of the microscope is given in chapter 9, with just enough optical theory to make the beginning student feel comfortable. In addition, brief descriptions of rather advanced microscopic techniques are included. Chapter 10, which deals with stains and staining principles, is brief but informative. Routine staining and mounting procedures are covered in chapters 11 and 12, while methods for specific tissues and cell products are given in chapters 13 through 20. Chapters 21 through 24 deal with rather sophisticated special procedures, such as histochemistry, autoradiography, electron microscopy, chromosome cytology, and others. Although the author's preface states that such descriptions are intended merely as introductions, they seem rather detailed. One can only hope that the student will follow the author's admonition to refer to the original literature. The last two chapters are essentially appendixes of helpful hints and reference tables which seem extremely useful.

The rather parsimonious use of illustrations may account for the book's modest price, by today's standards. However, one wishes that the publisher of a text on histological technique could have seen his way clear to include one photomicrograph of some tissue—any tissue.

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A Catalytic Career's Records

Adventures in Radioisotope Research. The collected papers of George Hevesy. vols. 1 and 2. Pergamon, New York, 1962. 1047 pp. Illus. $30.

There are few who will cavil at the statement that we are living in a golden age of biology, and certainly there are none who will deny that George Hevesy is one of its major architects. For by his discovery of the technique of using isotopic tracers and his elaboration of its methodology, Hevesy contributed a tool that has proved essential in the creation of modern quantitative biology. The labors of this quietly unassuming and very great investigator have won him the encomiums of the civilized world, among which are included the Nobel Prize and the Ford Foundation's Atoms For Peace Award. Therefore, it is an occasion of some importance when the essential corpus of Hevesy's great career in biological and chemical tracer research appears in the form of a two-volume set, which contains 100 original research papers that were selected, annotated, and evaluated by him.

The presentation is organized under the two headings—inorganic and physical chemistry (15 papers) and life sciences (85 papers). Under the two headings, papers are grouped chronologically in sections, each of which covers a single research area. At the end of each section, Hevesy has provided a critical commentary. A special feature is a preface that presents a charming and informative autobiographical sketch.

The great breadth of Hevesy's interests are best appreciated by a list of the topics that underlie the book's classification into sections. Thus, under the general heading of inorganic and physical chemistry, we find analytical applications (for example, determinations of solubility of lead salts), activation analysis (for example, neutron activation of rare earths), electrochemistry, studies of interchange in solid and liquid phases, self-diffusion, and researches on the existence of new stable elements. In the life sciences, the list ranges over practically every aspect of modern biochemistry and physiology—for example, studies in distribution, permeability, the dynamic state of cellular constituents, metabolism, radiation biology, the dynamics of plant growth and nutrition. Nor should we neglect to mention Hevesy's most recent interests—clinical researches on tumor metabolism, prefigured by some studies of uptake and excretion in human subjects, two papers on which are included in the present set.

These papers represent all but a few of Hevesy's publications on tracer research. Not included are a very few that appeared originally in languages other than English. However, these omissions do not affect significantly the statement that the present collection constitutes the essential body of Hevesy's contribution to tracer methodology.

These two volumes not only contain a tremendous wealth of material for investigators in a staggering variety of research areas, but they also contain material of intense interest to the historian of science. The intelligent layman will also find much to fascinate him. Everywhere there is evidence of the remarkable ingenuity and bold imagery which have characterized Hevesy's researches.

The format is of good quality, and there appear to be few misprints. Modern scholarship in all areas of biological science is indebted to Hevesy, and to the Pergamon Press, for the successful prosecution of this undertaking which brings together all of the relevant papers by a great innovator and pioneer, so that their study is greatly facilitated.

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Practical Investigator

The Psychology of Jung. A critical interpretation. Avis M. Dry. Wiley, New York, 1962. xiv + 329 pp. $6.

The author of this work, a psychologist "and in some measure a historian," examines the various aspects of Jung's analytic psychology with a view to making it "more understandable to interested though uncommitted general readers." That this is a sizable task can be readily appreciated.

Although we know little about Jung as a person, we come to know of the complicated elements and the "many layered native soil from which his system drew its first nourishment and in which it is spiritually rooted." Early, Jung saw psychiatry as the meeting point of medicine and philosophy—with Schopenhauer *et al.* in the foreground and the great idealistic systems in the background. Unlike Freud, Jung desired his system to be eminently practical. He was not an investigator for investigation's sake. His questions were "does it work?" and "will it help people?" The reason why it worked was "a problem for his spare time."

Jung's early productions were universally acclaimed as important; his later efforts were controversial. In his book we see him first alone, then on the edge of the Freudian epoch in psychopathology, then as a friend of and the "heir apparent" to Freud, and finally, after a quarrel with Freud, again on his solitary path.

The author leads us through each step in the development of Jung's conceptions of mind, and he compares Jung's views with the views of those who held similar ideas. All of the latter seem to place more importance on