

ones that the Chief of the Drug Laboratory would hardly venture to make, even though they were all within his knowledge and experience. He would have lain himself open to violent attacks from many quarters but he knew that they were all true and the half had not been told.

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- (3) Congressional Globe, 18 (1848), 810.
- (4) U. S. Stat. at L., 9 (1848), 237.
- (5) *Am. J. Pharm.*, 20 (1848), 295.
- (6) Senate Executive Doc., No. 16 (1849).
- (7) *Am. J. Pharm.*, 21 (1849), 382.
- (8) Minutes of Con. Pharm. and Drug. (1851), page 3. Printed 1865.
- (9) Gen. Reg. under Rev. and Collect. Laws, U. S. Treasury Dept. (1857), page 155.
- (10) *N. Y. Journal of Pharmacy*, 1 (1852), 264.
- (11) *Ibid.*, 1 (1852), 289.
- (12) *Proc. Nat. Pharm. Convention* (1852), page 7.
- (13) U. S. Stat. at L., 26 (1890), 414.
- (14) *Proc. A. Ph. A.*, 55 (1907), 332.
- (15) *Ibid.*, 56 (1908), 783.
- (16) *Ibid.*, 54 (1906), 328.

## Book Reviews

*The Nature of the Chemical Bond and the Structure of Molecules and Crystals*, by LINUS PAULING. 2nd Edition. xvi + 450 pages. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1940. Price, \$4.50.

This book is a clear explanation of the different ways in which atoms are held together to form molecules. It takes up the structures of many inorganic and organic compounds in detail and, in so doing, it gives the results of electron diffraction measurements and descriptions of a considerable number of x-ray analyses of crystals. This, the second edition, contains 21 pages more than the first largely because of the addition of two sections and the discussion of some newly determined structures. The book is of particular interest because, although it outlines the ideas involved in the quantum mechanical treatment of valence and structural chemistry, it describes the new developments in a thorough and satisfactory manner without resorting to the use of higher mathematics.—A. G. D.

*Annual Review of Biochemistry*. Volume IX. JAMES MURRAY LUCK and JAMES H. C. SMITH, Editors. 744 pages. Annual Reviews, Inc., Stanford University P. O., Calif., 1940. Price, \$5.00.

This, the ninth volume of the series, covers the scientific contributions made during 1939. In

addition, reviews on the following topics have been included: plant pigments, biochemistry of the lower fungi, biochemistry of malignant tissue, organic acids of plants, clinical application of biochemistry, soil microbiology and the application of microchemistry to biochemical analysis. Three new topics are presented—the biochemistry of the viruses, application of radioactive indicators in biology and insect biochemistry. The volume contains both author and subject indexes.—A. G. D.

*Kingzett's Chemical Encyclopædia*. Revised and Edited by RALPH K. STRONG, Ph.D. D. Van Nostrand Company. 6th Edition. 1940. 1088 pages. \$14.00.

This, the sixth edition of Kingzett's Chemical Encyclopædia, presents a book considerably enlarged in size and contents over previous editions. Reference is made to many new industrial solvents and the section on chemical engineering has been expanded to include a consideration of materials, energy, apparatus and economics. The section on bacteria has been brought up to date, the section on coal carbonization has been completely rewritten and the sections on proteins and vitamins have been enlarged. A new feature of the book is its tabulation of production and imports by countries of widely used chemical commodities. One of the most valuable features of the book is believed to be its inclusion of many commercial names of chemicals, thus making it a commercial index to chemicals as well as a dictionary. The volume should prove to be useful as a reference work for every day use by pharmaceutical chemists and pharmacists.—A. G. D.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has received a copy of the annual report for the year 1939 of the Egyptian Government Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for the Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Cairo and Provincial Branches. The report covers activities with respect to seizures on land and sea in the territory within the above jurisdiction. The narcotics named are Indian hashish, heroin, opium, etc. The records of the offenders are searched for prior offences and these are made of record. Information is also sought as to the history of the individuals—their trade or profession, habits, frequency of imprisonment, dosage amounts of the narcotics consumed—the dosage, if chemists are required to discover the addiction, determining the legal phase. Interesting illegalities of cases enter into the reports. The illegal drugs are hidden in various ways—in the stomachs of camels—illustrations show tins containing opium, hashish, etc.—E. G. E.

*Reference Book of Inorganic Chemistry*, by LATIMER and HILDEBRAND. The Macmillan Company. 4th Edition. \$4.00.

The fourth edition of this reference book follows the third by only two years, which is indicative of