

THE ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY. Its First Century 1862-1962. By Robert S. Henry. Washington, D. C. Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1964. xxii, 422 pp. \$4.25.

This commemorative volume on the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology is a chronological encomium rather than an analytical history. As a factual secondary source the book will be invaluable in a historical library, for the footnoting and documentation are excellent. The photographs, reproductions, and printing are of high quality.

The author emphasizes the unique character of the AFIP as it has evolved over the years. In addition Mr. Henry gives an exhaustive *curriculum vitae* for each curator, librarian, and director. The liberal use of long quotations from AFIP and appropriate military reports, coupled with the documentary type of literary style, tend to make uninteresting reading. With the exception of the chapter on Walter Reed, little of the personalities, the vitality, the conflicts, the heights and despairs of the people molding this Institute is brought forth. Consequently the book is historically accurate but lifeless.

IAN DONALD STUARD

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

Books received are acknowledged in this department, and such acknowledgment must be regarded as a sufficient return for the courtesy of the sender. Selections will be made for review in the interests of our readers and as space permits.

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Its First Century. 1862-1962. By Robert S. Henry. Washington, D. C., Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1964. xxii, 422 pp. \$4.25.

Wonder World of Microbes. By Madeleine P. Grant. Second Edition. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1964. 174 pp. \$3.50.

Textbook of Medical Treatment. Edited by Sir Derrick Dunlop, Sir Stanley Davidson, and Stanley Alstead. Ninth Edition. London, E. and S. Livingstone, Ltd., 1964. xvii, 979 pp. \$11.00.

Advances in Enzymology and Related Subjects of Biochemistry. Volume 26. Edited by F. F. Nord. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1964. v, 453 pp. \$12.50.

The Science of Sound. By John Tyndall. New York, Philosophical Library, 1964. 480 pp. \$6.00.

Biological Aspects of Occlusive Vascular Disease. Edited by D. G. Chalmers and G. A. Gresham. New York, Cambridge, University Press, 1964. xiv, 420 pp. \$22.50.

Illustration, however, has its difficulties: any interpretation of a great philosopher is likely to provoke controversy. I have sometimes been obliged to ride roughshod over the finer feelings of scholars; I did not wish to interrupt the development of my general theme by defending in detail, or expounding in a less schematic way, the interpretations I have proposed. If this or that example is questioned, another may pass muster; a single illustration would suffice, logically, to make my point, since I am only concerned to show that certain reasoning-procedures do exist and are valid, not to e The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Vol. 6, Logic and Philosophy Papers: 1901-1913, ed. John G. Slater (London, Routledge, 1992). The Principles of Mathematics, (PoM) second-edition (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., second edition 1937, 1964). First edition (London: Allen & Unwin, 1903). "On Denoting," in Essays in Analysis, pp. 103-119. First published in Mind 14 (1905), pp. 479-493. "On Fundamentals," Collected Papers Vol. 4, pp. 359-413. "On The Logic of Relations," in Logic and Knowledge Essays, pp. 3-38. First published as "Sur la logique des relations," Rivist Tyndall was the son of John Tyndall, an ardent Orangeman who was at different times a small landowner, shoemaker, leather dealer, and member of the Irish constabulary. Educated until he was nineteen at the national school in Carlow, Tyndall gained a vision of science, self-instruction, and moral duty shaped by his private reading of Carlyle, Emerson, and Fichte. Like other men of science of his generation Tyndall had great difficulty in obtaining paid work in science. Caustically satirized in William Hurrell Mallock's New Republic in 1877, Tyndall became to many more villain than hero. If the year 1874 was a climacteric in Tyndall's public reputation, 1876 was a watershed in his private life.