

A MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY. A Guide to Lectures and Laboratory Work for Beginners in Chemistry, Especially Adapted for Students of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry. By W. SIMON, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Seventh edition, thoroughly revised and much enlarged. In one octavo volume of 613 pages, with 66 engravings, 1 colored spectral plate, and 8 colored plates, representing 64 of the most important chemical reactions. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., 1901.

THE seventh edition (1901) of this old and well-known text-book for medical students has just appeared, and continues as before a most excellent hand-book for the student of chemistry, whether from the medical stand-point or not. The book possesses several unique features. The most striking of these is the use of colored plates representing very accurately the appearance of 64 different tests and portraying faithfully the exact colors of each. No other text-book, as far as we know, has attempted this. It makes them very striking to the student, and will, without doubt, be of much aid in remembering certain important reactions.

The book is of 613 pages, and is divided into seven parts. Parts I. and II., "Chemical Physics and Principles of Chemistry," treat of the main laws that underlie the science and the basis on which it rests. Part III. takes up a study of the non-metals and Part IV. of the metals. The principal compounds of each are described, particularly those used in medicine. Both the chemical and the pharmaceutical nomenclatures are used. Part V. is devoted to a study of "Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis," including the detection and determination of the ordinary metals and acid radicals. The ordinary standard methods of analysis are given. In Part VI. we have a very excellent and concise summary of "Organic Chemistry." Many reactions are given, and a number of displayed or graphic formulæ of the benzene derivatives are introduced. Part VII., the last and perhaps the most important section of the book, is devoted to "Physiological Chemistry," including a study of the chemical changes in plants and animals, a study of the animal fluids and tissues (milk, urine, etc.), and a particularly good chapter on digestion, mainly from the chemical stand-point.

The book is to be welcomed to the shelves of advanced students as an old friend in up-to-date form, and will be of much value to the young student, who is always asking of the older men what book on chemistry can be recommended as a reference book.

It can be strongly recommended as a *precis* of much useful and valuable information, arranged in a manner both clear and lucid.

E. A. C.