time in development. The third part is a discussion of the metabolic processes involved in growth and differentiation.

The vast amount of material covered is very well handled under many subdivisions which make it easy to refer to special topics. Since the text is thoroughly documented the reader will find in the 70 pages of bibliography and 19 pages of index a ready source to the original literature. No student of the biological sciences should fail to grasp even the more technical phases of the subject, for a glossary of 9 pages dealing with special terms has been included. The book is richly illustrated with 328 figures, 4 of which are in color.

It is refreshing at this time to see a work appear as extensive as this (787 pages) dealing with the harmonious beginning of life while human activities throughout the so-called civilized world have so much to do with the antithesis of life itself. The book is a scholarly achievement and will play an important rôle in stimulating research in a field which has many open spaces for exploration.

—L. S. Stone.


In the present revision of Dr. Huddleston's invaluable text the advances made during the past four years have been integrated. Of the newer material included special mention may be made of the descriptions of dissociative processes in this group of micro-organisms, and of the directions for the determination of virulence by means of catalase activity. The discussion and evaluation of the methods for treating human brucellosis have been brought up to date. An increase of over 25 per cent in the excellent bibliography attests to the current continued interest is this important disease.

—P. B. Cowles.


The stated objective of the author in presenting this volume is "to supply a small book useful chiefly to medical students and medical practitioners in which these perhaps will find a resumé of the significant information upon the animal parasites of medical importance." The first section is concerned with a survey of general problems of parasitic infection, epidemiology, immunity, diagnosis, therapy, and prophylaxis. The major part is devoted to the various infections caused by animal parasites, with the emphasis placed on clinical, pathological, therapeutic, and epidemiologic data rather than on the detailed presentation of the morphology of the offending parasites. A large number of particularly well-selected photomicrographs enhance the value of this work. Typographical errors of omission and commission are
Dr. James Thomas Culbertson, a former Columbia University professor who published a monthly medical journal, Current Therapeutic Research, died of colon cancer yesterday at Englewood (N.J.) Hospital. He was 85 years old and lived in Tenafly, N.J.. Dr. Culbertson, a native of Fort Thomas, Ky., taught bacteriology at Columbia from the late 1920's until the mid-1940's, when he became associate medical director of E. R. Squibb & Sons. He was a graduate of William & Mary College, and received a master's degree from Cornell University and a doctorate in biology from Columbia. He is survived by his wife, the former Louise Barber; two sons, James B., of Windham, N.H., and Robert, of Tenafly, N.J., and five grandchildren.

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Medical parasitology by James Thomas Culbertson, unknown edition

This edition was published in 1942 by Columbia University Press in New York. Written in English. — 285 pages. This edition doesn’t have a description yet. Can you add one? Subjects. Medical parasitology. Download scientific diagram | The Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center (Columbia University Bulletins of Information, 1968). © Public Domain. Clearly, the political intentions of Nazism were very different from the mental health care system in the United States in the postwar period, but it is necessary to see the similarities in the scientific approaches in the medical and research landscapes on both sides of the Atlantic. The Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center (Columbia University Bulletins of Information, 1968). © Public Domain. Clearly, the political intentions of Nazism were very different from the mental health care system in the United States in the postwar period.
James T. Culbertson. Affiliation: From the Department of Bacteriology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. Samuel S. Kaplan. Affiliation: From the Department of Bacteriology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. Article. Metrics. Download scientific diagram | The Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center (Columbia University Bulletins of Information, 1968). © Public Domain. At the New York State Psychiatric Institute -then an associated part of the Department of Psychiatry at Columbia University's Presbyterian Hospital (“The Old Presb”)—he was able to continue his pioneering sibling studies (see Fig. 4). Eventually, he even became head of medical genetics at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and developed a full-scale research program, which he had early on envisioned in a letter to Franz Boas in View in full-text. Citations. Columbia University Press. A history that extends from the 1750s to the present, In Pursuit of Privilege recounts upper-class New Yorkers' struggle to create a distinct world guarded against outsiders, even as economic growth and democratic opportunity enabled aspirants to gain entrance. Despite their efforts, New York City's upper class has been drawn into the larger story of the city both through class conflict and through their role in building New York's cultural and economic foundations. Bringing together several decades of upheaval and change, he shows that New York's upper class did not rise exclusively from the Gilded Age but rather from a relentless pursuit of privilege, affecting not just the urban elite but the city's entire cultural, economic, and political fabric. Medical parasitology by James Thomas Culbertson, unknown edition. This edition was published in 1942 by Columbia University Press in New York. Written in English. © 285 pages. This edition doesn't have a description yet. Can you add one? Subjects. Medical parasitology.
The trophozoite is large, 20–50 µm in size and characterized by spine-like pseudopodia (acantho-podia). It differs from Naegleria in not having a flagellate stage and in forming cysts in tissues (Table 3.5). Giardia is the only protozoan parasite found in the history and distribution lumen of the human small intestine (duodenum and T. vaginalis was first observed by Donne (1836) in vaginal jejunum).