
This book consists of two parts: first, detailed observations on the behavior of the blepharoplasts in ciliates; and, second, an attempt to relate these observations to current speculations on the regulatory mechanisms guiding cell organization.

Any writings of Dr. A. Lwoff attract attention because of his important contributions to microbiology. It is regrettable that the present monograph is so written as to be completely comprehensible only to those familiar with the technical vocabulary developed by E. Chatton and his collaborators, a vocabulary which has by no means won universal—nor even general French—acceptance.

DAVID WEINMAN


The aim of this author is to give a fundamental and comprehensive coverage of the field of clinical ophthalmology for medical students and the physician in general practice. This is so well done that the book could also serve well as a review to the ophthalmologist preparing to teach or preparing for examinations.

There are omissions and faults, such as saying that fogging methods cannot be used in myopes. The tables on compensation in different states are good but too detailed in view of the flexibility of local laws.

The author's approach and his illustrations on optical principles, especially those illustrations in three dimensions, show a freshness not to be found in the standard and popular manuals of ophthalmology. Particularly good are the short and clear classification tables and summaries, such as those on foramina of the orbit and diseases of the retina. The section on malingering is excellent.

ROCKO M. FASANELLE


This book is the biography of an institution written from its archives—from its diary, so to speak. The New York Academy of Medicine is one of the more important scientific societies, and this well-written, scholarly history portrays its extensive contributions to medical ethics, to the practice of medicine, and to the advance of medical knowledge for the period 1847-1947.

The book is written in a strictly chronological style which is adequate for its subject. A chronological arrangement always results in a discontinuity of sub-topics—there are about 275 page references under "Library" in the very complete index—but the arrangement is best for presenting the development of an institution as a whole.

Most important of all, Dr. Van Ingen has taken advantage of the opportunity to show the interrelationships between medicine and society. Much material for a case study of this topic is in his book.

FREDERICK G. KILGOUR