

or groups, there are given, under each basic element or acid, the names and formulas of the pharmaceutically important salts, those which are "official" being indicated by the legend U. S. P. In connection with the various reactions there are given unfinished equations which the student is supposed to finish. These features give to the book a value for students' use that it would not have were it only a book of directions for him to follow to get certain results. It makes the manual very much less an example of the cook-book type so common among books on qualitative analysis. While intended primarily as a college laboratory manual, it could also be of use to the busy operator of the store laboratory. F. P. STROUP.

Systematic Organic Chemistry: Modern Methods of Preparation and Estimation. By William M. Cumming, I. Vance Hopper and T. Sherlock Wheeler. pp. xxii + 535. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, 1924.

According to the authors, all of whom are British chemists, this work is intended as a complete laboratory guide to the preparations and estimations of organic chemistry for undergraduate and post-graduate students. The work is divided into four parts which comprise forty-four chapters.

Part I includes some suggestions of practical value to laboratory students and a description of methods for conducting various operations, such as crystallization, determination of melting point and boiling point, distillation, sublimation, filtration, the drying of solids and liquids, heating under pressure, the determination of the density of liquids and use of the polarimeter.

Part II, which is by far the largest section of the book, treats of synthetic methods which involve the linking of carbon to carbon, of hydrogen to carbon, of oxygen to carbon, of nitrogen to carbon, of sulphur to carbon, of halogens to carbon, of hydrogen to nitrogen, and the linking of nitrogen to nitrogen. Under these general headings a very large number of processes and chemical reactions are described to illustrate the methods of preparation of various organic compounds. The different classes of compounds thus considered include, for example, the alcohols and phenols, aldehydes, ketones and acids, ethers, esters, and acid anhydrides, sulphonic acids, nitro compounds, and those containing the amino group. Short chapters are devoted to dyes, synthetic drugs (chloralamide, aspirin, arsenic acid, anti-pyrine, veronal, sulphonal and phenacetin),

electrolytic preparations (benzaldehyde, iodoform, methyl alcohol and borneol), and products from natural sources. Under the latter heading only quinine sulphate and caffeine may be considered of special pharmaceutical interest, but no reference is made to the alkaloids occurring with quinine in cinchona bark and their separation, especially quinidine, and the methods of preparation are not such as would be technically employed.

Part III comprises chiefly a description of methods for the quantitative estimation of carbon and hydrogen, nitrogen, halogens and sulphur in organic compounds, and for the determination of molecular weight, together with the estimation of various groups and some individual substances.

Part IV contains a list of reagents, test papers and solutions, and tables indicating the strength of the more commonly used acids and alkalis. In a final chapter some tests are given for the common organic acids, alkaloids and carbohydrates.

The above brief outline of the work under review may serve to indicate the somewhat unique character of its subject-matter, which differentiates it from most chemical textbooks. Although not free from errors, it will doubtless prove a useful source of information respecting the manifold operations of organic synthesis and methods employed in chemical research, but for those desiring a broader knowledge it must necessarily be supplemented by references to original literature or to works which deal more comprehensively with particular subjects. This consideration would apply especially to the large class of compounds which are primarily of pharmaceutical interest, such as the alkaloids, glucosides and other organic constituents of plants, for which any detailed account of the methods of manufacture, isolation and identification would far exceed the limits designed by the authors for the present work. F. B. POWER.

Year Book of Pharmacy, comprising official information respecting the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Scientific abstracts relating to Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Chemistry, covering the period July 1922 to October 1923. With the transactions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at its Sixtieth Annual Meeting held in London, July 23 to 27, 1923. Editor of the abstracts, J. O. Braithwaite, Ph.C. The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W. C. London.

The volume comprises xxxvii + 807 pages,

$5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in size. It is uniform in style and dimensions with the Year-Book published annually since 1870.

The first thirty-seven pages are given over to rosters of the officers of the Society; committees; boards of examiners; historical introduction; branches of the Society; statutory requirements in the dispensing and retailing of poisons; summary of regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Acts 1920 and 1923; scholarships and prizes; the School of Pharmacy; the Research Laboratory; the North British branch and the benevolent fund.

The next 227 pages comprise the abstracts relating to chemistry. This subject is subdivided into alkaloids; animal products; bacteriological and clinical tests; coloring matter; essentials oils; fats, fixed oils, and waxes; glucosides, ferments and sugars; gums, balsams and resins; inorganic chemistry; organic chemistry; plant analysis.

The *Materia Medica* abstracts occupy 156 pages, under the following classifications; new remedies; pharmacognosy; pharmacology; therapeutics.

The abstracts on Pharmacy fill 147 pages, with the following subtitles: dispensing; galenic pharmacy; pharmacopœia revision; notes and formulæ.

Something more than 200 pages are devoted to a report of the transactions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, at the 60th annual meeting. The address of Chairman F. W. Gamble was replete with the subject of animal substances used to-day in pharmacy; his discussion of insulin filling more than two printed pages.

The name of Prof. J. A. Koch, Pittsburgh, Pa., is noted in the list of Corresponding Members.

A splendid subject index covers thirty-five pages and an index of authors some twenty-six pages.

The type is of such size as to make the text easily readable and there seem to be no typographical errors. The book is a credit to the Society and a valuable addition to pharmaceutical literature. . . . CLYDE M. SNOW.

The Essentials of Physiology, Including the Pharmacodynamics of the Important Typical Drugs. By George Bachmann, M.S., M.D., Professor of Physiology in the School of Medicine of Emory University, sometime Demonstrator of Physiology in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; and A. Richard Bliss, Jr., A.M., Phar.D., M.D., Professor of

Pharmacology and Physiology in the College of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy of the University of Tennessee (Memphis). P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1924. Price, \$3.50.

The authors of this volume sent a questionnaire to the teachers of physiology in the schools of pharmacy of the United States and Canada, and the responses received established the fact that there is a real demand for a physiological textbook of this character, *i. e.*, one specially suited to the needs of the pharmacy student. The suggestions received in the replies have been incorporated in the finished product. The subject matter presented and the arrangement meet all the requirements for physiology of "The Pharmaceutical Syllabus." Each chapter is followed by a concise and suitable presentation of the pharmacodynamics of the drugs of major importance related to the physiological functions just discussed. This excellent feature of the book is in accord with the suggestions of numerous pharmaceutical teachers of physiology and the advice of the current edition of "The Syllabus" that instruction in pharmacodynamics is best given in connection with that relating to bodily function and as a part of the physiology course.

The first paragraphs of each physiological discussion are devoted to those portions of anatomy which are indispensable in the teaching of physiology to the pharmacy student, and thus provide him with that modicum of anatomical knowledge essential to an understanding of physiology. Hygiene is aptly introduced at suitable places throughout the text. The volume is also adaptable to the dental student whose physiological instructors were also consulted by the authors and whose needs were also carefully considered.

The material is presented in a manner specially suited to the student of pharmacy, and is partly based upon original investigations of the authors and partly upon those portions of the standard medical texts on physiology which are of special interest and value to the pharmacy student and the pharmacist. The authors have demonstrated a keen appreciation of the physiological needs of the student of pharmacy. Only the broad principles of pharmacodynamics are presented with but slight reference to therapeutic applications, thereby stressing the fact that "the whole spirit of professional pharmacy, its ultimate success and its moral and professional relation with medicine render the practice of counter-prescribing objectionable." The arrangement and