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**Conservation of Natural Resources.** *Guy-Harold Smith*, Editor and Contributor of Five Sections. Eighteen other authors. 2nd edition. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. xi+474 pp. \$8.50.

The first edition of this book was published in 1950, shortly after the end of World War II when its timeliness was associated with the war's wasteful use of natural resources. Then began the program of foreign aid and the world-wide scattering of more of our resources, with quantities lost in Korea. Finally, there is the present race with Russia, and the adequacy of natural and human resources for this ruthless race for power is the subject of great concern.

The editor has selected experts in the many phases of conservation and the compendium is authoritative as well as informative and interesting. If gauged by its importance to well-read citizens, this book renders invaluable service. It is well illustrated, well documented, and well indexed, so readers may select subjects for study without extending beyond their needs for reference on special aspects of the subject matter. College students should read it cover to cover, and thus qualify themselves to serve as better leaders of the country during the coming critical decades.

THOMAS H. LANGLOIS

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**Structural Methods for the Exploration Geologist.** *Peter C. Badgley*. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1959. xv+280 pp. \$7.50.

Methods of geologic illustration by means of controlled diagrams, maps, and cross-sections are explained with the help of numerous illustrations. Following the explanation of each technique or device is a series of problems that illustrate it. The problems are clearly set out and well illustrated; maps and aerial photos suitable for each problem are included in the book. Completion of a selection of the problems would be of great help to the student of structural geology. In addition, any geologist will find inspiration here concerning methods of resolving and illustrating geologic data of his own. The examples cited and the problems offered come largely from economic geologic deposits, areas or provinces. Thus the training provided the student has a direct bearing on the sorts of professional problems with which he may later need to deal.

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