by treatment with alcoholic solutions of alkalies and alkali metals include discussions of the solutizer and methanol extraction processes and reflect new developments in this field. In the section on reduction of total sulfur in light distillates, new material consists of the catalytic desulfurization (Houdry) process and the perco process. Other processes are briefly given and it is stated: "as yet the only method that has come into extensive use for desulfurizing gasoline, straight-run or cracked, is that of strong sulfuric acid under carefully controlled conditions, as described in Chapter II."

Chapter VI expounds refining by absorption; it has been largely rearranged and much improved. The following divisions have been rearranged and enlarged: Classification, methods of preparation, chemical and physical properties and methods of testing absorbents; refining by percolation, contact filtration and regeneration of absorbents. Contact decolorization and refining of both light and heavy oils has been clarified by rearrangement; vapor phase refining with absorbents has been much enlarged and classified under the Gray process and the Houdry catalytic process. New material in this chapter includes: A section on color of petroleum oils with discussion of methods and references on relations between color scales; table showing effect on color of temperature and time of contact with different clays; and a new section on filtrol fractionation.

Chapter VII, in spite of the rapid development in refining by solvents, is shorter than the corresponding chapter in the first edition. This exception is well justified, the explanation being the appearance in the meantime of an excellent book ("Modern Methods of Refining Lubricating Oils," by V. A. Kalichevsky, New York, 1938, Reinhold Publishing Co.), which is devoted mainly to solvent refining and to which reference is made for details of the subject. This enables the authors to make a summary of the subject in Chapter VII, and as such it is the best which has come to the reviewer's attention.

Completing the second edition are four short chapters on detonation and antidetonants; inhibitors of atmospheric oxidation of petroleum products, antioxygens; gums in cracked petroleum products; and finally deterioration of lubricating and similar oils, addition agents. These are well written, authoritative and bring the treatment of the subjects up-to-date.

JEROME J. MORGAN

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Organic Chemistry. An Advanced Treatise. By HENRY GILMAN, editor-in-chief. Editorial board: Roger Adams, Homer Adkins, Hans T. Clarke, Carl S. Marvel and Frank C. Whitmore. Second edition. Vol. I, pp. 1–1077; Vol. II, pp. 1079–1983. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Limited. 1943. 6¼ × 9¼ in. Bound in green buckram. $7.50 per vol.

FEW recent treatises on chemistry by American authors have received, both here and in other countries, such a universal and enthusiastic welcome and commendation as the first edition of this work. From the date of its publication in 1938, it has been regarded as an outstanding and authoritative contribution to the literature of its subject. This new edition, therefore, which brings many of the chapters in the previous one up to date, and introduces some new ones, is assured of a most cordial reception by all organic chemists.

Chapters in the older edition which do not appear in the new one are: Open-chain nitrogen compounds; The chemistry of pyrimidines, purines and nucleic acids; Carotenoids: The polyene pigments of plants and animals; and Rotatory dispersion. On the other hand, the edition under review contains the following new chapters: The reactions of aliphatic hydrocarbons (Egloff), Synthetic polymers (Marvel and Horning), Catalytic hydrogenation and hydrogenolysis (Adkins and Shriner), Organic sulfur compounds (Connor), Aliphatic fluorides (Henne), The chemistry of the porphyrins (Corwin), Chlorophyll (Steele) and The redistribution reaction (Calingaert).

In addition to members of the editorial board, twenty-five other distinguished chemists make up the list of contributors. The books are indispensable to the organic chemist who wishes to keep in the forefront of his profession.

In purpose, plan, scope and format, the new edition resembles the old, except that the color of the binding is green instead of maroon. The work of the printers and publishers is excellent in every respect.

MARSTON TAYLOR BOGERT

CARDIOLOGY

A Short History of Cardiology. By JAMES B. HERRICK, M.D., emeritus professor of medicine, Rush Medical College, consulting physician to Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. 258 pp. Springfield, Ill., and Baltimore, Md.: Charles C Thomas. 1942.

IT is appropriate that Dr. James B. Herrick, the dean of American cardiologists, should have chosen to record a history of his beloved subject. The ever-increasing publication of articles and books in America dealing with the history of medicine is eloquent testimony that the culture of American medicine is reaching its adult stage.

This short history of cardiology is well written and its interesting narrative style and logical sequences maintain the reader's constant attention and interest.