



Fig. 2. Give the boys a microscope and something to do and look at and there is genuine interest immediately. This is a medium distance shot made with the camera slightly above the petri dish level to show the duckweed.



Fig. 3. To get the picture, the camera is brought in closer on the boys and lowered slightly to place more emphasis on the boy's faces and expressions. Close-ups often add interest as well as show additional subject detail.

Book Reviews

All unsigned reviews were made by Editor.

Human Biology

THE BODY, Alan E. Nourse, 200 pp., Time-Life Science Library, New York, 1966.

This volume in a remarkable series concerns the human body, and written as it is by a physician, has a distinctly medical flavor. Also, as usual, the illustrations are superb. There is a great deal of attention to anatomy with the treatments of muscles, bones, and the heart in fine detail. The digestive system is charted as some gigantic monopoly game. The last "picture essay" is on medical education.

From this, the flavor of the book is apparent. It is medically oriented, splendid illustrations in full color, with some attention to cellular biology, but with chief emphasis on an interestingly written account of the human body and some of its aberrations.

LABORATORY MANUAL OF STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION IN MAN, Stanley W. Jacob and Clarice Ashworth Francone, 219 pp., \$3.50, W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1966.

This anatomy and physiology laboratory manual by Jacob and Francone, with its neat design and compact format, appears at first

glance to be an abridged or limited effort. However, a closer scrutiny reveals that they have included a wide range of exercises and activities suitable for shorter courses as well as longer ones. There are seventeen chapters organized principally on the basis of the organ systems, except for a few on the usual generalizations of cytology and histology and fluids and electrolytes. Each chapter is then subdivided into one to twelve discrete laboratory activities—some being true "experiments," others being what could be more accurately termed supervised study sessions. For example, the chapter on skin has one exercise whereas the chapters on the circulatory and nervous systems have ten and twelve exercises, respectively. While some instructors would consider it lamentable that certain "experiments" are performed mainly with the aid of reference texts, charts, preserved specimens, and models, they should be reminded that there are eighty-five "experiments" to choose among. Moreover, certain schools will not be equipped to perform all the exercises with all their variations and can make good use of the activities not requiring elaborate equipment or extraordinary materials. Admittedly, this laudable feature of the book might be a drawback to those institutions with much modern equipment and new facilities; they would require a publication with more and greater emphasis on technical procedures.