stoichiometry, behavior of acids, bases, and gases. A chapter introducing biochemistry adds very little except vocabulary. An illustration of an electron micrograph of a cell needs a legend and better marking of morphological features. The chapter on review of fundamentals of organic chemistry deals almost exclusively with nomenclature. The introduction to clinical chemistry concerns itself largely with the handling of specimens. The chapter on photometry and spectrophotometry devotes space and emphasis on infrared photometry somewhat out of proportion to its present use in clinical analytical chemistry. The short discussion might better have been worked into the section in the second half of the book dealing with laboratory techniques. In the chapter on isolation and identification of drugs, the statement on page 101 that "... substances such as alcohol in beer, nicotine in cigarettes and aspirin are less harmful and generally considered to be innocent stimulants" is hardly in accord with present knowledge. Table 10.1 does not contain toxic blood "levels" as stated in the heading. The chapter on radiochemistry will not be of much help to the medical technologist, and no mention is made of RIA techniques. The last chapter in the first section deals almost entirely and too briefly with Auto-Analyzer methodology.

The second half of the book devotes 89 pages to descriptions of a number of discrete analytical procedures or applications of techniques to categories of procedures. RIA is omitted. It is likely that most of this material will be available in perhaps better detail in the manuals of the laboratory in which the technologist becomes employed and would be of use only as a laboratory supplement to a beginning didactic course in clinical chemistry. This space would be better used in expansion of the section dealing with theoretical principles.

A number of minor errors not detected in proofreading will presumably be corrected if a second edition of the text is presented.

The various chapters have well-chosen illustrations of calculations and problems with answers.

On the whole, the text is recommended as a supplementary reference text for the medical technologist.

New Books

Handbook of Analysis of Organic Solvents. Vaclav Sedivec and Jan Flek. 455 pages. Halsted Press, 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1976. $42.50

Most of the analytical methods described in this book can be carried out with apparatus and chemicals normally available in any laboratory. Emphasis is on macroanalytical methods, especially those which are rapid. As evident from the title, it is intended as a handbook, and as such each of the procedures is described in sufficient detail to allow duplication without further reference. The book is divided into two parts. The first part contains five chapters that present the general principles for the examination of solvents and their mixtures and specify the methods of determination of their basic physical constants, separation, and identification. The second part deals with the description of the individual solvents; only the usual solvents of greatest practical importance are discussed. They are divided according to chemical composition into