

## BOOK REVIEWS

follows the now usual pattern with detailed monographs each by a specialist on the major subdivisions of the subject. Included are chapters on the measurement of pH; potentiometric and conductimetric titrations; redox potentials; polarography; dielectric constants; refractometry; polarimetry; fluorescence; phosphorescence; electron microscopy; X-ray crystallography; visible, ultra-violet, infra-red and Raman spectroscopy; microwave spectroscopy; magnetic methods and ultrasonics. The theory of pH is presented, as was to be expected, from the standpoint of the Lowry Brønsted theory of acids and bases, so that such sections as those on the measurement of pH in non-aqueous media, Hammett acidity functions and indicator theory, fall naturally into place. On the experimental side, the description of apparatus and methods for the measurement of pH and redox potentials, and for conductimetric and potentiometric titration is given, as in all these volumes, in a wealth of detail. These descriptions are often quite sufficient in themselves for the average worker to establish the necessary technique without further reference, but, as always, in addition full reference to original literature is also included. By comparison the single chapter on the polarography of organic compounds is a little disappointing. Much of it has been devoted to general theory and the description of apparatus which, although excellently presented in itself, is general to all polarographic work, whilst what appears to the reviewer as the real purpose of the chapter has been relegated to the last few pages. As may be expected, a large section of this volume has been allocated to the theory and practice of light absorption measurements. Especially welcome here is the chapter on Raman spectra which are, of course, complementary to the infra-red and for which few volumes of this type provide adequate treatment. The tabulation of solvents suitable for infra-red measurements in various ranges of the spectrum provides a useful collection of information, whilst the collection and diagrammatic representation of absorption data for the various functional groups is a valuable addition. The inclusion of examples of the use of infra-red spectra in the determination of organic structures greatly enhances the value of this section. The newer techniques of micro-wave spectroscopy and ultrasonics are also briefly described. The volume is remarkably free from misprints, beautifully finished, and although part of a large series can be seriously entertained as a work, complete in itself, which will be of value both to the specialist and the routine analyst.

J. B. STENLAKE.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Thiambutene and Barbiturate Anæsthesia in the Dog

SIR,—I regret and apologise for certain errors in doses which occur in the article "Thiambutene and Barbiturate Anæsthesia in the Dog," published in this Journal 1955, 7, pp. 533-540. In all cases subcutaneous doses of thiambutene were 22 mg./kg. and intravenous doses 4.4 mg./kg. Intravenous doses of nalorphine were 2.2 mg./kg.

L. N. OWEN.

Ellerslie Estate,  
Crosby,  
Isle of Man.

December 14, 1955.