

macro-volumetric analysis. Whereas the book is intended primarily for biochemists, the treatment of the subject is such and the inclusion of the chapter on volumetric error makes it of interest to all analysts.—A. G. D.

Industrial Solvents, by IBERT MELLAN. 464 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corp., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y., 1939. Price, \$11.

This book is principally a compilation of data from most of the important papers on solvents published in the journal literature and from contributions made by the manufacturers of solvents. The first seven chapters deal with the general phases of the subject and, in the following nine chapters, the individual members of each important class of solvents are described. There are numerous tables and charts. The final chapter deals with graphical expression and interpretation. The book should prove useful to pharmaceutical manufacturers.—A. G. D.

Die exacten Methoden der Mikromassanalyse. Die chemische Analyse. Volume 42. J. MIKA. Edited by W. Böttger. 180 pages. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Hafenbergftele 3, Stuttgart, Germany, 1939. Price, paper, 18 marks; bound, 19.60 marks.

The author, who has contributed a number of papers on microvolumetric analysis, emphasizes the technique of microvolumetric analysis in this monograph. The book is divided into a general part of 100 pages and a special part of 70 pages. In the introduction, it is pointed out that an accuracy of 0.1 to 1 per cent is desirable in the determination of amounts of several milligrams of a substance. Because of this, thorough consideration is given to the determination of the equivalence point, and in Chapter II, the indicator correction and the potentiometric and conductometric titrations are discussed. Chapter IV deals with the apparatus used in microvolumetric analysis. In the special part, methods of neutralization, precipitation, complex formation and oxidation-reduction analysis are discussed and some practical applications are given. The binding of the book is bad, but it is believed that the material contained therein will be of value to workers in the field of microanalysis.—A. G. D.

Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Prescription Writing (Fourth Edition), by WALTER ARTHUR BASTEDO, Ph.M., M.D., Sc.D., F.A.C.P., Consulting Physician, St. Luke's Hospital, New York, St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island; President of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention 1930-1940, Member Revision Committee U. S. Pharmacopoeia; Formerly Curator of the New York Botanical Garden; Attending Physician, City Hospital, New York; Instructor in Pharmacology, Cornell University. 778 pages, 81 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders, 1937. Price, \$6.50.

This edition of the book is dedicated to Henry Hurd Rusby, Botanist and Pharmacognosist, and the first teacher in *Materia Medica* of the author. The latter stated that the book is an adaptation, for the most part, of lectures delivered at Columbia University, and that he has drawn on researches in all the branches of medicine. The book is divided into three parts: The first treats of the constituents of organic drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, weights and measures, active principles, the Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, and of pharmacologic action in a general way. Part II treats of individual remedies and their actions and Part III deals with prescription writing and is therefore of particular interest to pharmacists. Most of the subject matter is arranged to make it easily accessible to physicians and pharmacists and for students and practitioners of medicine and pharmacy.—E. G. EBERLE

New and Nonofficial Remedies—1940, published by the American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois. Price, \$1.50.

This volume of more than 700 pages contains descriptions of the chemical and physical properties, tests for purity and potency, etc., of the articles which had been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association on January 1, 1940. In addition, the preface lists the articles described; this list is followed by the names of the members of the Council, a list of consultants and the official rules of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry. The latter include rules for admission of proprietary articles, admissible advertising and names, patents, unscientific and therapeutically useless articles and a statement of policies of firms detrimental to rational therapeutics.—E. G. EBERLE

Law of Drugs and Druggists. A Treatise with Text, Cases, Statutes, Readings and Digests for Schools of Pharmacy, Retail, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists by WILLIAM R. ARTHUR, Professor of Law, University of Colorado. Second edition. Publishers: West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., 1940. About 600 pages. Maroon fabricoid. Price, \$3.00.

The treatise is designed especially for use as a textbook for schools of pharmacy and a reference book for retail pharmacists, wholesalers and manufacturers. Questions are answered on various phases of narcotic legislation, poisons, patent and proprietary preparations; laws relating to prescriptions and beverages; the position of a druggist in court, his testimony, damages, duty to customers, etc. The authors discuss federal, state and local laws, price fixing, advertising, postal regulation, distribution of samples, relation of employer and employee. There is a comprehensive index, cross index; the book has been thoroughly revised, a list of cases fills twelve pages. Where possible, a case is inserted to bring out the principles involved; in some presentations the laws of drugs are made which have no direct

bearing on the text but do on the law of drugs in states or other connection; more than five pages are given to a glossary. The discussion of Boards of Pharmacy is helpful, that of U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary might have been more extended; however, these standards have the support of the Government and the Pharmaceutical organizations.

An Outline and Manual for Teachers and Students on the Law and Druggists by HOMER C. WASHBURN covers more than 100 pages and a pocket is provided for them in the book. This section deals with all phases of law and their pharmaceutical applications and the page numbers provide a ready means and direction for study.—E. G. EBERLE

Pathogenic Microorganisms, by WILLIAM HALLOCK PARK and ARMA WESSELS WILLIAMS. 11th ed., 1056 pages, 5³/₄ x 9¹/₄. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1939. Price, \$8.00.

This is the eleventh edition of this well-known work on bacteriology. Part I of the book deals with the general principles of bacteriology, such as classification and general characteristics of microorganisms, particularly metabolism and variability. Part II deals with practical methods of cultivation and examination of bacteria, the handling of specimens and the use of test animals. Part III treats of infection and immunity. Part IV is devoted to pathogenic microorganisms which are taken up according to their taxonomic classification. Parts V, VI and VII deal with the filterable viruses, bacteriophage, pathogenic yeasts and molds and the pathogenic protozoa. The final chapter is devoted to the applications of microbiology in the bacteriological examination of water, milk, shellfish, soil and in disinfection and sterilization.—A. G. D.

Industrial Dermatoses. 174 pages, 6⁷/₈ x 10, paper. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1930. Price, \$1.00.

This book is a compilation of symposia of diseases of the skin traceable to industrial causes. It treats of diseases contracted by workers in abattoirs, in the leather, oil refining, chemical, photographic and other industries. Of particular interest at this time is the article devoted to diseases contracted in the manufacture of war gases. The book should be of interest and value to the pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers.—A. G. D.

Fundamentals of Biochemistry, by T. R. PARSONS. 6th ed., xii + 461 pages, 4⁷/₈ x 7¹/₄. Baltimore: William Wood & Co., 1939. Price, \$3.00.

The book presents in a continuous manner the study of biochemistry. Its reading does not require any great amount of chemical knowledge. The uses of proteins, purines and the amino acids are discussed. Fats, sterols, carbohydrates, enzymes, pigments and respiratory gases are considered, also osmotic pressure, electrolytes and colloids. At the end of each chapter is a short bibliography of important references. It is believed that the book will be found to be of value to pharmacists who desire to refresh their memories on the subject of biochemistry.—A. G. D.

Textbook of Physiology, by WM. D. ZOETHOUT and W. W. TUTTLE. 7th ed., 743 pages, 6 x 9. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1940. Price, \$4.50.

The seventh edition of this well-known textbook differs from the preceding one chiefly in that it contains new material and additional illustrations. It is designed primarily for use in schools of dentistry and pharmacy and normal schools where a book which is not too voluminous is desired.—A. G. D.

Physical Organic Chemistry, by LOUIS P. HAMMETT. x + 404 pages, 5¹/₂ x 8. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1940. Price, \$4.00.

This book is devoted to a discussion of the application of the methods of physical chemistry to the study of organic chemical reactions. The subjects discussed are the structural chemistry of electrolytes and nonelectrolytes, equilibrium and reaction energies, rates, mechanism and entropy, the displacement reaction and its stereochemistry, quantitative study of acids and bases, enolization, carbonium-ion, carbonyl-addition, and atom and radical reactions.—A. G. D.

Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Ed. by CHARLES D. HODGMAN. 23rd ed., 2221 pages, 4³/₄ x 7. Cleveland: Chemical Rubber Publ. Co., 1939. Price, \$3.50.

This book is so well known to workers engaged in the chemical and allied industries that it does not require reviewing. Suffice it to say that the present edition is larger and more comprehensive than the preceding one. Among the new tables which it contains, the following are particularly worthy of mention: table index of melting points of organic compounds, table index of boiling points, table of potentials of electrochemical reactions, tables showing free energy of formation of certain chemical substances and a ratio table for bridge calculations.—A. G. D.