

Books of the Week

For the editorial information of our readers, books received for review since last week's issue are listed. For convenient purchase of any U. S. book in print, send a remittance to cover retail price (postage will be paid) to Book Department, Science Service, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Request free publications direct from publisher, not from Science Service.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS—W. L. Ferrar—*Oxford University Press*, 296 p., \$4.40. A college text for students of mathematics and science.

DOCTORS AND WHAT THEY DO—Harold Coy—*Franklin Watts*, 183 p., \$2.95. A former newspaper writer tells young people about the everyday work of a doctor.

ELECTRONICS: An Introduction for the Non-Technical Reader and Student to All Aspects of Electronics in This Modern Age of Science—A. W. Keen — *Philosophical Library*, 256 p., illus., \$7.50. Information you need in order to understand such modern gadgets as radar, television and transistors.

ELECTRONICS IN MANAGEMENT — Lowell H. Hattery and George P. Bush with foreword by Catheryn Seckler-Hudson—*University Press of Washington, D. C.*, 207 p., \$6.00. Summarizing advanced thinking about management implications of electronic computers.

ESSAYS ON SCIENCE — Heriman Augustus Spoehr — *Stanford University Press*, 220 p., illus., \$5.00. Presenting the observations of a thoughtful man on the changing state of his chosen field.

ESSENTIALS OF QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS: An Introduction to the Basic Unit Operations—A. A. Benedetti-Pechler — *Ronald*, 666 p., illus., \$15.00. A text adaptable to almost any level of instruction and a reference work for practicing analysts.

EXPERIMENTAL CONCRETE PAVEMENTS — Walter T. Spencer and others—*Highway Research Board, Bulletin* 116, 71 p., illus., paper, \$1.35. Reporting investigations to determine the relative performance of various thicknesses of sub-bases under pavement of portland cement concrete.

GENERAL BOTANY—William T. Taylor and Richard J. Weber—*Van Nostrand*, 376 p., illus., \$5.75. A physiological approach to plant organisms.

INTRODUCTION TO BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE: A Study of the Human Body and of the World of Plants and Animals—Clarence W. Young, G. Ledyard Stebbins and the late Frank G. Brooks—*Harper*, 555 p., illus., \$4.75. Text for a one-semester general course, with emphasis

on human life and the relation between man and the organic world.

MICROBIOLOGY: General and Applied—William Bowen Sarles, William Carroll Frazier, Joe Bransford Wilson and Stanley Glenn Knight—*Harper*, 2d ed., 491 p., illus., \$5.75. Emphasizing the application of microbiology to agriculture, industry and the home, with some attention to disease production and immunity.

1999: Our Hopeful Future—Victor Cohn—*Bobbs-Merrill*, 205 p., illus., \$3.75. A science writer predicts what the future will be like.

PIECING TOGETHER THE PAST: The Interpretation of Archaeological Data—V. Gordon Childe—*Praeger*, 176 p., illus., \$3.95. Based on a series of lectures devoted to the principles of archaeological classification and its implicit interpretative concepts.

PLANT PROPAGATION AND GARDEN PRACTICE: A Practical Guide to the Various Methods of Propagating Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Fruits and Vegetables—R. C. M. Wright with preface by T. J. Walsh—*Criterion*, 192 p., illus., \$4.50. A practical reference book for the gardener.

RADIATION BIOLOGY: Volume III, Visible and Near-Visible Light—Alexander Hollaender, Ed.—*McGraw-Hill*, 765 p., illus., \$10.00. This volume can be used as a separate work, but the author recommends that the three volumes be read as a unit. This volume is the third and final one in an authoritative set published under the sponsorship of the National Research Council.

RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS IN NEW MEXICO—T. G. Lovering—*Govt. Printing Office*, Geological Survey Bulletin 1009-L, 75 p., illus., paper, 70 cents. Deposits in the northwestern part of the state seem the most promising for mining uranium ore.

RAPID CALCULATIONS—A. H. Russell, with a foreword by Sir E. John Russell—*Emerson*, 287 p., \$2.95. Presenting short-cuts and time-saving tricks that may make any reader into a "lightning calculator."

URANIUM-BEARING NICKEL-COBALT-NATIVE SILVER DEPOSITS, BLACK HAWK DISTRICT, GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO—Elliot Gillerman and Donald H. Whitebread—*Govt. Printing Office* Geological Survey Bulletin 1009-K, 29 p., illus., paper, 65 cents.

THE WORLD OF PLANT LIFE—Clarence J. Hylander—*Macmillan*, 2d ed., 653 p., illus., \$8.95. Plants are not only the oldest of living things, but they are also the largest, the trees, as well as the smallest, the bacteria.

WORLD SURVEY OF EDUCATION: Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics — *UNESCO (Columbia University Press)*, 943 p., illus., paper, \$14.00. To help the educator to understand educational systems in other parts of the world. Published in English and French.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY OF WEST INDIAN LAND MAMMALS—George Gaylord Simpson—*American Museum of Natural History*, Novitates 1759, 28 p., paper, 25 cents. The West Indies are extremely poor in living native land mammals. The animals discussed here are for the most part extinct, although recently so.

ANATOMY

Liver Cancers Support Evolution Theory

► THE THEORY of human evolution from lower forms of animals gets support from a study of human liver cancers.

The study was reported by Dr. Hans Elias of the Chicago Medical School, Chicago, at the meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., of the American Association of Anatomists.

Every form of human liver cancer, he finds, has its counterpart in the embryonic or adult liver of some vertebrate animal.

Some human liver cancers have the kind of cells found in the liver of turtle embryos. Some liver cancers of humans have masses like those in snake embryo livers. Structures called trabeculae found in human liver cancers are like those in pig embryo livers. There are little tubes in some human liver cancers like the little tubes in livers of embryos of sharks, alligators and song birds. There are duct-like structures such as are seen in chick embryo livers. Spindle cell masses in human liver cancers find their counterpart in marsupial, rat and primate embryo livers.

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VETERINARY MEDICINE

Red Blood Count Points To Race Horse Fitness

► OWNERS AND TRAINERS of race horses can get a good idea of whether or not a horse is at its physical peak for racing by having a count of the horse's red blood cells made.

Race track veterinarians, moreover, should make routine studies of the red blood cell count and hemoglobin of all racing thoroughbreds as part of the routine care and advice they offer.

These conclusions of Dr. H. C. Brenon of the Brenon Laboratories, Inglewood, Calif., are based on his study of 207 normal thoroughbred racing horses working at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif.

This is believed the first study of the blood picture of thoroughbred horses, although the blood count and hemoglobin of horses in general have been studied before.

Averages for the 207 thoroughbred horses were 6.8 million red blood cells per cubic centimeter of whole blood and 13.7 grams of hemoglobin per 100 cubic centimeters of whole blood, disregarding age and sex.

A high blood count, Dr. Brenon found, may be a factor in running ability. Any red blood cell count running below 6.3 million seems to point to an abnormal condition affecting the horse's running ability, although the horse may otherwise appear fit.

All horses with counts below this figure either ran out of the money or were not raced during the period under test, Dr. Brenon learned by checking the racing records of the horses. His study is reported in the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* (April 1).

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YOUR HAIR and Its Care

By Oscar L. Levin, M.D.
and Howard T. Behrman, M.D.

If you want healthy hair, lovely hair, then you need the expert advice in this book.

Two medical specialists have here pooled their knowledge to give you in plain language the up-to-date scientific facts now available about hair. They tell you what to do (and what not!) to save and beautify your hair, stimulate healthier hair growth, and deal with many problems, common and uncommon, as:

Dandruff—gray hair—thinning hair—care of the scalp—baldness—abnormal types of hair—excessive oiliness—brittle dryness—hair falling out—infection—parasites—hair hygiene, etc., etc.

Medical science is better equipped today than ever before to prevent trouble above the hair line; or, should some difficulty already have arisen, to deal effectively with it.

"A worthwhile book full of important information."
—Ohio State Medical Journal
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