I will be surprised if any dermatologist interested in the scientific basis of his art will neglect to add this volume to his reference shelves, or if any physiologist involved with skin function will be content merely to borrow it from the departmental library. For the medical historian, it is an excellent example of the fruits to be expected from the marriage of Teutonic thoroughness and New World productivity.

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Yeast Technology. John White. Wiley, New York, 1954. xvi + 432 pp. Illus. + plates. $8.

The meager literature on yeast technology is considerably enriched by this book, which is based on a series of papers published several years ago in *The American Brewer* and the *Journal of the Institute of Brewing*. The author has included "a great deal of further material necessary to produce a reasonably balanced account of the properties and technical employment of the Yeasts."

The work aims at a presentation of some of the important biological factors governing yeast growth and development, together with an account of modern methods used in the industrial propagation of yeasts.

Of particular interest is the mathematical treatment of the problems of yeast growth and fermentation. Such factors as the rate of growth of yeast, deduction of the quantities of yeast present in a fermentation at various times, the amounts of molasses (or other sugar source) and inorganic salts required at various stages, air requirements, and other data depend on simple mathematical laws. Since these are inadequately dealt with in most textbooks they are presented here from first principles.

A convenient index of microorganisms supplements adequate subject and author indexes. The volume will be welcomed by food technologists, chemists, and biologists engaged in all branches of the fermentation, brewing, and baking industries.

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Gmelins Handbuch der Anorganischen Chemie: Schwefel (Sulfur), System No. 9. Edited by Gmelin Institute. Verlag Chemie (U.S. distrib.: Walter J. Johnson, New York, and Stechert-Hafner, New York), Weinheim, West Germany, ed. 8, 1952–53. Section A-2. 450 pp. Illus. Paper, $35.30. Section A-3. xvi + 252 pp. Illus. Paper, $34. Section B-1. 372 pp. Illus. Paper, $29.40.

Prepared with painstaking care and thoroughness, this classic handbook of inorganic chemistry ranks as the most authoritative reference work in its field. Each new portion maintains the same high standards of excellence characteristic of its other portions. Those who know and use Gmelin will welcome the appearance of the up-to-date revisions and appreciate the untiring effort expended by those who make these revisions possible.

Since the three sections on sulfur considered here, together with section A-1 which is of a historical nature, have already appeared, section B-2, scheduled for the spring of 1955, will complete the treatise on this element.

Section A-2 is of primary interest to the industrial worker. It covers the occurrence of sulfur and its compounds. It also includes some 300 pages on the technology of sulfur, its di- and trioxide, and sulfuric acid; a brief account on patents; a chapter on colloidal sulfur; and a few pages on the physiological effect of sulfur, hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, and a few sulfur chlorides.

Section A-3 is concerned with the physics and chemistry of elemental sulfur, including the laboratory refining of the element, the preparation of different modifications of sulfur, and the concentration and separation of its isotopes. The sulfur system, as well as the crystallographic, magnetic, and electric properties of the element, are given in detail. Included also are chapters on the electrochemistry of sulfur, the behavior of sulfur with various substances, and the solution of sulfur in nonaqueous mediums.

Section B-1 covers in minute detail the physical and chemical properties of the hydrides and oxides of sulfur and the chemical reactions of these compounds; the portion on sulfur dioxide is particularly extensive.

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For a Science of Social Man. Convergences in anthropology, psychology, and sociology. John Gillin, Ed. Macmillan, New York, 1954. 289 pp. $4.

This is an unusual symposium in conception and in execution. It represents neither the proceedings of a symposium nor a collection of papers solicited and organized by an editor. The volume has as its background an interdisciplinary faculty seminar held at the University of North Carolina in 1949–50. John Gillin then called a conference of the contributors to the present book. They agreed upon a plan, returned to their respective universities, and, with some correspondence between them, wrote their chapters. At a second meeting of the group (both conferences were supported by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research) the chapters were discussed and later revised.

The interdisciplinary net is not spread too widely. It was felt more useful to restrict the inquiry to three fields that are actually in close contact with one another and which many regard as the core of the behavioral sciences. The plan called for a double examination of each paired relationship. Thus Murdock, an anthropologist, reviews sociology and anthropology, while Becker, a sociologist, considers anthropology and sociology. The anthropology-psychology pair is dealt with by Smith and Hallowell, and the psychol-