

Probably the greatest impediment against subscribing to the service is the price. Colleges, universities, medical schools, and similar educational institutes pay \$1250 annually, while industrial organizations, governmental agencies, and nonprofit organizations primarily engaged in industrial and/or governmental contract research and services are charged \$1950 for the first copy. It appears likely that these figures may increase in future years, as subscribers to *Chemical Abstracts*, *Index Medicus*, and similar publishing ventures may have learned in recent years.

In an article by Eugene Garfield [*Science*, **146**, 649 (1964)] it is claimed that the index ". . . is the first really serious attempt at universal bibliographical control of the science literature since the turn of the century." Whether citations from 600 journals in 1964 represent "universal bibliographical control" may be subject to serious question. On the other hand there is a continuing need for the bibliographic coverage of the scientific literature since the existing indexing and abstracting services may not have reached the degree of speed, ease of use, and comprehensiveness which many scientists may desire. Moreover, the index, if continued over a period of generations, will provide future historians with an invaluable source to the history of ideas in science. Seen from this perspective the *Science Citation Index* requires careful evaluation.

MEDICAL LIBRARIAN  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

WILHELM MOLL

**Pharmaceutical Microbiology.** BY MALCOM HARRIS. Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, London. 1964. vii + 269 pp. 15 × 23 cm. \$7.00.

The author has written a text for the student of pharmacy and allied medical sciences which concisely presents the fundamentals and techniques most important to those interested in pathological microbiology and public health. The first part of this book, besides including chapters on basic microbiology, contains excellent directions for experimental techniques such as: slide preparation and staining, culture media preparation and use, bacterial counts, and isolation of colonies. The second section deals with applied microbiology and concerns itself with human diseases, their pre-

vention and treatment. The author covers these areas in well-written chapters on immunology, chemotherapy, disinfection, sterilization, and bacterial chemistry.

The book is inexpensive, clearly written, and contains good experimental instructions for the student. Whether the reader is a student or someone desirous of obtaining a fundamental background in medical microbiology, he will find it a welcome addition to his library.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

CHARLES J. PAGET

**Handbook of Chemistry and Physics.** Edited by R. C. WEAST, S. M. SELBY, and C. D. HODGMAN. 45th Ed. The Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1964. xxi + 1461 pp. 27 × 20 cm.

After 46 years of continuous publication, this old stand-by of generations of chemists, chemical engineers, and physicists, has expanded its physical dimensions to a large treatise format. This change in page size has made it possible to continue under one cover the presentation of the snowballing amount of data which the modern scientist would expect to find in a handbook. For example, approximately 5000 more compounds have been added to the table of physical constants of organic compounds, and the description and history of the elements has been reorganized and updated. The usual excellence and clarity has been maintained in the mathematical tables. The sections on isotopes, inorganic compounds, and physical constants have been greatly augmented and contain most of the information needed in connection with the use of modern instrumentation. There are conversion tables, the whole recommended list of organic nomenclature (IUPAC, 1957), thousands of definitions of terms, and formulas for chemical and physical calculations. No doubt whoever does not yet own a very recent copy of the Handbook will want to acquire this new edition.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

ALFRED BURGER

## CORRECTION

Ti Li Loo, author of a Note (Purification of Aminopterin) which appeared in *J. Med. Chem.*, **8**, 139 (1965), wishes to apologize to Dr. Seeger and co-workers for overlooking their paper [D. R. Seeger, D. B. Cosulich, J. M. Smith, Jr., and M. E. Hultquist, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **71**, 1753 (1949)] in which they described the purification of aminopterin by essentially the same method.