

colourless and of fishy odour."

The nonbiochemical community will obtain limited information on this discipline from Kingzett's. Antibiotics appear to be well-covered, even to the point of listing more than 40 trade names under Benzylpenicillin. Enzymes and coenzymes are covered in slightly more than three pages without reference to modern enzyme classification. Vitamins occupy the same amount of space. A few other special entries appear; for example, Pasteur Effect.

One must recognize that it is not possible to give full coverage to all subjects which could be listed appropriately in Kingzett's. The authors have compiled a fine volume, which will be found useful, especially by industrialists and occasionally by specialists in the different areas of chemistry.

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HANDBOOK OF ULTRAVIOLET AND VISIBLE ABSORPTION SPECTRA OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS by Kenzo Hirayama (Plenum Press Data Division, New York, 642 p, 1967, \$40).

This handbook is a compilation of the visible and ultraviolet absorption maxima of approximately 8450 organic compounds. Neither theory nor the interpretation of spectral data is discussed. A chemist interested in organic structure analysis would find this book to be most useful.

The book is divided into two main sections. The first section is a table from which the absorption maxima can be found if the chemical structure is known. The second section is a reverse index of the first section. It is a table of absorbing systems corresponding to the wavelengths of absorption maxima. Included in the data to be found in these tables are wavelength, maximum absorbance, log extinction, coefficient, solvent used, and literature reference to the spectra of approximately 1400 of the 8450 compounds.

The tables are not arranged alphabetically, but are arranged either according to the chromophore present or the structure of the compound. Problems of nomenclature are not encountered; however, an elaborate notation system must be understood before rapid and efficient use of the tables can be achieved.

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Standardization Seminar To Be Held by ASTM

A Seminar on Standardization will be held at ASTM Headquarters in Philadelphia, April 16-17, 1968, covering the basic principles of standardization in a series of four lectures and discussion groups.

Houston Sponsors Pollution Control Conference

Water and Air Pollution Under Study

The nation's first all-encompassing Pollution Control Exposition and Conference was announced recently by its sponsor, the Houston Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting is set for April 3-5, 1968, in the Astrohall, next to the famous Astrodome in Houston, Texas.

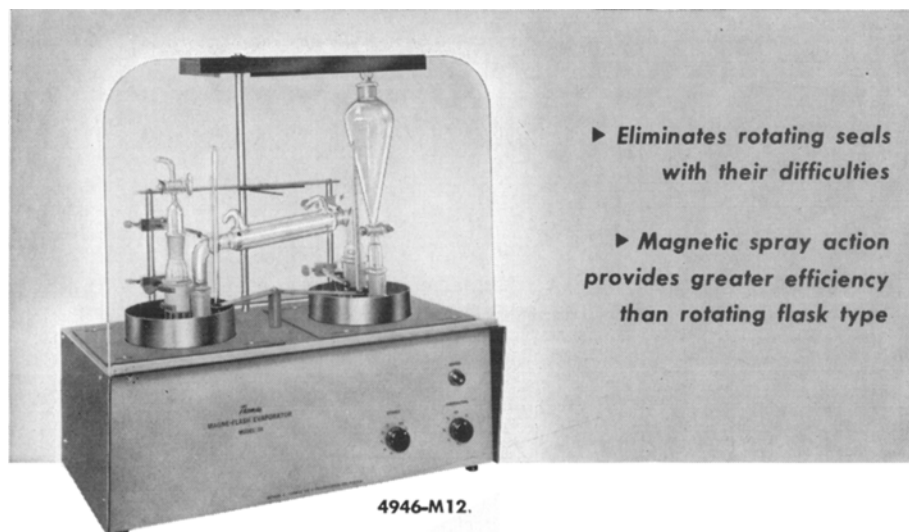
All phases of water and air pollution will be treated in the combined exposition and conference. The show will be devoted both to exhibits by manufacturers of pollution control

equipment throughout the United States and to a three-day conference featuring experts in the field from government and industry.

Among the many speakers representing industry and government will be James Quigley, commissioner of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior.

PACE Management, at 4710 Greeley St., Houston, Texas 77006, A. C. 713, will provide additional information upon request.

NEW... Thomas Model 38 Magne-Flash EVAPORATOR



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EVAPORATOR, Thomas Magne-Flash, Model 38*. Patented magnetic stir-spray principle of this instrument effects an evaporation rate significantly higher than that obtained with conventional rotating flask devices.

New unitized design makes unit easier to use and safeguards operator against danger of vacuum-produced implosion of glassware with undetected flaws. Vigorous magnetic stirring action disperses solution in the 1000 ml evaporating flask, which is heated by a water bath. Need for rotating seal is eliminated, permitting use of simple glass system with F joints.

The required high speed stirring is made possible by patented double-magnet bar.

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The glassware is mounted on elevator-type support rack by which it can be raised or lowered, as a unit, into the heating and cooling baths in the base housing. In the raised position, the evaporator and condenser flasks can be easily installed and removed without affecting support or alignment of the vapor transfer tube. In the lowered position the greater part of each flask is surrounded by the stainless steel bath walls and the substantial aluminum base cabinet. The glass superstructure units are behind a methacrylate shield.

Overall dimensions, 13 × 23 × 24½ inches high.

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