

The Exocrine Pancreas. Normal and Abnormal Functions. Edited by A. V. S. DE REUCK and MARGARET P. CAMERON. Little, Brown and Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston 6, Mass., 1961. xii + 390 pp. 13 × 20 cm. Price \$11.50.

This new volume in the Ciba Foundation General Symposia series presents work and discussions on the exocrine pancreas by a broad range of international authorities. Content topics include Ultrastructure and histochemistry, Nature of pancreatic secretions, Physiological control of pancreatic secretion, assessment of pancreatic function, and Abnormal pancreas: genetic and metabolic aspects. Sixteen papers on various aspects of the topics listed above are included in the volume. A general discussion concludes the volume covering topics for future research: zymogen granules, the nervous control of pancreatic secretions, pancreatic regeneration, standardization of tests, the genetics of pancreatic disease, and pancreatic biopsy. Subject and author indexes complete the book.

Ionization Constants of Acids & Bases. By ADRIEN ALBERT and E. P. SERJEANT. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. xii + 179 pp. 13 × 20 cm. Price \$3.75.

The authors, in their prefatory remarks, point out that the volume is intended to be used by workers who, without previous experience, wish to determine an ionization constant. In addition, some more advanced materials are presented for those with more experience in this area. Practical application rather than theory is stressed. Following a general introduction to the subject, the chapter headings are: Determination of ionization constants by potentiometric titration using a glass electrode; Refinements of potentiometric titration: apparatus and calculations; Determination of ionization constants by spectrometry; Determination of ionization constants by conductimetry; Solubility—ionization relationships; Zwitterions (Dipolar ions); Ionization constants of 400 typical acids and bases; and Solubility constants of metal complexes. A subject index is appended and pertinent literature references appear as footnotes throughout the book.

Diffusion of Innovations. By EVERETT M. ROGERS. The Free Press of Glencoe Division of The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y., 1962. xiii + 367 pp. 14 × 21 cm. Price \$6.50.

As a study of the processes through which an individual adopts a new idea, the characteristics of the innovation itself which affect its rate of adoption, the underlying reasons why some innovations succeed and others fail, the predictability of innovation adoption, and numerous collateral questions, this book will be more useful to the marketing, advertising, sales staffs, and those dealing with consumer acceptance of products rather than those pharmaceutical scientists concerned with physiology, toxicology, etc., of products. However, as a study in *en masse* public psychology, many diverse disciplines will find this volume interesting and informative. The author reviews 506 diffusion studies covering a wide array of innovations to provide a basis to com-

pare and point up some of the basic similarities the findings reveal about the spread and acceptance of new ideas. The reader is presented with an opportunity to appraise theoretical aspects of the diffusion process against a background of research case materials.

Tranquilizing and Antidepressive Drugs. By WILBUR M. BENSON and BURTRUM C. SCHIBLE. CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 East Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill., 1962. xvii + 89 pp. 15 × 23 cm. Price \$5.25.

In this monograph of the American Lectures in Pharmacology series edited by Chauncey D. Leake, the authors have made an excellent attempt to organize expeditious increase in the number of psychotherapeutic agents presently in use. The basic plan classifies the drugs into chemical types with descriptions of various actions and clinical indications. For example, part I deals with tranquilizers; part II, antidepressive drugs. Tranquilizers are then segregated into two groups: major and minor. Antidepressants are divided into stimulants (subdivided into direct and indirect) and suppressants. Further subgroupings contain the respective drugs. This is definitely a work on clinical indications and contraindications of psychotherapeutic drugs. It is clear that the authors intended and have created a guide to rational order in distinguishing one agent from another, aimed primarily at the practicing physician but of wide utility to others as well.

Clinical Trials. The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1, 1962. v + 83 pp. 14.5 × 23 cm. Price 15/-d.

This paperbound volume reports a symposium of wide interest to pharmaceutical scientists and others concerned with developing and evaluating drugs. Presentations reported discuss when clinical trials may be undertaken, clinical trials in hospitals and in general practice, and pharmaceutical collaboration in clinical trials. Other aspects discussed include what justifies the general distribution of a new drug after clinical trials and the adequacy of the clinical trial. Discussion sessions are also reported. The symposium was organized by the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and was held at the University of London School of Pharmacy in April 1962.

The Innervation of Blood Vessels. By T. A. GRIGOR'EVA. Pergamon Press, Inc., 122 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y., 1962. xiii + 442 pp. 14.5 × 22.5 cm.

This book arose from an attempt to establish the functional micromorphology of the vascular system. It required the systematic collection of factual data on the structural relationships in vessels and their innervations, as well as the experimental checking of these data. Critical comparison of published data and the results of the experimental work revealed numerous conflicting interpretations of various aspects of the vascular system. A number of new hypotheses concerning the mechanism of specific local (visceral) circulation are presented. The book is a translation of the original volume, presumably in Russian.