

visions be made for identifying merchandise. Modification is sought of Article Nine, Section 1, Paragraph E and Schedule A, Section 4, Paragraph A.

LOCAL AND STATE LEGISLATION.

Drug stores in Reno, Nevada, may not sell cigarettes. A city ordinance prohibiting such sales has just been sustained by the State Supreme Court, which ruled that the action was within the police powers of the municipality. A price war was responsible for the ordinance, the drug stores being held by the city officials to be at fault in underselling established tobacconists.

Colorado may finance a \$3,000,000 public works program by means of a cigarette tax. Governor Johnson has stated that he may include such a proposal in his forthcoming call for a special session of the Legislature.

Montana's new chain store tax, enacted by the 1933 Legislature, is being attacked in court by the Standard Oil Co., which claims that filling stations and bulk storage plants are not

retail and wholesale stores within the meaning of the act.

West Virginia's chain stores tax will be the subject of a hearing, December 18th, before a three-judge Federal court. The constitutionality of the new act is being attacked by several chain store organizations.

We are advised by the Houston Retail Druggists Association of a plan which may have dangerous possibilities and druggists should be warned, so that they may use their influence to frustrate the spread of this plan.

"The plan seems to be to send a high-grade salesman into the community and first contact the ministers and priests of all churches in an effort to get the ladies of their church into a meeting. At this meeting the need of church funds is skillfully used to induce interest in the plan. A number of ladies are invited to sign up with the company, agreeing to use their influence in getting all ladies of the church to buy certain brands of merchandise. Labels are saved, collected and sent in to the company for a 2% commission which is given to the church."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Ibañez in his *Análisis de Alimentos* has very successfully adhered to his plan of compiling a manual of practical value to the Spanish pharmacist. His thorough understanding of the agricultural and industrial problems of Spain and his sound scientific knowledge has enabled him to present very lucidly the immense service that a country pharmacist, with adequate training, can render his community, not only from the hygienic point of view, that is, detecting adulterations, but by giving the necessary help to farmer and small manufacturer.

In many regions of Spain the problems of adulteration are relatively unimportant; on the other hand, many abnormalities may be observed due to defective elaboration. It is in these small communities, where the principal natural resources are agricultural and where exist many industries of food products derived from them, that the pharmacist has a definite opportunity to promote his own and the community's welfare.

The book is divided into two parts; the first consists of the lectures given for the third time at the Real Colegio de Farmacéutico de Madrid, and the second includes the methods

of analysis. Ibañez has endeavored to select from the various modern methods of assay the simplest and most readily performed in small laboratories. His chapters on water, vinegar, etc., are examples.

Of special interest is the chapter on wine. His intimate and first-hand knowledge of the subject can be readily appreciated in the discussions which are quite exhaustive, and the tests and assays are practical.

The reader will find the same intimate and interesting comprehension of the subject on the sections devoted to Spanish pimento and Spanish saffron. In this last subject, as in most topics in the book, the possibilities of adulteration of the Spanish product are considered in a very practical way.

Ibañez' book is an interesting, readable treatise on food analysis and is of great value to the Spanish pharmacist and to those interested in Spanish food products.—AMELIA MESA DE PONCE.

Bentley and Driver's Text-Book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, second edition, revised by JOHN EDMUND DRIVER, Ph.D., M.Sc., A.I.C., Lecturer on Chemistry in the University

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 text 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 Pharmacopœia. In the monographs on individual substances, the impurities for which tests are described in the British Pharmacopœia 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 Pharmacopœia. 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 unflinching 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*.