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BOOK REVIEW

METHODS OF BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS. Vol. 7, edited by David Glick. \$9.50, pp. 363, 37 illus., 14 tables, Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, 1959.

This is the seventh volume of the excellent annual reviews dealing with methods of biochemical analysis, particularly in fields which are rapidly developing. This volume, like its predecessors, has maintained a high standard of excellence both in presentation and critical analysis. The subjects dealt with are: (1) "Immuno-electrophoretic Analyses," by Pierre Grabar, Institut Pasteur, Paris. The methods outlined introduce the sensitive method of specific precipitation by antibodies for the detection of various proteins after electrophoretic separation. Immuno-electrophoretic analysis (IEA) is performed by subjecting a protein mixture admixed in a gel to electrophoresis. When sufficient dispersion is obtained immune serum is allowed to diffuse perpendicularly to the axis of migration. In consequence, insoluble antigen-antibody complexes appear and areas of precipitation become visible. After appropriate separation minute quantities of antigenic constituents may be identified and quantitated. Full technical details of the methods are outlined. (2) "The Analysis of Basic Nitrogenous Compounds of Toxicological Importance," by A. S. Curry, Forensic Science

Laboratory, Harrogate, Yorkshire. Methods are outlined employing appropriate extraction, electrophoretic, and other methods, for the specific identification, purification, and quantitation of a large number of alkaloidal and other basic nitrogenous compounds. (3) "The Determination of Inositol, Ethanolamine, and Serine in Lipides," by John M. McKibbin, State University of New York Medical Center, Syracuse, New York. This chapter deals with advanced methods for the separation and identification, and quantitation by chromatographic counter-current extraction and other solvent fractionation technics of the synthetic phosphatides. (4) "The Assay of Lipoprotein Lipase in Vivo and in Vitro," by Edward D. Korn, National Heart Institute, Bethesda, Maryland. In 1943 Hahn demonstrated the appearance of lipoprotein lipase in blood following the injection of heparin. Since then the literature on this subject has become very extensive. The present chapter deals with various aspects of the subject including the effect of heparin on lipoproteins, the action of lipoprotein lipase in vitro, the preparation of lipoprotein lipase, and methods of assay. (5) "Determination of Creatinine and Related Guanidinium Compounds," by John F. Van Pilsum, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The guanidinium compounds are concerned in many metabolic reactions, particularly those involving muscle metabolism and kidney function. The present chapter deals with various aspects of the biochemistry of these compounds including creatinine, creatine, arginine, guanidinoacetic acid, guanidine and methyl guanidine. Methods of separation, purification, and identification are fully described. (6) "The Determination of Ethyl Alcohol in Blood and Tissues," by Frank Lundquist, University Institute of Forensic Medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark. The determination of alcohol in blood, tissues, saliva, and urine has forensic significance in many countries. The chapter outlines in detail various methods of quantitative determination of alcohol. (7) "Determination of Heparin," by Louis B. Jaques and Helen J. Bell, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada. Methods for the extraction, isolation and quantitative determination of this trace substance and its significance are given in detail.

The book contains an excellent author and subject index and, in addition, a cumulative author index for all seven volumes of this series.

George F. Stoney 1887-1959

Joseph T. Beardwood, Jr., M.D., Philadelphia

Dr. George F. Stoney died on Feb. 1, 1959. He was one of the original members of the American Diabetes Association at the time of its inception. Dr. Stoney was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1887 and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1910. He was a member of many societies, but his greatest interest was diabetes and the diabetic. He served for many years as chairman of the diabetes commission in the state of Pennsylvania. He led an unceasing fight for the proper care of the diabetic patient, was always eager to teach young physicians and others interested in the more modern concepts of diabetes care. He was particularly active in attempting to

persuade industrial employers not to penalize a patient because of his disease and maintained that diabetes is no handicap to the individual in maintaining his proper place in society. For many years he was chairman of the department of medicine at the Hamot Hospital in Erie, Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was a member of the Governor's Committee on Diabetes under the Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Dr. Stoney was among the first ten members of the American Diabetes Association and continued to be actively interested in the work of our association until his death.