

and oil. In addition, a chapter on combination tannages is included, which is the first of its type in any English textbook on tanning. A survey of chemical combinations similar to those in tanning that are of biological and medical importance is included to show that many reactions similar to those in tanning occur in natural processes.

The author is one of the foremost world authorities on tanning, especially chrome tanning, and much of the material given in the book is based on his own work. In the first four chapters, which discuss the theories of chrome tanning, he has referred to his own work in 102 out of 240 literature citations. In addition, he has an excellent knowledge of the world literature on leather chemistry. For this reason, the book contains much of the valuable work done in Germany on synthetic tanning materials. The chapter on Syntans is probably the best to appear in any book on leather in the English language.

The ideas and theoretical conclusions of the author himself predominate throughout. This is, of course, as would be expected, and, although he does an excellent job in interpreting highly complicated mechanisms of reaction, the reader would feel more convinced if more data were presented to support some of the conclusions. The imagination and fertile mind of the author are, however, inspiring, and the ideas presented will undoubtedly serve as the foundation for further investigations by research men.

This book gives an up-to-date coverage of the literature, and the fundamental chemistry of the tanning reactions is interpreted according to the most modern concepts of the behavior of high polymeric compounds. It should be helpful to everyone who is engaged in the tanning industry and, in my opinion, is a necessary addition to the library of all leather research chemists.

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Protoplasmatologia. Handbuch der Protoplasmaforschung. vol. X, *Red Cell Structure and Its Breakdown*. Eric Ponder. Springer, Vienna, 1955. 123 pp. Illus. \$9.50.

Since the publication of the author's monograph *Hemolysis and Related Phenomena* (1948) new observations and techniques have become available which necessitate a different approach to the problems of the red cell and its breakdown. This volume is concerned with all except the last of the following new departures: the observation of fine struc-

ture, made with the electron microscope; the realization that there are many varieties of ghosts that have properties of their own; the increasing amount of evidence that some of the simplifying hypotheses regarding the osmotic behavior of the red cell have broken down; the observation of the hitherto neglected fragmentation phenomena; the realization that many lytic reactions cannot be described by the equations for simple chemical reactions; and, finally, the appreciation of the fact that the mammalian red cell has a complex metabolism and that this metabolism is concerned with processes such as active ion transport.

The author divides the very complex subject matter into sections entitled: "The structure of the mammalian red cell"; "Osmotic hemolysis"; "The kinetics of hemolysis"; "Fragmentation, erythrophagocytosis, and the effects of tissue lysins." These are generously illustrated with 58 figures, including graphs, diagrams, and microphotographs as obtained with various instruments, especially the electron microscope. The result is a readable account of especial value to students of general physiology. The use of mathematical language and arguments is in the main restricted to section 3 on kinetics of hemolysis. Another restriction concerns the material, inasmuch as red cell destruction is dealt with from the point of view of the cell rather than from the point of view of the organism. The bibliography has 210 full citations, principally of work done within the last 10 years, but often including one key reference to serve as guide to work done earlier.

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New Books

The Chemical Process Industries. R. Norris Shreve. McGraw-Hill, New York, ed. 2, 1956. 1004 pp. \$11.50.

Spring on an Arctic Island. Katharine Scherman. Little, Brown, Boston, 1956. 331 pp. \$5.

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E. A. Birge, a Memoir. G. C. Sellery. With an appraisal of Birge by C. H. Mortimer. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1956. 221 pp. \$3.50.

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College Chemistry. Andrew J. Scarlett. Holt, New York, 1956. 499 pp. \$5.50.

General Zoology. David F. Miller and James G. Haub. Holt, New York, 1956. 550 pp. \$6.95.

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The Human Body, Its Anatomy and Physiology. C. H. Best and N. B. Taylor. Holt, New York, ed. 3, 1956. 723 pp. \$6.75.

Tombs, Temples and Ancient Art. Joseph Lindon Smith. Corinna Lindon Smith, Ed. University of Oklahoma, Norman, 1956. 349 pp. \$5.

Man, Culture, and Society. Harry L. Shapiro, Ed. Oxford University Press, New York, 1956. 380 pp. \$7.50.

Histologie und Mikroskopische Anatomie des Menschen. W. Bargmann. Thieme, Stuttgart, Germany, rev. ed. 2, 1956 (order from Intercontinental Medical Book, New York 16). 796 pp. \$16.55.

Arctic Wilderness. Robert Marshall. George Marshall, Ed. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1956. 171 pp. \$3.75.

What Flowering Tree Is That? Edwin A. Menninger, The Author, Stuart, Fla. 110 pp. \$3.

Proceedings of the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. vol. 1, *The World's Requirements for Energy: The Role of Nuclear Energy*, 479 pp.; \$8. vol. 4, *Cross Sections Important to Reactor Designs*; 357 pp.; \$7.50. vol. 5, *Physics of Reactor Design*; 545 pp.; \$9. vol. 6, *Geology of Uranium and Thorium*; 825 pp.; \$10. vol. 7, *Nuclear Chemistry and Effects of Irradiation*; 691 pp.; \$10. vol. 8, *Production Technology of the Materials Used for Nuclear Energy*; 627 pp.; \$10. vol. 9, *Reactor Technology and Chemical Processing*; 771 pp.; \$10. vol. 10, *Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in Medicine*; 544 pp.; \$8. vol. 11, *Biological Effects of Radiation*; 402 pp.; \$8. vol. 12, *Radioactive Isotopes and Ionizing Radiations in Agriculture, Physiology, and Biochemistry*; 553 pp.; \$9. vol. 13, *Legal, Administrative, Health and Safety Aspects of Large-Scale Use of Nuclear Energy*; 393 pp.; \$7. United Nations, New York, 1956.

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