

provides a general introduction to enzymology of distinct value in its own right. The other chapters, written for the grain specialist, undoubtedly will be of great value both as text and reference source.

The five chapters dealing with the industrial application vary more between themselves than do the uniformly excellent general survey articles. Basically, this inequality derives from the ambitious design of the book, whereby the full range of enzymology is discussed from one limited application, viz., breadmaking. It is thus inevitable that some fields, such as esterases and proteases, provide their technological reviewers with less material than do others, such as fermentation enzymes.

It is also probably inevitable that 15 contributors should use the word "enzyme" in quite different ways, no particular effort being made to distinguish between isolated enzymes with proven characteristics and the enzymes which are presumed to be present in the living cells by virtue of the recognition of certain metabolic processes. Indeed, the 15 or so enzymes described in the final chapters on yeast fermentation are referred to in the opening chapter as the single enzyme, "zymase."

Despite these minor criticisms, the book should immediately become a standard text for all cereal chemists, especially in view of the excellent bibliographies included with each review. These include the titles of the original papers—a practice that has much to recommend it. Author and subject indexes are provided.

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The people look at radio. Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Harry Field. Chapel Hill: Univ. North Carolina Press, 1946. Pp. ix + 158. (Illustrated.) \$2.50.

This is a report of a survey which was planned in part by the National Association of Broadcasters (the sponsors of the study) and in part by Denver's National Opinion Research Center. NORC, under the direction of the late Harry Field, was responsible for polling a cross-section sample of over 3,000, and the resulting data were analyzed, interpreted, and reported by Lazarsfeld. Over a third of the volume is devoted to appendices which include characteristics of the sample, percentage tables for responses to the questions, and percentage tables for breakdowns and cross-tabulations.

Apparently the people think that radio is doing a better job than such institutions as the newspaper, church, school, and local government, yet about two-thirds of the people are critical of some phase of radio. It may surprise some readers to learn that a third are never annoyed by the radio, and that less than a third of those who are critical voice objections to radio advertising. For evening listeners, news broadcasts lead the list of preferred programs, followed in order by plays, comedy, quiz, old familiar music, talks and discussions, classical music, etc. It would seem that only 50 per cent of the people know that the Government has anything to do with the operation of radio; two-thirds would have the Government see to it that news broadcasts are truthful and that both sides of public issues be given. Of those who expressed definite opinions, four out of five think that the radio gives fairer, more unbiased news than the newspapers; 81 per cent believe the radio fair in pre-

sending both sides of issues, whereas only 39 per cent so regard the newspapers.

These and other over-all findings plus interrelationships indicate that one of the tools of the social scientists—opinion surveying on a sampling basis—can lead to results which are of interest to the student of the American scene. It is not easy to determine the extent to which the results of this study need qualifications because of the difficulties of the polling operation, which the reviewer has discussed elsewhere (*Psychol. Bull.*, 1946, 43, 289–374).

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Scientific Book Register

ANDERSON, ARTHUR K. *Essentials of physiological chemistry*. (3rd ed.) New York: John Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1947. Pp. vii + 395. (Illustrated.) \$3.50.

BARNES, H. F. *Gall midges of economic importance*. Vol. I: *Gall midges of root and vegetable crops*; Vol. II: *Gall midges of fodder crops*. London: Crosby Lockwood & Son, 1946. Vol. I: Pp. 104; Vol. II: Pp. 160. (Illustrated.) 12/6; 15/–.

COOKE, ROBERT A. *Allergy in theory and practice*. Philadelphia-London: W. B. Saunders, 1947. Pp. xxv + 572. (Illustrated.) \$8.00.

FRIEDMANN, HERBERT (commenced by the late Robert Ridgway). *The birds of North and Middle America*. (Pt. X.) (Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum Bull. 50.) Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1946. Pp. xii + 484. (Illustrated.) \$1.25.

JONES, W. NORTON, JR. *Inorganic chemistry*. Philadelphia-Toronto: Blakiston, 1947. Pp. xii + 817. (Illustrated.) \$4.25.

KNIGHT, J. BROOKES. *Some new Cambrian bellerophon gastropods*. (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 106, No. 17.) Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1947. Pp. 11. (Illustrated.)

MUNROE, HELEN. (Compiler.) *Classified list of Smithsonian publications available for distribution December 1, 1946*. (Publ. 3858.) Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1946. Pp. 53.

PELSENEER, JEAN. *Morale de savants: d'Hippocrate à Einstein*. Brussels: Office de Publicité, 1946. Pp. 128.

PRATA, EMIDIO. *La scissione nucleare dell'uranio: fenomenologia generale*. Milan: Ulrico Hoepli, 1946. Pp. 160.

STRONG, RALPH K. *Chemistry for the executive: a layman's guide to chemistry*. New York: Reinhold, 1946. Pp. 445. (Illustrated.) \$6.00.

WETMORE, ALEXANDER. *New birds from Colombia*. (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 106, No. 16.) Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1946. Pp. 14.

———. *Catalogue of films of general scientific interest available in Great Britain*. (Compiled by the Scientific Film Association.) London: Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, 1946. Pp. 188.