

ical analysis. Much experimental material follows under the titles of attention, apprehension and perception, while the need for the special understanding of the immediate meaning of these words is recognized and met. Clinical methods have had a relatively large share in the development of experiment along these lines. As in other cases, the chapter on memory leaves the reader with a decided *sentimental d'incomplétude*, but the clinician should find very convenient the samples of material for the different sorts of memory tests. The work of Kent and Rosanoff has due recognition in the chapter on association, though not the work of the Zurich school, which is the opposite of the usual case. Some simple material which can be used for calculation tests is also presented. Under the "Time of Mental Processes" are discussed various forms of sorting tests, also of the *A*-test, these latter apparently all of Franz's own devising, though several other forms are extant. The remaining chapters are of an observational rather than experimental bearing, but are very useful in their present relation, especially the scheme of general examination, which is an excellent groundwork. In closing, there are described the elementary statistical procedures which the clinical observer might have occasion to use.

It is evident that to adequately write a book of this sort one must have the clinical viewpoint continually in mind and keep it continually in the reader's mind; the author has accomplished this better than other writers of similar books who have been physicians. The commentaries, both general and on the special tests presented, should be an exceedingly useful complement to the meager training in psychology which the younger physicians in our mental hospitals have usually received; it is for their hands that the book seems intended, and for whom it should perform its most useful work. The reference lists, however, are ill-proportioned and too condensed. The book is clear and very practical within certain limits, but it is not as good a book as its author should have written. F. L. W.

Building Stones and Clay-Products: A Handbook for Architects. By HEINRICH RIES. New York, John Wiley & Sons; London, Chapman and Hall, Limited.

THE work under the above title, comprising upwards of 400 pages, is acknowledgedly an attempt to prepare an elementary treatise on the subjects mentioned for the benefit of the students in the College of Architecture of Cornell University and for architects in general.

The first 250 pages of the work are devoted to building stones, the remainder to clay and clay-products. In attempting to cover so much ground within a limited number of pages much has to be omitted, and the question naturally arises if the subject does not suffer by such condensation to the extent of largely losing its value. The portion devoted to stone contains nothing that is not to be found in other easily available works and its usefulness must depend largely upon the method of arrangement of the subject material. The second portion is little more than an abbreviation of what the author has already included in his well-known work on "Clays, Their Occurrence, Properties and Uses." The subject is one on which the writer is acknowledgedly an authority.

The numerous illustrations are for the most part well selected and executed. A very good bibliography, glossary and index accompany the work.

A few minor errors are observed, as in the credit to Merrill on page 49, and to Watson on page 50. These are, however, comparatively immaterial matters.

GEO. P. MERRILL

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE CHESTNUT BLIGHT FUNGUS

THE writer was the first to question the identity of the chestnut blight fungus, *Diaporthe parasitica* Murrill. In the 1908 Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station he said:

We are not yet sure that *Diaporthe parasitica* has not been collected before under some other