

BOOK REVIEWS

POLYOLEFINES, by A. V. Topchiev and B. A. Krentsel, translated by A. D. Norris. Pergamon Press, Inc., New York 22, N. Y. 1962. 92 pages, illustrated. Price \$3.50.

This little book is a translation from the Russian by a British lecturer in physical chemistry. If nothing more, it is interesting to see how a Russian technical book is put together. There are no references, either to the literature or to patents although this field has literally hundreds of each.

One is pleased to learn that a Russian, Gustavson, by name, produced polyethylene in 1884, but it was a liquid of low molecular weight.

In a condensation as this is, the material is quite well put together but with a strong reference to Russian technology.

Polyethylene of the three types, polypropylene, the chlorinated, and sulfo-chlorinated polyethylenes are all discussed. Interesting is the introduction which mentions polymers of branched chain unsaturated hydrocarbons such as isoamylenes which gives polymers with melting points as high as 240°C. The book is a useful supplement to Kresser's "Polyethylene."—M. G. DENAVARRE, BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC.

PHYSICAL PHARMACY, by A. N. Martin. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa. 692 pages, illustrated and indexed. Price \$15.

The author aims his book at pharmacy students following the new five-year program in pharmacy. However, the present edition does

not require a knowledge of physical chemistry or of mathematics beyond the beginning college courses, according to the author.

Twenty-two chapters, starting with a review of mathematical principles through thermodynamics, comprise the book. The mathematical approach to chemistry, particularly slanted to pharmacy, is the dominating method of presentation. Rheology, colloid and interfacial phenomena are given considerable attention. Thirty-three pages are devoted to thermodynamics, sufficient for the student to get to know the fundamentals and some applications.

This is an excellent review book for chemists who do not get too much opportunity to work with higher sciences relating to cosmetic practices and who want to continue to be "brushed up" on the subject.—M. G. DENAVARRE, BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC.

SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS, by M. Rosen and H. Goldsmith. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York 1, N. Y. 422 pages, illustrated and indexed. Price \$13.50.

The present work is Volume XII in the series of "Chemical Analysis" which hopes to fill the need for a comprehensive treatise on the analysis of surface-active agents, based on a classification of the title compounds worked out by the authors.

The authors do succeed in their purpose in five chapters and almost forty pages of an appendix. The latter consists of three tables classi-

fyng commercially available surfactants along with their properties.

In today's cosmetic laboratory it is becoming increasingly more important to know how much of which surfactant is contained in a product. This book will help you find out.—M. G. DENAVARRE, BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC.

LIPIDE METABOLISM, edited by Konrad Bloch. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York 16, N. Y. 411 pages, illustrated and indexed. Price \$10.50.

The present volume is intended to be a companion to Hanahan's "Lipide Chemistry." It deals "with the transformation of lipides by living systems and by isolated enzymes," according to the author's preface. Thirteen contributors have written the eight chapters comprising this work; they have been selected from four different countries, the U. S. A., Canada, Sweden and France.

One of the most interesting chapters is that discussing the chemistry of bacterial lipides. Here one encounters some of the more unusual fatty substances, such as corinnic alcohol, dihydroxyoctadecanoic acid, oleotetracosanopalmitin and phosphatidyl inositodimannoside to name only a few. The chapter on the metabolism and functions of phosphatides is equally well done.

This book supplements practically any existing tome on lipides, regardless of type.—M. G. DENAVARRE, BEAUTY, COUNSELORS INC.

PRACTICAL AND INDUSTRIAL FORMULARY, by M. Freeman. Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., New York 10, N. Y. 1962. 297 pages, indexed. Price \$7.95.

One would think that the day of formularies was coming to a close, but it is not, apparently.

The source of the formulas is not given. So one assumes the author has developed them, ranging from adhesives, cosmetics, perfumes, foods, inks, insecticides through wood preservatives. Few chemists are this clever.

The astringent on page 15 seems pretty strong—and oily. Brilliantine No. 1 (page 16) will not be homogeneous unless a particular sulfonated castor oil is used. The bleaching cream on the same page will also need milling to be smooth. The cream mascara on page 23 will smudge easily. Deodorant No. 1 may crystallize in the bottle if indeed the bottle does not explode.

No attention is given to possible patent infringement in the cosmetic section hence it is probably the same in the balance of the book.

This formulary is no worse or no better than others. If you want a lot of formulas for many things and are not satisfied with the one you have, here is another you can buy.—M. G. DENAVARRE, BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC.

COSMETIC CHEMISTRY FOR DERMATOLOGISTS, by Emil G. Klarmann. Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Springfield, Ill. 1962. 126 pages, indexed. Price \$5.75.

This fascinating book is the published record of a lecture series on cosmetic chemistry for dermatologists within the course on industrial dermatoses given by the author for several years at New York University, Post Graduate Medical School.

It was this reviewer's intent to read a chapter at a time, take notes and prepare this review. But this was not possible, for one finds it difficult to put the book down once you start reading it.

Most books require the name of the author on the cover. This book does not. For starting with the

dedication "To Piccina" and the word "didactic" on line 14 of the first page of the text, the book is obviously authored by no one but Emil Klarmann. One can literally hear him deliver every word.

Others require hundreds of pages or multiple volumes to tell their story, yet all this is boiled down in a manner dramatically smooth in the present text. Author Klarmann introduces his text with a quick résumé of history, sales, safety, rationale of formulation, legal aspects of labeling and advertising, color additives and practical use of cosmetics. In the author's introductory remarks it is stated "the several formulas given in the text may not always represents the ultimate in technical refinement; however, they are not only workable, but also more directly illustrative of the formulation principles involved, precisely because of their simplicity."

Eighteen chapters equivalent to the same number of lectures, comprise this monograph. Although aimed at the dermatologist, there will be many others who can profit from this work. Cosmetic executives, students with term papers, beginners in the cosmetic industry, medical practitioners, beauty editors, copy writers, suppliers and pharmacy teachers can all find the world's oldest art and science explained in readily understandable language.

The author treads with uncommon sure-footedness in the areas of hormone cosmetics and cutaneous reactions from cosmetics. These subjects in particular, to this reviewer's mind, are discussed with deep understanding and tactfulness not usually seen in cosmetic writing. Subjects as artful as perfumery and as scientifically involved as hair dyes or hair waving are discussed with masterly facility.

It is proper that this work at last is found in print under the author's sole name. For Author Klarmann has contributed to many joint publications during his career, but this is his heart's love, under his sole authorship.

It is a good book. Anyone interested in cosmetics in any way will find it a valuable and useful reference.—M. G. DENAVARRE, BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS U. S. A. Noyes Development Corp., Pearl River, N. Y. 1962. 61 pages. \$12.00.

This is a guide to pharmaceutical producers in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom and India.

The 500 major pharmaceutical manufacturers in the United States are listed with the following information: name, address, ownership, principal executives, subsidiaries, plant locations, products, annual sales and number of employees. Distributors, wholesalers and repackagers are not included.

Also included are 200 Canadian, 200 British and 125 Indian pharmaceutical manufacturers.—M. G. DENAVARRE, BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC.

RADIOACTIVITY FOR PHARMACEUTICAL AND ALLIED RESEARCH LABORATORIES, edited by A. Edelman. Academic Press, Inc., New York 3, N. Y. 171 pages, illustrated and indexed. Price \$6.00.

This book is the published version of a symposium sponsored by Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation. As a result, there are no chapters. However eleven contributions comprise the text.

Of particular interest to this industry is Nelson's paper entitled "Use of Radioisotopes in Soap, Detergent and Cosmetic Research."

This author has presented a good and what appears to be, a thorough survey of work done to date. It would be more meaningful if the word "many" was used less often.

Bogner's contribution "Product Development and Product Evaluation—Areas of Radioisotope Applications," is unfortunately too brief. For example, only 18 lines (in a small book) are devoted to per-

cutaneous absorption.

The main weakness of this otherwise well presented publication of a symposium is the brevity of a number of the contributions. Perhaps the sponsors of this symposium will hold another one bringing the material up to date and overcoming any faults in the previous one.—M. G. DENAVARRE, BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC.