marizes practical teachings on the often encountered problems of pH and dissociation.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF IMMUNOLOGY, 4th Ed., William C. Boyd, 773 pp., $14.95, Interscience Publishers, New York, 1967.

We can indeed be grateful that William Boyd has revised his classic textbook following a decade of very rapid advancement in immunobiology and immunochemistry. As in preceding editions, the stress again is placed on the fundamental concepts as they evolve from myriads of individual investigations. The true strength of this text is that throughout, the basic principles are kept in clear focus.

Boyd begins by relating immunology to general biological science, i.e., phylogeny. The molecular concept is emphasized to develop the fundamental principles of immunology. A balanced presentation is achieved by presenting each concept from its historical roots up to the present (1965). This balanced presentation is maintained even though the author clearly states his bias in favor of the instructive over the presently more favored selective theory of antibody formation.

Some noteworthy additions to the present edition are special chapters on tolerance and statistics. As in previous editions this text is intended for the undergraduate and graduate student in biology, the biology teacher, the research worker in immunology and immunochemistry, and also the medically oriented person. I am certain that this book will continue to be a basic reference source as it has in the past.

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CELL DIVISION, AND THE MITOTIC CYCLE, G. B. Wilson, 111 pp., $1.95, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, 1966.

A paperback by a biologist from Michigan State University describing the intricacies of all divisions. There is a liberal use of the author's research in the general field. While there are illustrations, glossary, and bibliography, the indices are sparse.

There is frequent reference to the work of Mazia so that the step-by-step changes occurring in mitosis are quite carefully described as well as the unknowns defined. Meiosis is also discussed.

An interesting book for the reference of student and teacher of biology at whatever level.

Field Biology and Ecology

CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES, 3rd ed., Shirley W. Allen and Justin W. Leonard, 432 pp., McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York, 1966.

Soil, water, air, forests, grasslands, wild animals, fisheries, minerals and metals, recreation and human powers comprise the chapters of this attractive text besides the introduction. The topic of natural resources is so extensive that nothing short of an encyclopedia could cover it completely. A very good idea of the important basic essentials will be obtained from the use of this book adapted for semester courses and supplemented by extensive readings which the reference titles will supply. Some of L. G. Kesteloo's delightfully choice photographs enhance the treatment. An abundance of excellent photographic reproductions is included. There is not too voluminous attention given to the birds, a little more to mammals. It may be felt that the fine texts now available for covering these two important chordate classes should be consulted for details. Former chapters are split to facilitate study. Every general biology department of advanced status should include courses in ecology and conservation. Allen and Leonard have provided a very good introduction to the natural resource field.

Charles E. Packard,
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Ashland, Virginia.

MAN AND SPACE, Arthur C. Clarke, Ed., 200 pp., Life Science Library, Time, Inc., New York, 1964.

Another one of the remarkable Time-Life series which is so useful for the readers of all ages. As in the past, the illustrations are superb. This volume is devoted completely to the efforts of man to reach out to the space beyond earth. Thus, the history of such activities is a remarkable tour-de-force in illustrating how innovative and imaginative men have investigated and pursued this problem for many years. One of the interesting points in this history is that the three outstanding people in the last century were school teachers who did this as a hobby and as work of love.

The remaining essays are concerned with the construction of rockets, satellites, some of the possibilities of a lunar mission, the possibilities of travel in space beyond the moon, and some of the possibilities of life beyond earth. As usual, there is an extensive appendix, bibliography, and index.

Even though not primarily devoted to biology, all science teachers will find this a useful volume to have in the school library, and more