, W. S. (Editor) 470

Private Companies, 4th edition 200

Private Enterprise 453

Private International Law, 3rd edition 192

Private Investment in a Controlled Economy: Germany 1933-39 184

PRIVATE LAW 23, 196

Privity Laws Sources and Analogies of International Law, with special reference to International Arbitration 93

Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner 624

PROBABILITY 255

See also MATHEMATICS,
PHILOSOPHY

Problem Facing British Universities 233

Problem of Britain's Overseas Trade 236

Problems of African Development, Part I, Land and Labour 158

Problems of African Development, Part I, Government and People 158

Problems of Meteorology 94

Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society 115

Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society 65

Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society 66

Proceedings of the Royal Society of 65

Royal Society of Medicine 93

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 93

Proceedings of the Sir William Jones Bicentenary Conference 111

Processes of Graphic Reproduction in Printing 343

Procynau, Wacaw (Compiler) 281

Production Engineering: Jig and Tool Design 317

Professional Position of Women 243

Professional Quality with Amateur Reversal Film 44

Professor 613

Progress in Clinical Medicine 275

Projective and Analytical Geometry 146

PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY 64

See also ANALYTICAL GEOM-
ERTY, GEOMETRY

Prosopogena of Modern Geometry 64

Promotion from Primary to Secondary Education 223

Proof and Platen Presses 348

Praise Literature Since 1939 185

Praise of Edward Thomas 468

707
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

Pruss Works of Jonathan Swift-  Volume IX: Irish Tracts, 1722, and Sermons 469

Protestantism 127
See also RELIGION

PROVENAL LITERATURE 471

Provincial Lady 616

PUBLISHING 232
See also FLORICULTURE, FORRESTRY, GARDENING, SILVICULTURE

Psychiatric Examination of the School Child 118

Psychiatry 118

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH 117

PSYCHOLOGY 116, 244, 143
See also ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY, CHILD PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY

Psychopathology 300

Pu Sung-Ling 473

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 203-14
Public and Preparatory Schools Year Book, 1944 239

PUBLIC FINANCE 560

PUBLIC HEALTH 929

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 269

PUBLIC HOUSES 378

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW 41
See also INTERNATIONAL LAW

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 28, 29, 101, 110

Public Libraries Committee Report and Public Libraries in England and Wales 469

Public Libraries in Australia: Present Conditions and Future Possibilities 110

Public Library Comes of Age 29

Public Library Service of Great Britain 29, 30

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE 259, 290
See also EDUCATION

Public Schools Question 229

PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION 364

Publishing 113-14, 347-9
See also PRINTING, PRINTING INDUSTRY

Pudsey, John 633

Puddin, V. L. 44

Punishment 194

See also LAW

Punahon, E. R. 648

Puppetry 419

Puppets in Action 419

Pure Cell 494

Purcell, Victor 155

Purcell's "The Fairy Queen" as Presented by the Sadler's Wells Ballet and the Court Garden Opera 489

Purday, H. F. P. 316

Purfield, A. 439

Purdie, T. D. S. 217

Purdon, G. B. 181

Pure Science 250-81

Pureland England 524

Purple Plants 494

Purvis, G. H. (Editor) 340

Pushkin 452

Puskin, Lermontow, Turgenev, Tolstoy 491

Pyvudlo, Leo Van 638

Pyramids of Egypt 491

Quakers. See SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Quakerism. See Inorganic Analysis 265

Quality Control in Production 354

Quality of Education 239

Quarterly Journal of Mathematics 66

Queen Elizabeth, The 319

Queen of Scots 649

Quennamroy and Raymon 66

Question of Defence 210

Quiller-Couch, Arthur 552

Quiller-Couch, Arthur 444

Quinn, Louis 633

Quinn, D. B. 381

Quorg, Rose (Translator) 493

Quotations, Books of 3, 440

Rabbinic Judaism 129

Rabelais 477

Rabelais, Francois 477

Racine 475

Radar 20

Radio 3. 76, 310, 312-14, 419, 449, 447, 547, 468

Radio Aids to Navigation 316

Radio Components for Service Equipment 76

Radio Data Charts 313

Radio Laboratory Handbook 312

Railway Motor Supply Equipment 313

Radio Receivers and Transmitters 547

Radio Who's Who, 1947 313

Radiography 290

Radiology 296, 300

See also X-RAYS

Radiology of Bones and Joints 300

Radiotherapy 304

"Radiotrician" 314

Radium 307

Radzinorur, L. (Editor) 287

Railways 236-7, 239, 309

Railways of Britain, Past and Present 239

Rainford, H. 239

Rajan, B. 439, 451, 454

Rajski, Canoeal (Compiler) 281

Raleigh and the British Empire 158

Raleigh, Sir Walter 453, 217

Ramanujam, Twelve Lectures on Subjects Suggested By His Life and Works 63

Ramsay, F. P. 65

Randbottom, John 52

Random numbers 317

Random House 493

Ranjan, S. R. 109

Rasch, Niall 50

Rasahn, G. S. (Editor) 287

Ranunculaceae 275

Rat-Ear, Elements and their Compounds 265

Rasmussen, Steen Ellen 543

Rasputin 117

Rational Fishing of the Cod of the North Sea 544

Rational Government 123

Rationalism 120, 121, 133

Rationalism Annual (Editor) 414

Rattenbury, Arnold (Editor) 414

Ravel, Maurice 457

Raven, Canon 430

Rawlings, A. L. 350

Rawlinson, A. E. 191

Rawlins, H. G. 493

Ray, Henry (Editor) 401

Ray, Peter (Editor) 380

Raymer, M. G. 481

Read, Doris 61

Read, Herbert 329

Read, John 329

Read, John 622

Reading List on Rural Conditions and Retirement in the British Colonies 102

Real Charlotte 637

Reason and Experience 139

Recent Advances in Anesthesiata and Anaesthetics (Including Oxygen Therapy) 323

Recent Advances in Cardiology 296

Recent Advances in Obstetrics and Gynecology 307

Recent Advances in Pathology 397

Recent Advances in Surgery 393

Recent Developments in Cattle Breeding 70

Reckitt, Maurice 133

Reformation in International Law 26

Recollections of the Lake Pests 553

Recommends for the Orchestro-Logical School Research in Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry 327

Record of the Royal Geographic Society, 1830-1910 80

Record of the Royal Society of London 79

Record of the Work done by the Military Authorities for the Protection of the Treasurers of Art and History in War Areas 300

Recording Britain. Vol. III 300

Records and Research in Engineering and Industrial Sciences 75

Records and Management 347

Records Management and Filing Operations 347

Recreation 277, 365-439

Rectification of Alternating Currents 300

Redgrave, Richard 300

Redgrave, Samuel 300

Redlich, Monica 633

Redman, H. V. 217

Reed, Douglas 353

Reed, Henry 5, 443

Reed, T. Dayrell 583

Rees, Sir J. E. 59

Reese an: Play - An Introduction to Good Bridge 492

Reese, Terence 492

Reeve, Henry 336

Reeves, David 391

Reeves, E. A. 391

Reeves, H. 391

Reeves, James (Editor) 390

Reeves, N. C. (Translator) 343

Reference Books for the Works Library 101

Reflections on Leisure 174

"Reflex" 400

Refrigeration 317

Regency Architecture 376

Regency Furniture 392

Regency Furniture, 1775-1800 392

Regency Style, 1800-1850 378

Regional and Local Differences in Cancer Death Rates 290

Regional Geography 295-6

Register of Feature-Film Credits, 1946-1956 413

Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the Year 1945. Tables Part I, Medical 290

Regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Buildings 76

Regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Ships 76

Reid, W. S. Hill - Ste Hill, Reid, W. S. 76

Reid's Practical Sanitation 321

Reilly, J. H. 396

Reitz, Demeny 600

Relaps, or Virtue in Danger 460

Religion 132

See also PHYSICISM, PRAYER

Religion in the Victorian Era 136

Religious Art 132

Religious Education 233

Religious Education 133
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

SAILING 16, 241, 435, 438, 548
Sailing Alone Around the World
and Voyage of the 'Liberdade'
Sailing Ships and Barques
Sailing Through Life
Sainsbury, Geoffrey (Translator)
ST. ANSELM
S. Anselmi Cantuariensis Archim
Piscopi Opera Omnia
ST. JOHN OF THE CROSS
ST. LUCIA
ST. PAUL
ST. PETER
ST. TERESA OF JESUS
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
ST. VINCENT
Sainte-Beuve
Sait, E. M. McChesney
Samaloko
Salesmanship
Salesmanship and Advertising
SALISBURY
Salisbury, Sir E. J.
Salt, Aquavit and Other Plays
Salt, Laura E. (Editor)
Salt, Arthur
Salt, W. H.
Saltmarsh, E. R.
Semit Sky Over All
Samplers and Stitches
Sampling and Assaying of Precious Metals
Sampson, George
Samuel Pepys: The Man in the Making
Samuels, H.
SAN MICHELE
Sand, George
Sand Kings of Oman
Sandars, Edmund
Sander, Andrew
Sangster, A. H.
SANGRO, RIVER
SANITARY ENGINEERING
Sanson, Clive (Editor)
Santayana, George
Sartre, Jean
Saw, G.
Sawyer, R. Tom
Saxl, F.
Say, M. G.
Sayers, Dorothy L.
Sayers, W. C. Berwick
Sayles, G. O.
Scale Models in Hydraulic Engineering
Scanty, the Little Black Cocker
Scenes of London Life: From
Sketches by Bec
Schaffer, Gordon
Schaper, I.
Scherren, H.
Schimanska, Ewginia (Translator)
Schimanski, Stefan (Editor)
Schlange-Schoeningen, Hans
Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr.
Schmitt, Gladys
Schnitzer, Eduard
Schoenningen Hans Schlange.
Schoenningen Hans Schlange.
Scholos, Percy
School and College Library
Practice
SCHOOL HYGIENE
SCHOOL LIBRARIES
SCHOOL LIBRARIES
SCHOOL LOOKS AROUND
SCHOOL ORGANIZATION
Schools—1946
Schreiner, A.
SCHUMANN
Schenk
Schuster, Lord
Schwartz, George
Schweizer, Albert
SCIENCE ABSTRACTS
Science Abstracts: Section A, Physical, and Section B, Electrical Engineering
Science and Politics
Science and the Practice of Surgery
Science and the Nation
Science at War
Science of Animal Breeding in
Britain: A Short History
Science of Athletics
Science and Methods and Watches
Science of Life
Scientific Instruments
Scientific Principles of Grain
Scientific Research Libraries
Scientific Study and Teaching of Languages
Scotland
Scotch-American Society
Scotsman
Scotland: Rivers and Streams
SCOTTISH YARD
Scott, Geoffroy
Scott, Lord George
Scott, Lord George
Scott, N. C.
Scott, W. S.
Scott, Sir Walter
Scott-James, R. A.
SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURE
SCOTTISH ART AND LETTERS
SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT
SCOTTISH HOMELANDS
SCOTTISH HOMELANDS
Scotland
Scottish Physical Education
Architectural Education
Scottish Tradition in Pottery
Scottish Tradition in Silver
Screen and Audience
Scroggie, M. G.
SCULPTURE
Scott, Robin (Translator)
SEA
SEA FISHING
See also ANGLING, FISHING
Sea Glimmer
Sea of Adventure
Sea Power
Sea Surveys
SEAGRAM, Major H. P.
Sealing Mechanism of Flexible
Packings
Search for a Soul
Searle, T. H.
SEAS
Season Life and Pattern
Season in the Sun
Seaver, George
SECOND WORLD WAR: See
WORLD WAR II

710
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX TO BOOK LIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sociology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social History</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Insurance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Medicine</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Medicine of Old Age</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Sciences</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Structure of Caroline England</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Surveys</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Socialism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society for Experimental Biology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society for Psychological Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society of Antiquaries</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Antiquaries' Proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Antiquaries' Research Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society of Friends</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society of Industrial Artists</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sociology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sociology of the Film</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sodenburg, P. M.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soho Square</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil and the Plant</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil Fertility - The Wasting Basis of Human Society</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil Mechanics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil Science</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soler, Bartolome</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solomon, King</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solovtsev, Vladimir</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Some Lower Animals and Why They Think</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Some Thoughts on University Education</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somerset</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somervell, D. C.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somervell, T. H.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somervell, E. G.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Something Done</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sommer, A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sommerville, D. M. Y.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Song of Ged: Bhagavan-Gita</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Song of the Church</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Songs of the Restoration Theatre</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somers, D.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sophocles</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sophocles; The Theban Plays</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sorby, A. (Editor)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soul of Malay</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound Advice for Students of English</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound and the Documentary Film</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound Equipment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound Equipment Manual</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound-Film Reproduction</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound Films on Education</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound-Recording for Films</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sources of English Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Africa</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South American History</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South African History</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South African Opposition, 1939-1945</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South America</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South America, 1896-6, 185-5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South American History</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South and East African Year Book and Guide, 1948</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South, Richard</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern, Richard</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southey, Robert</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spalding, H. W.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spanish War of 1939-1945</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spanish Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spanish-French Dictionary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speaker, Robert</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speaker, Stephen</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speaker, Stephen</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spectator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spectrographic Analysis of Soils, Plants and Related Materials</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speech</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speech in Our Time</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spencer, Cornelius</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spencer, D. A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spencer, F. H.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spender, Stephen</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spenser, Edmund</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spenser, Edmund</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spherical Harmonics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spherical Harmonics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spies and Allied Orders of the British Isles</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spieser, R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spirit of Chinese Philosophy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spirit of Church History</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spiritualism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spoils of Powny</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sport</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sport and Olympic Games</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sport and Physical Culture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sport and Physical Culture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sporting Pages</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spotlight on Football</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spotted Dog</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sporri, H. P.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spradbery, F. G.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Springell, V. H.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sproct, W. H. J.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Squash</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Squire, E. M.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Squire, John (Editor)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stacey, C. G.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stained Glass</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stained Glass During the Xlth and Xlilh Centuries from French Cathedrals</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalingrad</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalling, G. W.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stamp Collecting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stamp, J. Dudley</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Design of Reinforced Concrete Road Bridges</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Handbook of Textiles</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Natural History</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Radiographic Positions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard, Derek</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stanilavsky</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stanislawsky Produces 'Othello'</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stapledon, Sir George</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Star in the Willows</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stars, W.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starkey, Thomas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starke, Enid</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starke, J. G.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starling, S. G.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Star, A. T.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stars Are Dark</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start 'Em Sailing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statement by His Majesty's Government on the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disruptions in the Gold Coast, 1948</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statute's Yearbook, 1946</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stateman's Yearbook, 1946</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stateman's Yearbook, 1946</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stateman's Yearbook, 1946</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statemen (AND STATEDSMEN)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Abstract for the British Commonwealth for Each of the Ten Years 1939-1945 (Trade and Economic Section)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Mathematics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Methods in Research and Production</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics of Westminster</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statute of Westminster and Dominium Status, 3rd Edition</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staying with Relations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steam, Edward</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steam Engineer, 399-1946</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steam Turbine Theory and Practice</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steel Plate: Their Manufacture and Application</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steele, J. A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steffans, Vilhelm (Editor)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steinberg, S. H.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step, Edward</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stephen, Sir Leslie</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stephenson, T. A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stephusmeyer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sterility of the Injured and Impaired Fertility: Pathogenesis, Diagnosis and Treatment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sterng and Wild</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sterne, C. G.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stevenson, Lionel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stevenson, Lloyd</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stevenson, Robert Louis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stevenson, Robert Louis 497, 330-1, 497-190</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stevenson, Robert Louis 330-1, 497</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stevenson-Hallon, F.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steward, Alexander</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stewart, C. A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stewart, L.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stith, Adalbert</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stigand, S. A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Still Drinks the Stream</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stillings, James</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stillings, John (Compiler)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stillings, John (Compiler)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stillings, John (Compiler)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stitt, George</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stock Exchange</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stock Exchange Official Yearbook, 1946</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stock, Freda</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stocks, Percy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stockwood, Mervyn</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stokes, Adrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stokes, C. E.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stokes, C. W.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ston, Richard</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Story of the Balkan Wars</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Story of the Olympic Games</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Story of the Portuguese</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Story of Y Desert Duckets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Story-Teller's Childhood</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Story, Holmes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Story, Thomas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stot, C. J.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stovin, G. H. T.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stowe, E. J.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stoyanovskaya, A. S.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strachan, W. J. (Editor and Translator)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strachey, Lyttton</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strain of Harmony: Men and Women in the History of China 518</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX TO BOOK LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surgery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282-307, 542, 575</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery of Abdominal Hernia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery of Stomach and Duodenum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surrey</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Askham Bog</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Existing Information and Data on Radio Noise Over the</td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Libraries: Reports on a Survey made for the Library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surveying</strong></td>
<td>256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzanitzy, W.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sussex</strong></td>
<td>503, 507</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sutton, Denys</strong></td>
<td>503</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sutton, Eric (Translator)</strong></td>
<td>472, 619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Stow Lake' as Presented by the Will's Ballet</td>
<td>427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swan, Michael (Editor)</strong></td>
<td>626</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swift, Jonathan</strong></td>
<td>256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift, Jonathan</td>
<td>469</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift, Stewart</td>
<td>371</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinton, W. E.</td>
<td>652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swiss Essays</strong></td>
<td>509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Medical Tapestries</td>
<td>395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Switzerland</strong></td>
<td>390, 509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sydney Olivier: Letters and Selected Writings</strong></td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney, Arthur</td>
<td>352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Symmetrical Component Analysis of Unsymmetrical Polyphasic</strong></td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems of the Society for Experimental Biology No. II: Growth in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematic Botany</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Systematics and Signs in Clinical Medicine</strong></td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syndicale Britannique</strong></td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synopsia of Hygiene (Jameson and Parkinson)</strong></td>
<td>289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T. S. Eliot</strong></td>
<td>434</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabulation of Librarianship</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tabasir</strong></td>
<td>577</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tactica on Britain and Germany</strong></td>
<td>478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taffrail</td>
<td>574</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail Coat</td>
<td>345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Talbot, Constance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tale of a Tub</td>
<td>345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tale of Two Cities</strong></td>
<td>617</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tales from Egypt</td>
<td>656</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tales of Ahwaz</strong></td>
<td>638</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tales of the Supernatural</strong></td>
<td>621</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tales of Utopia</td>
<td>615</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tales Retold for Easy Reading</strong></td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(First Series)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Talking of Films</strong></td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Talking Pictures</strong></td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tanganyika</strong></td>
<td>130, 203, 324</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannhemil, Ivan Roy</td>
<td>267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tansey</strong></td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taras Chervon</strong></td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taracouzio, T. A.</strong></td>
<td>251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tariffs</strong></td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tasmania</strong></td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taylor, Denis</strong></td>
<td>313</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, Edmund</td>
<td>563</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taylor, G. C.</strong></td>
<td>374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taylor, Griffith</strong></td>
<td>514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taylor, J. G.</strong></td>
<td>820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taylor, L. W. (Editor)</strong></td>
<td>820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taylor, L. M.</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taylor, Philip Meadows</strong></td>
<td>339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence, Vol. 1,</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Edition**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teach Them To Live</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teach Thyself Malagai</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teach Yourself To Teach</strong></td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teaching</strong></td>
<td>33, 223, 225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See also EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teaching English Abroad: Part I, Aims and Methods</strong></td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teaching of English as a Second Language: Principles and Methods</strong></td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teaching of English in India</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teaching of English in the Far East</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teacle, Edwin Way</strong></td>
<td>278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical Dictionary in Four Languages: English, Polish, French,</strong></td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Techne, German</strong></td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical Optics, Vol. 1</strong></td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Techniques of Motion Picture Production</strong></td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tedder, Lord</strong></td>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terriale</strong></td>
<td>507</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terriale</strong></td>
<td>507</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terriale, Isthmus of</strong></td>
<td>602</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telecommunication</strong></td>
<td>312</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tell-Tale Heart and Other Stories</strong></td>
<td>633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tempestuous Pettooe</strong></td>
<td>530</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temple, Wiliami</strong></td>
<td>626</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Short Stories of Henry James</td>
<td>626</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ten Year Plan for the Development of African Education</strong></td>
<td>294</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenniel, Sir John</strong></td>
<td>385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tennis</strong></td>
<td>439</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tennyson, Alfred</strong></td>
<td>453</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terrible Turk and his Ten Talkative Doughters</strong></td>
<td>669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terry in Bird Life</strong></td>
<td>729</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Testament of Light</strong></td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Testing Time for English Cricket</strong></td>
<td>431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text Book of History for Medical Students</strong></td>
<td>285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text Book of Mental Deficiency (Amerina)</strong></td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text Book of Notting</strong></td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text Book of Pathology</strong></td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook in Almanes</strong></td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook of Agricultural Entomology</strong></td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook of Convergence</strong></td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook of Practical</strong></td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook of International Law</strong></td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook of Mathematical Analysis</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook of Physics for Students of Science and Engineering, Part V,</strong></td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook of Physics, Part 1,</strong></td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textbook of Public Health</strong></td>
<td>288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textile Analysis</strong></td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textile Sciences: An Introductory Manual</strong></td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textile Student's Manual</strong></td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tey, Josephine</strong></td>
<td>649</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theekery, William</strong></td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theekery, William Makepeace</strong></td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theekery, William Makepeace, 2nd</strong></td>
<td>637, 638</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theatre</strong></td>
<td>21, 104, 378, 419-424</td>
<td>440, 451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theatre Beer, Plays</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theatre Outlook</strong></td>
<td>429</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme and Variations</strong></td>
<td>546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theological and Philosophical Works</strong></td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theology</strong></td>
<td>193, 196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theological Crisis</strong></td>
<td>339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theology of the Early Greek Philosophers</strong></td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theories of Integration</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.rey</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utley, R.</td>
<td>444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.M. (Editor)</td>
<td>460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine, C. W.</td>
<td>405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallance, Aymer</td>
<td>361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallance, L. S.</td>
<td>364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valle, J. M. Della</td>
<td>478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Doren, Carl</td>
<td>226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Eus, J.</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Eyck</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Pittius, E. F. W. G.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Sonderen, Liesje</td>
<td>590</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanbrugh, Sir John</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanbrugh, Sir John</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vany Fatt</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vare, George E.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vare, Danielle</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Light</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaquer, Paul (Editor)</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veale, S. E.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VECTOR ANALYSIS</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Culture</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Grower's Handbook</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEGETABLES</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verrall, W.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERTICAL MAN: A Study in Primative Indian Sculpture</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesey-Fitzgerald, Brian</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vickers, G. M.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vickers, John</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian Best-Seller: The World of Charlotte M. Yonge</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vickers and After</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victory Over Pain</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIENNA</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Housing in the Tropics, with Practical Reference to West Africa</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village in the Sun</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Surveyed</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villers, G. H.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VILLON, FRANCOIS</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinter, F. Jean (Compiler)</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOIN PLAYING</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRCHI</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgil's Latin</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgins</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vossler, A. L.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISION</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision of Scotland</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITAMINS</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivian, S.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice of the Corps</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice of Wales: Music and Literature</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volbach, W. F.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUNTEER S.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICES</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice of Reference Material</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Reference Material</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful Drugs</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX TO BOOK LIST</td>
<td>715</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO BOOK LIST

Wheeler-Bennett, J. W. 45, 566
Wheeler's Press Guide (1947) 113
Whipple, Dorothy 641
Whitman, Laurence 244
Whistler, Rex 302
Whittaker, Almanack, 1910 492
Whittaker's Cumulative Book List (1947) 100
Whittaker's Five-Year Cumulative Book List (1939-45) 3
White, Archie 406
White, A. M. 602
White, C. M. 343
White, Gilbert 48
White, Justin Blanco 266
White, L. W. Thornton 376
White, Moorely 418
White, Newman Ivey 554
White, Theodore H. 151
Whitehead, A. N. 651
Whitley, Derek Peeples 395
Whitlock, J. W. 197
Whitson, A. M. 602
Whittaker, Sir Edmund 619
Whittaker, A. 380
Whose Who That? 441
Whose Who in Art 544
Whose Who in Australia, 1947 518
Whose Who in the World 486
Whitney, R. O. 329
Widemann, E. M. 386
Wiene, N. 62
Wilcox, Clive Rathburn (Collaborator) 489
Wild Flowers of the Wayside and Woodland 52
Wild Life by Night 276
Wild Life in South Africa 277
Wilkie, Oscar 244
Wildlife, Ernest W. 461, 641
Wilder Craft 615
Wilkins, R. H. 393
Wells, H. G. 234
Welles, Elizabeth 116
Welles, G. P. 48
Welles, H. G. 35, 48, 641
Welles, W. A. 35
Welles, W. A. 25
Welsh Education 234
Welsh Folk Tales 622
Welsh History 580
Welsh Libraries 106
Welsh Literature 481-2
Welsh Music 583
Welsh Pictorial Dictionary 481
Welsh Review 8
Wemyss, Lady 68
Werfel, Franz 133
Wencher, Paul 386
Wellesley, Charles 573
Wesley 559
West Africa 185, 281, 371, 541,
West, Edward Sackville-See Sackville-West, Edward 382, 409
West, Edward Sackville-See Sackville-West, Edward 376
West, Michael 160, 603-4
West, V. Sackville-See Sackville-West, V.
Westcott, C. H. 315
Western Highlands 405
Western Mediterranean 1942-1945 574
Western Political Thought 150
Westminster, Statute of 192
Weston, Christina 184
Weymouth, Anthony 377
Wharton, Edith 559
Whistle Stop Characters 179
What Lives Has Righteousness 115
What Parliament Is And Does 157
Whitewell, C. E. 63
Whitworth, Mrs. Arthur 343
Whitworth, Beatrice 233
WEBER, MAX 144
Webber, F. A. M. 432, 433
Webber, Harry 380
Weekely, Ernest 611
Weidenfeld, A. G. (Editor) 144
Welch, Thomas 406
Weiss, R. 399
Welch, Roy Dickinson 405
WELDING 354
Welding of Plastics 353
WELFARE 25, 214-9
See also AFRICAN WELFARE,
ANIMAL WELFARE, CHILD
WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL
Welford, T. 337
Welldall, J. H. 29, 111
Wells, G. P. 48
Wells, H. G. 35, 48, 641
WELSH EDUCATION 234
WELSH FOLK TALES 622
WELSH HISTORY 580
WELSH LIBRARIES 106
WELSH LITERATURE 481-2
WELSH MUSIC 583
WELSH POETIC DICTION 481
WELSH REVIEW 8
Wemyss, Lady 68
Werfel, Franz 133
Wencher, Paul 386
Webley, Charles 573
WEISER 559
WEST AFRICA 185, 281, 371, 541,
West, Edward Sackville-See Sackville-West, Edward 382, 409
West, Edward Sackville-See Sackville-West, Edward 160, 603-4
West, Michael 33, 34, 35, 37
West, V. Sackville-See Sackville-West, V.
Westcott, C. H. 315
Western Highlands 405
Western Mediterranean 1942-1945 574
Western Political Thought 150
Westminster, Statute of 192
Weston, Christina 184
Weymouth, Anthony 377
WHARTON, EDITH 559
What Lives Has Righteousness 179
What Parliament Is And Does 157
Whitewell, C. E. 63
Whitworth, Mrs. Arthur 343
Whitworth, Beatrice 233
WEBER, MAX 144
Webber, F. A. M. 432, 433
Webber, Harry 380
Weekely, Ernest 611
Weidenfeld, A. G. (Editor) 144
Welch, Thomas 406
Weiss, R. 399
Welch, Roy Dickinson 405
WELDING 354
Welding of Plastics 353
WELFARE 25, 214-9
See also AFRICAN WELFARE,
ANIMAL WELFARE, CHILD
WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL
Welford, T. 337
Welldall, J. H. 29, 111
Wells, G. P. 48
Wells, H. G. 35, 48, 641
WELSH EDUCATION 234
WELSH FOLK TALES 622
WELSH HISTORY 580
WELSH LIBRARIES 106
WELSH LITERATURE 481-2
WELSH MUSIC 583
WELSH POETIC DICTION 481
WELSH REVIEW 8
Wemyss, Lady 68
Werfel, Franz 133
Wencher, Paul 386
Webley, Charles 573
WEISER 559
WEST AFRICA 185, 281, 371, 541,
West, Edward Sackville-See Sackville-West, Edward 382, 409
West, Edward Sackville-See Sackville-West, Edward 160, 603-4
West, Michael 33, 34, 35, 37
West, V. Sackville-See Sackville-West, V.
Westcott, C. H. 315
Western Highlands 405
Western Mediterranean 1942-1945 574
Western Political Thought 150
Westminster, Statute of 192
Weston, Christina 184
Weymouth, Anthony 377
WHARTON, EDITH 559
What Lives Has Righteousness 179
What Parliament Is And Does 157
Whitewell, C. E. 63
Whitworth, Mrs. Arthur 343
Whitworth, Beatrice 233
WEBER, MAX 144
Webber, F. A. M. 432, 433
Webber, Harry 380
Weekely, Ernest 611
Weidenfeld, A. G. (Editor) 144
Welch, Thomas 406
Weiss, R. 399
Welch, Roy Dickinson 405
WELDING 354
Welding of Plastics 353
WELFARE 25, 214-9
See also AFRICAN WELFARE,
ANIMAL WELFARE, CHILD
WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL
Welford, T. 337
Welldall, J. H. 29, 111
Wells, G. P. 48
Wells, H. G. 35, 48, 641
WELSH EDUCATION 234
WELSH FOLK TALES 622
WELSH HISTORY 580
WELSH LIBRARIES 106
WELSH LITERATURE 481-2
WELSH MUSIC 583
WELSH POETIC DICTION 481
WELSH REVIEW 8
Wemyss, Lady 68
Werfel, Franz 133
Wencher, Paul 386
Webley, Charles 573
WEISER 559
WEST AFRICA 185, 281, 371, 541,
See 1944
**Issue Record**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrower No.</th>
<th>Date of Issue</th>
<th>Date of Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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**P.T.O.**