

(3) Kraft, "Foods and Drugs by Parry" (1911), page 469.

(4) United States Pharmacopœia XI (1936), pages 473-475.

(5) Pammel, "A Manual of Poisonous Plants" (1911), page 318.

(6) A. O. A. C., Third Edition, 27, (1930) 281-285; *Ibid.*, 18, (1930) 155-156.

## Book Reviews

*A Textbook of Bacteriology*, by HANS ZINSSER and STANHOPE BAYNE-JONES. 8th ed., xxviii + 990 pages, 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 9<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co., 1939. Price, \$8.00.

This volume is the eighth edition of this well-known work on bacteriology. The volume, which is a comprehensive one, is divided into several sections covering the morphology and characteristics of bacteria, infection and immunity. More than 400 pages are devoted to the pathogenic microorganisms. Diseases of uncertain origin and those caused by viruses are also discussed. Practical methods of bacteriology, immunology and serology are included. The section on protozoology carried in former editions has been omitted. The book is recommended to pharmacists who desire to have a comprehensive treatise of this character in their library.—A. G. D.

*Experimental Pharmacology and Materia Medica*, by DENNIS E. JACKSON, Ph.D., F.I.C.A., Professor of Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine; formerly Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis. 2nd ed., 906 pages, 892 illustrations, including 55 color plates. C. V. Mosby Company, 1939. Price, \$10.00.

A systematically arranged series of experiments in pharmacodynamics selected from the author's experience in teaching the subject is presented in this volume, which is profusely illustrated. The technique of all operations is described in detail, which is believed to be an advantage in books of this type. Although the book is written for medical students, there is sufficient material in it of pharmaceutical application to make it a valuable reference work for students in pharmacy. Parts of the book deal with materia medica and prescription writing and incompatibilities. There are also a solubility table, Latin-English vocabulary, a list of abbreviations and an extensive list of supply and equipment houses. The book should be in every pharmacy college library.—A. G. D.

*The Chemistry of Organic Compounds*, by JAMES BRYANT CONANT, rev. by MAX TISHLER. x +

658 pages, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. New York: Macmillan, 1939. Price, \$4.00.

This edition of the book has been revised by Max Tishler of Merck and Company. The order of presentation is the same as that in the first edition and in general conforms to the plan commonly used. Some space is given to the discussion of vitamins and hormones and there is a short chapter on drugs. A chapter is devoted to the amino acids and another to the proteins. The formation of chelate rings and the structure of the guanidinium ion are some of the new subjects discussed. The volume has proved its value as a text for general courses in organic chemistry and is recommended to pharmacists who desire to become acquainted with the newer theories in organic chemistry.—A. G. D.

*Quantitative Biological Spectrometry*, by ELMER S. MILLER. iii + 213 pages, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, "Mimeographed." Minneapolis: Burgess Publ. Co., 1939. Price, \$3.50.

This laboratory manual has been developed for the course in applied spectroscopy at the University of Minnesota. A description is given of the instruments used in spectroscopy, their principles of operation and of methods used. Various applications of spectroscopic methods are described, such as: the demonstration of chemical constitution, identification of hemoglobin and other pigments, vitamins, etc.; determination of lipids. The chapter on vitamins should be of special interest to pharmacists.—A. G. D.

*Standard Chemical and Technical Dictionary*, by H. BENNETT. xlii + 638 pages, 6 x 9. New York: Chemical Publishing Company, Inc., 1939. Price, \$10.00.

This dictionary is stated to contain 25,000 definitions in addition to organic names, prefixes, symbols, etc. The definitions are concise, perhaps too concise in some instances, and some of the new drugs such as sulfanilamide and sulfapyridine are not included. The apothecaries' symbols, which are given in the appendix, are incorrect in part and give evidence of having been carelessly assembled. In spite of these deficiencies, the dictionary should be of value to pharmacists as a source of information.—A. G. D.