leveled at the author's desire to straddle both the transfer function and the differential equation aspects of the reactor control system, as a result of which the treatment is not always completely satisfactory from either aspect. However, taken as a whole the book should be an excellent and useful addition to the science of nuclear engineering.

Measurements of Mind and Matter. By G. W. Scott Blair. 115 pp. Philosophical Library, Inc., New York, 1956. $4.50. *Reviewed by R. B. Lindsay, Brown University.*

This little book by the well-known chemist and rheologist explores some fundamental questions regarding measurement in both physical science and psychology. In it he reviews some ideas about the theory of dimensions of measured quantities which he has previously developed in connection with his own rheological investigations. Much has been written on dimensional analysis by a great many distinguished scientists and scarcely any field of physics has aroused more controversy. The author, having been often faced in his researches with the necessity of directly comparing different physical properties of substances which behave like solids on one time scale and liquids on another, has lost his reverence for the classic principle of dimensional homogeneity. He believes that there should be some way of associating directly and quantitatively viscosity and elastic modulus in the sense, to put it crudely, one might like to say that so many apples are equivalent to so many oranges. Most physicists have fought shy of trying to build theories involving such equations, even though analyses of this sort are common in every day life.

Mr. Scott Blair discusses clearly and entertainingly his theory of what he calls quasi-properties, necessary in the making of dimensionally heterogeneous comparisons. Numerous illustrations are presented, particularly from psychology, and an interesting relation is developed to the Gestalt idea. The first four chapters provide a very simple presentation of the standard theory of physical measurement which any college student of elementary physics could read with ease and profit. The rest of the discussion is much more subtle and will undoubtedly provoke strong differences of opinion. We should, however, be very grateful to the author for providing this interesting and well-written resumé of his views.

Power Reactors. Vol. 3 of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; Proceedings of the International Conference in Geneva, Aug. 1955. 389 pp. (UN) Columbia U. Press, New York, 1956. $7.50. *Reviewed by L. B. Borst, New York University.*

This is an encyclopedia of reactor technology as seen in 1955. Numerous reactors (both real and imaginary) are described in almost complete detail.

Perhaps the most striking contribution is the exten-