



BAUSCH & LOMB STEREO-POLARIZER EQUIPMENT

The new Bausch & Lomb Stereo Polarizer makes possible a stereoscopic view of the object under examination with a standard mon-objective binocular microscope. The Stereo Polarizer equipment consists of a substage polarizer and two eyepiece analyzers. The substage unit consists of a Polaroid disc cut in two with the polarization planes oriented at right angles to each other. The analyzers, fitted over each eyepiece, are oriented to correspond in vibration direction to either half of the condenser disc. As a result, the specimen is viewed by each eye from a different point of view . . . in three dimensional relief. In photomicrography it permits visual, stereoscopic examination of subject prior to making exposure. For complete information write Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, 642 St. Paul Street, Rochester 2, New York.

BAUSCH & LOMB

ESTABLISHED 1853



Although the fact is not widely known, geopathology is a branch of an already established science called biometeorology. Hippocrates knew of these problems when he wrote his *Airs, waters and places*, and Hirsch's and Drake's treatises on geopathology, published in the 1850's, are classics of medical literature. For many years, however, interest in these problems has been lacking, but along with the recent growth of interest in the problem of constitution, investigations of the influence of the environment on man have appeared in increasing numbers. In particular, workers both in this country and in Europe have been studying the influences of weather, climate, and altitude on plants and animals. This study has been designated biometeorology, and in 1939 a section devoted to the literature of this field was founded in *Biological Abstracts* under the section on Ecology. Some of the divisions of biometeorology are medical climatology, meteoropathology, geopathology, and climatotherapy. At the present time the Committee on Climatology of the American Geophysical Union is attempting a classification of the branches of biometeorology so that the existing and forthcoming literature will be readily available to the interested workers.

Although our knowledge is incomplete, it is certainly not fragmentary; for there is already available a vast literature on biometeorology. In recent years a number of excellent monographs have appeared, summarizing some of that knowledge. W. F. Petersen's *The patient and the weather* (4 vols., 1934-1938) and M. Piery's *Traité de climatologie: biologique et médicale* (3 vols., 1934) are among the most extensive. B. de Rudder's *Grundriss einer Meteorobiologie des Menschen* (1938) outlines many of the fundamental principles of the science. C. A. Mills' *Medical climatology* (1939) is an analysis of the seasonal and geographical variation of disease. A. G. Price has admirably analyzed the problem of the *White settlers in the tropics* (1939), and D. H. K. Lee (*Univ. Queensland Pap.*, 1940, 1, 1-86) has summarized the literature on the physiology of acclimatization.

I do, however, agree with Dieuaidé that there is a great need for a systematic investigation of these problems, for a correlation of available literature to serve to focus attention on the problems requiring further study, and for collaboration among the interested investigators so that the research may be carefully planned and efficiently executed to reveal the facts and make the acquired knowledge applicable.

FREDERICK SARGENT, II, *Student*
Boston University School of Medicine

Retention of High School Science

When I read the recent comment of Charles A. Gramet concerning secondary school science courses (*Science*, 1946, 103, 149), I felt that a reply was necessary.

A few years ago I gave a college pretest in biology, at the time requesting that those who had studied the subject in high school indicate that fact. The results astonished me. Of some 50 students who had studied secondary school biology, only 10 ranked higher than

 BACK IN STOCK

THE Hormones

In Human Reproduction

by George W. Corner

SCIENCE: "A masterpiece. Even those of us who are intimately engaged in various aspects of the field of internal secretions are carried away with enthusiasm over Dr. Corner's skillful narrative of a detective story involving the innumerable facts accumulated during the past century by many inquisitive scientists. . . . Laymen, physicists, chemists, biochemists, and biologists alike will find this book exceptionally interesting and valuable."

ENDOCRINOLOGY: "A skillful refutation of the current concept that scientific writing, to be accurate, must also be dull. . . . Will be read by the biologist as an absorbing document of contemporary science."

JOURNAL OF THE A.M.A.: "One of the most delightful books that has come to the attention of the reviewer in many years."

CONTENTS

The place of the higher animals, and of mankind in particular, in the general scheme of animal reproduction. The human egg and the organs that make and care for it. The ovary as timepiece. The hormone of preparation and maturity. A hormone for gestation. The menstrual cycle. Endocrine arithmetic. The hormones in pregnancy. The male hormone. Chemical structure of the sex gland hormones.

266 Pages, 56 illustrations,
Revised Printing, 1944, \$2.75

At your bookstore

PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Princeton, New Jersey

