

aged 68 years. Professor Puckner was born in Wisconsin and educated at the Chicago College of Pharmacy, at Harvard University, and at the University of Heidelberg. He was a professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy from 1890 to 1910, also a member of the Committee on Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and of the Committee on Synthetic Drugs of the National Research Council. He received honorary degrees from the University of Pittsburgh and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. When the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry was established in 1906, Professor Puckner was chosen secretary of the Council, and he has continuously held that position for the twenty-six years, throughout the entire period of existence of the Council. Professor Puckner had many friends in the medical profession and they will remember him for his constant adherence to its ideals, for his gentility and for his efficient devotion to his work.—*Jour. A. M. A.*

The deceased had been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for forty-four years, active in the Scientific Section for many years, and also, during his professorship, in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

#### FRANK J. DUBSKY.

Brief mention has been made in the August JOURNAL of the passing of Frank J. Dubsky, of Chicago, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Mr. Dubsky had always led an active life with many interests outside his drug store at 1834 W. Forty-Seventh Street, which he had operated continuously for twenty-seven years. He was a graduate of Northwestern University School of Pharmacy. His interest in, and service to, local pharmacy is indicated by the fact that he had served as president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association and the Chicago Drug Club.

Mr. Dubsky is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

#### A. W. ALLEN.

A. W. Allen, Portland, Ore., retail and wholesale druggist for more than forty years, died August 13th at Corvallis. He was one of the organizers of Oregon Pharmaceutical Association and for more than twenty years its secretary. Following his graduation from the pharmacy department of Oregon Agricultural College he engaged in the drug business in Portland, conducting the business at the same location until his death.

Because of his long and faithful service as secretary of the Oregon association there was established in his honor in 1925, when he assumed the presidency, a student loan fund at the School of Pharmacy, Corvallis. This fund has since grown to \$11,000 and has helped many worthy students in pharmacy to complete their studies.

His widow and one daughter survive the deceased.

#### CHARLES M. WOODRUFF.

Charles M. Woodruff, who was for many years head of the legal department of Parke, Davis & Co., died August 17th at his home in Detroit, aged 81 years. Mr. Woodruff was one of the founders of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, and was secretary of that organization from 1912 to 1921.

#### CHARLES L. HAMILTON.

Charles Lyman Hamilton, president of the Potter Drug & Chemical Company, died at his home in Malden, Mass., July 16th, aged 67 years. After the death of George Robert White, he served as one of the executors of his will. The benefits derived by the people of Boston through the latter and begun during his lifetime are outstanding and should be mentioned here because he gave so liberally to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*Annual Survey of American Chemistry*, Volume VI, 1931; edited by CLARENCE J. WEST, Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.; price \$4.50.

This volume, published for the National Research Council by the Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., and edited by Clarence J. West,

editor of *Chemical Abstracts*, with the aid of forty-four contributors, is a valuable summary of the chemical research performed in 1931. It comprises 573 pages of reading matter divided into thirty-seven chapters, each chapter being written by a different author, who is usually a specialist in the particular department of chem-

istry discussed. The contributors include members of the staffs of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, U. S. Bureau of Standards, U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Bureau of Soils, U. S. Bureau of Insecticides and Fungicides, California Institute of Technology and of many leading American universities such as Columbia, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Illinois, Princeton, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, of the Mellon Institute and of a number of prominent industrial organizations.

As might be expected from such a compilation as the one before us, the value of the different chapters varies greatly, the treatment of some topics being very thorough, while that of others is superficial and perfunctory. There are separate chapters devoted to the following subjects: subatomic phenomena, thermodynamics and thermochemistry, colloids, contact catalysis, photochemistry, X-ray determination of crystal structure and examination of materials, electrochemistry, radium and radioactivity, analytical chemistry, properties of compressed gases, non-ferrous metals and ferrous metallurgy, metallo-organic compounds, aliphatic, carbocyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds, foods, water, sewage, soils, fertilizers and numerous departments of chemical industry. Of course, every phase of inorganic and organic chemistry is described either in a separate chapter or in connection with other topics. Biochemistry is discussed in general, and a separate chapter is devoted to vitamins, by H. C. Sherman, a leading authority on the subject. Pharmaceuticals are summarized by C. S. Leonard in a contribution of special interest to readers of THIS JOURNAL as it gives an idea of the large amount of research on medicinal chemistry being carried on in the United States as well as abroad. This chapter, however, is not altogether complete and a number of omissions are to be noted.

Probably the most valuable part of this reference book are the numerous references scattered through its pages. In some chapters the number of these runs into several hundred. Thus, for instance, the chapter on insecticides and fungicides, covering about twenty-five pages, boasts 240 references. Another valuable feature of this volume are the lists of patents appended to various chapters, bearing upon the material treated therein. Again, other contributors, in addition to specific references, have appended to their respective chapters a list of books for general reading on the subject under discussion. Other chapters include a

statement as to problems demanding further research. A complete author's index and a fairly satisfactory subject index are appended to the book.

This work should prove very useful to all students and investigators of chemistry, whatever their special line of interest may be.—  
DAVID I. MACHT.

*Ubbelohde's Handbuch der Chemie und Technologie der Öle und Fette.* Volume II, Part 1. Chemie und Technologie der Pflanzlichen Öle und Fette. Edited by HANS HELLER. 2nd Edition. XII + 824 pages. 114 illustrations. Verlag von S. Hirzel, Leipzig, 1932. Price 73 marks; bound 79 marks.

This volume is the first part of a revision of Volume II of the first edition published in 1920. Due to the increase in size occasioned by the inclusion of new material, the revised Volume II is being published in two parts; the second part will treat of the animal fats and oils. Except for one chapter of 31 pages on the subject of oil cakes, the entire volume is devoted to descriptions of the various vegetable oils. About 750 different oils are considered. This is almost twice the number described in the previous edition and about 400 more than are described in the 1922 edition of Lewkowitsch's Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats and Waxes. Because so many of the less common oils are described, the volume should be of more than ordinary interest to those persons interested in the phytochemistry of vegetable drugs. Certain of the oils such as olive, castor and coconut are given rather extensive treatment, while less common oils such as ergot, datura and strophanthus are given less space. In every case, where the information is available the physical and chemical properties of the oil are set forth, usually in tabular form, and very extensive reference is made to the original literature.

The portion of the volume devoted to the vegetable oils and fats is divided into four parts, namely: Drying Oils, Semi-drying Oils, Non-drying Oils and Solid Fats. Under these headings the oils and fats are arranged according to plant families. Plants belonging to the same family may have representatives under more than one heading, but these are thoroughly classified in the table of contents. There are three very complete and well-arranged indexes; author, subject and botanical.

As a reference work treating of the vegetable oils and fats for those engaged in the pharma-