

College of Nottingham, published by the Oxford University Press, London, 1933; XXV + 538 pages, 40 illustrations.

This well-known text, the first edition of which appeared in 1925, originally was written to meet the needs of those studying for the Pharmaceutical Society's Diplomas and for Degrees in Pharmacy. The book has been completely revised and largely rewritten so that the test now meets the requirements of those studying for any of the examinations in pharmaceutical chemistry of the Pharmaceutical Societies, Boards or Universities of the British Empire.

The subject matter is presented in three parts and an appendix. Part I, Analytical, 71 pages, is concerned with a general consideration of the methods by which the purity of pharmaceutical substances is determined. In this arrangement, such subjects as the use of physical instruments, the preparation and use of volumetric solutions, gravimetric and volumetric methods of analysis, indicators and the determination of p_{H} values are brought together and repetition is avoided. Part II, Inorganic, 144 pages, deals principally with the inorganic compounds used extensively in pharmacy and the metal salts of organic compounds are included in this section. A brief general account of the chemistry of each element is followed by a description of such of its derivatives as are defined in monographs of the British Pharmacopoeia. In the monographs on individual substances, the impurities for which tests are described in the British Pharmacopoeia are enumerated. Descriptions of the tests are given only in cases of special interest or where the reactions are obscure. Part III, Organic, 288 pages, gives a systematic account of organic chemistry, particular emphasis being laid upon substances of pharmaceutical importance. Explanatory descriptions of alkaloidal assay processes are also included in this part. The Appendix, 16 pages, includes tables for the identification of inorganic substances, notes on the identification of organic compounds, classified list of quantitative determinations, acid and alkali indicators and determinations in which they are used, periodic classification of the elements, and a table of atomic weights. Practical work including the preparation and purification of inorganic and organic compounds, qualitative tests and analytical determinations is given for many substances.

The text is based upon and is intended to be used in conjunction with the British Pharmacopoeia. This fact limits the use of the book in our schools. The inclusion within the scope of a single volume of the subjects of inorganic, qualitative, organic and quantitative chemistry, while suited to the purposes for which the text is intended, further limit its use in this country where the tendency is toward texts restricted in scope to a single field of chemical work. The book will be found of value as a reference work, however, since most of the processes and substances considered are the same as or similar to those employed in the United States. In reviewing the book, one is impressed by the very great amount and variety of subject matter treated in a clear, concise and systematic manner in a volume of its size.—GLENN L. JENKINS.

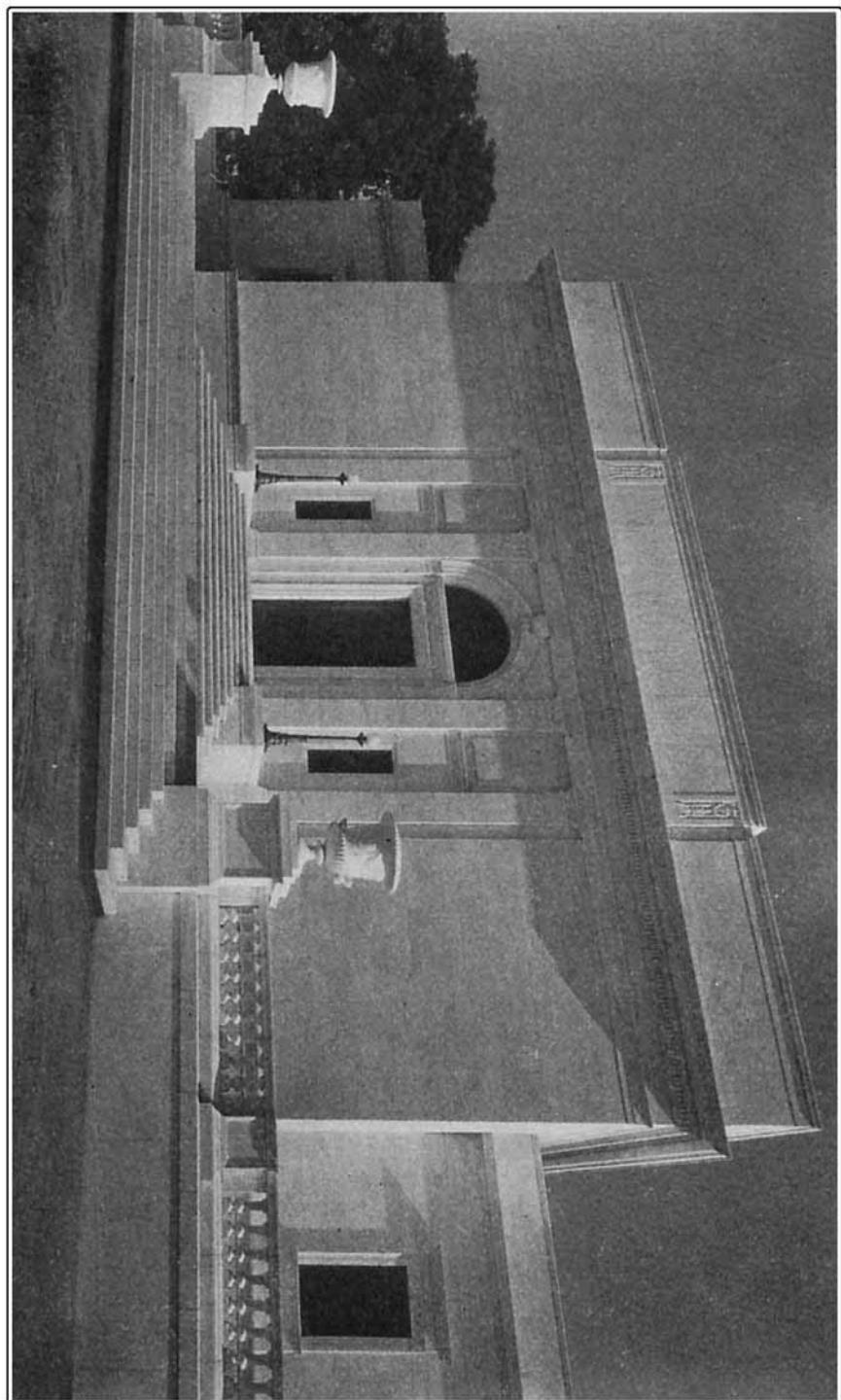
Jungle Memories, by HENRY H. RUSBY. Whittlesey-McGraw-Hill, publishers. Price \$3.50.

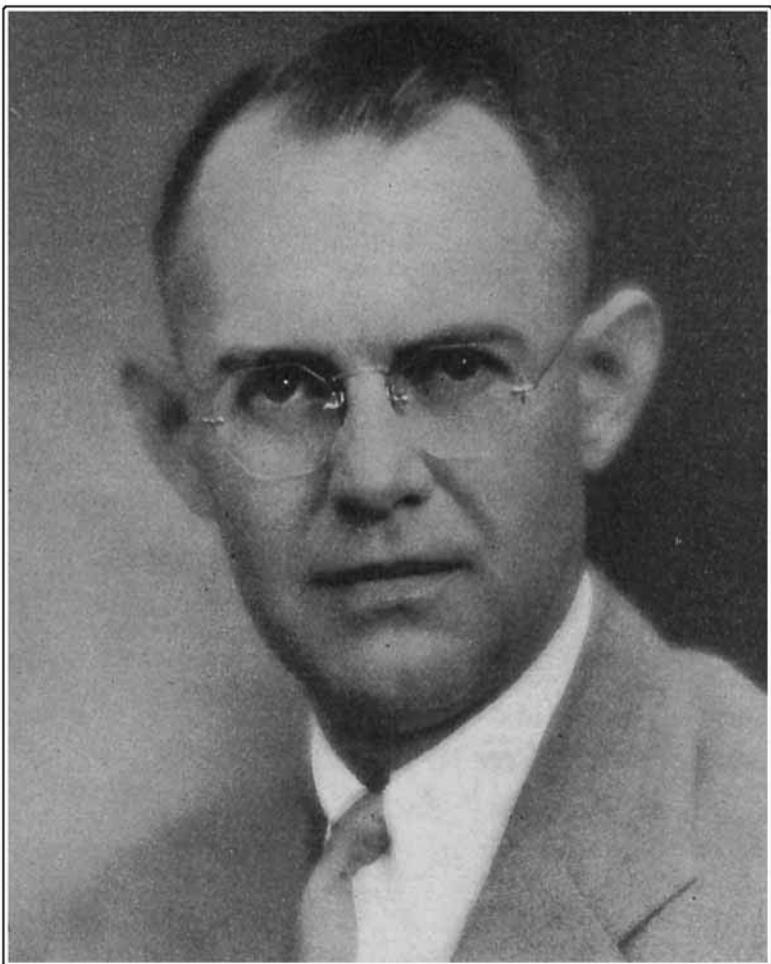
In his inimitable way, Dr. Rusby brings to light his experiences encountered in his expedition to Bolivia and Chile from 1885 to 1887. The account is of interest both to the layman as well as the scientist, since besides exciting incidents and vivid descriptions of the South American jungle, he has included scientific observations that only a man of his broad education could accurately record. As most scientists know, Dr. Rusby has contributed greatly to our knowledge of such important drugs as Quinine, Cocillana and Cocaine. The manner in which the latter drug is employed by the natives is fully described by him in this volume....

This book has both a cultural and scientific value for every one since it is rich in exciting incidents as well as botanical and anthropological data—and through it all runs a thread of the author's unfailing sense of humor. The book is dedicated to Pharmacists—perhaps because Dr. Rusby has been identified with an unrelenting struggle in behalf of pure drugs.

This publication records only a part of his adventures. Besides exploring the Amazon Valley twice, he has made expeditions to Arizona and New Mexico, has spent almost a year in the forests along the Orinoco, and has explored the headwaters of the Magdalena River while searching for new sources of Quinine in Columbia.—VICTOR LEWITUS, in *New York Journal of Pharmacy*.

The Home of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, after January 1, 1934, Constitution Ave. and 22nd St., N. W.—The American Institute of Pharmacy.





J. LESTER HAYMAN.