expect in the biology course. This reviewer hopes that such a course would follow a biology course, which then would make these redundant chapters poorly written for they should either be compressed into a short review treatment or written with greater depth and more clear relevancy to the human. For example, there is really quite little on human genetics, but an emphasis on general principles.

What this reviewer is pleading for are texts which complement but do not duplicate other parts of the curriculum or otherwise fundamental biology courses will become optional as a student is permitted to discover only one facet of the biological sciences.

But the book is well written and is the best of its kind.

LIGHT AND VISION, Conrad G. Mueller and Mae Rudolph, 200 pp., Time, Inc., New York, 1966.

Another publication of the superlative *Life Science Library*. This one is a good example of the wedding of biology, physics, and chemistry so as to understand better the phenomenon of vision. This means that knowledge of physics is used to describe light; biology to perceive how organisms receive light and transmit its messages to the rest of the organism; and chemistry to understand the intricate changes in the organism enabling it to "see." With all of this, there is material on the camera, the movement of eyes, general theories of perception, and even some attempt to understand the art of the artist.

As usual, the illustrations are superb and the writing clear, yet detailed. The authors represent a team of vision scientist and a professional science writer.

Again, this is a "must" for the secondary school library, the home, and the practicing teacher.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD: MEN AND IDEAS, Alfred P. Fishman and Dickinson W. Richards, Eds., 859 pp., $18.00, Oxford University Press, New York, 1966.

This book encompasses 12 essays on different aspects of the history of the physiology of the heart and circulation. Each essay was written by a distinguished physiologist. Each concentrates on the development of the major concepts within a subdiscipline of circulatory physiology and on the personalities of the scientists who were instrumental in this development.

The essays are arranged in three groups: the heart, blood vessels, and special circulations. The five essays in the first section analyze the development of our understanding of the interrelationships between the heart and the lungs, of the functioning of the heart as a pump, of the functioning of cardiac muscle, of cardiac circulation and cardiac metabolism, and of electrocardiography. The three essays in the portion on blood vessels detail the history of our ideas on peripheral circulation, on vasculomotor control and the regulation of blood pressure, and on arterial hypertension. The final section delineates the evolution of our understanding of circulation to the kidney, other internal organs, and brain and of the circulatory changes after birth.

The illustrations are unusually well done and pertinent. These include figures of parts of the circulatory system, graphs of the results of experiments, and reproductions of portraits or photographs of the scientists. One would be hard pressed to find another representation of many of these workers.

The book is especially valuable for illustrating the way that science develops—through a self-correcting system of formation of hypotheses, demonstration of flaws in the hypotheses, and formulation of new hypotheses. It also shows the effect of individual scientists on the development of a field of investigation. It can thus be recommended to almost any adult (or high school) reader. Its appeal for students of the history of science and interplay of ideas should be obvious.

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THE HEALTHY LIFE, Time-Life Books, $1.50, 112 pp., Time, Inc., New York, 1966.

A paperback on how diet and exercise affect your heart and vigor, with subtopics on avoiding a heart attack, shedding pounds, and the truth about shortcuts to fitness. Much of the treatment revolves around the work of Cureton and some M.D.'s. Well illustrated, the book has a good section on "the heart attack" and exercises to keep fit. Handy for the health class or for secret reading by all over 35.

PHYSIOLOGY OF EXERCISE, Lawrence E. Morehouse and Augustus T. Miller, Jr., 322 pp., $6.50, C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1967.

The simple observation that a book is able to reach its fifth edition should be reason enough to justify its existence. Evidently, generations of kinesiologists, physical therapists, sport instructors, practical nurses, and the like must have used the previous editions of this "Physi-