The author, long associated with scientific research, including various phases of cancer investigations, has presented the subject in a manner excellently suited for lay consumption. His style is easy, devoid of hysteria and his approach to the subject not only scientifically accurate, but sane and well balanced.

Not only a good book for the lay public but an excellent reference text for those who give "cancer talks" to the laity.


In this book are reported and analyzed the results of a study of 826 families from which the general conclusion is reached that gross, human, congenital malformations arise solely from influences which affect the germ cells prior to fertilization. An interesting study well reported.

**Biochemistry of Disease.** Meyer Bodansky, Ph.D., M.D., Director of The John Sealy Memorial Laboratory and Professor of Pathological Chemistry, University of Texas School of Medicine; and Oscar Bodansky, Ph.D., M.D., Lecturer in Biochemistry, Graduate Division, Brooklyn College; formerly Biochemist, Children's Medical Division, Bellevue Hospital, and Instructor, Department of Pediatrics, New York University College of Medicine. Cloth, 684 pp., 72 figures. $8.00. The MacMillan Co., New York.

Among the outstanding phases of medical advance in recent years have been the rapid strides in the understanding of the biochemistry of disease. So varied and extensive have been the investigations in this field, clinical as well as laboratory, that the physician at large has had difficulty in keeping abreast of the accumulating literature on this subject. For this reason this book should receive, as it deserves, a warm welcome as an authoritative and comprehensive presentation of biochemistry of disease, with particular reference to its clinical applications.

Well known as outstanding investigators in this field, the authors are peculiarly well fitted to present this subject to the clinician.

The organization of the book varies from others on the subject, in that the biochemistry of disease is discussed under specific headings relating to specific diseases. Thus, if it is desired to know what changes occur, and to what degree they are of clinical importance and utility in, for example, a disease related to the hematopoietic system, the reader finds this information marshalled in the chapter on "Diseases of The Blood."

This arrangement by clinical entities greatly facilitates the use of the book.
by the physician as a reference text and renders it of special value to those who have not been in close or constant contact with this subject.

The text is clear and understandable and reflects the experience of the authors. Each chapter is followed by a reference list for those desiring to refer to original sources.

This is a book the physician—regardless of specialty—will do well to add to his library with confidence that it will prove a useful and valuable reference text.