

a variety of methods to select from when certain interfering substances are present, this book may be warmly recommended as an important contribution to the field of analytical chemistry.—ABRAHAM TAUB.

*Down the World's Most Dangerous River.* By CLYDE L. EDDY, member of the A. P. H. A. and formerly Editor of *The Druggists Circular*. There is a foreword by Fred S. Dellenbaugh, one of the surviving members of Major Powell's valiant band. The book is published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., 443 Fourth Ave., New York City, Price \$2.50.

Lowell Thomas, famous explorer, author and lecturer, writing from the Island of San Salvador on August 20, 1929, says, "Nearly all present-day explorers travel *de luxe*. They can't be blamed for that. But it is a thrilling and exhilarating experience to come upon a book like this. Clyde Eddy did his exploring under conditions as primitive as any since the first Malays ventured across the South Seas. Columbus in his Spanish caravel had a tame voyage in comparison with Eddy and his men in their little open boats. In shooting some eight hundred miles of boiling waters in his attempt to conquer the most dangerous river on earth, Explorer Eddy got his thrills and risked his life every day during his entire voyage. If you read this book out of doors nearly every page of it will whoop your hat right up on your lifted hair."

Clyde Eddy was the leader of the Eddy Colorado River Expedition consisting of thirteen men, three boats, an Airedale dog and a cub bear, which explored the Colorado River in June 1927. The members of the party were mainly young college men, fearless, daring, adventurous, who through the trying and hazardous six weeks gave daily proof of their mettle. They started from Greenriver, Utah, and ended at Needles, Calif., a distance of 800 miles. There are 300 rapids in the course and they ran through all but ten of them, a record which has never been equaled by any other expedition on the river. In a few places where navigation is impossible, the men had to take the boats out of the river and slide them over the rocks, or else "line" them, which meant getting them around the rocks by means of heavy ropes. Usually the supplies were left in the boats but sometimes they had to be portaged.

At the end of the first 332 miles four of the men left the expedition, but their bravery could not be questioned.

The book is written in fascinating style and vividly depicts this most dangerous river, the bed of which is deep and wide; its current is swift and variable so that the navigator must be continually on guard; its water level is subject to sudden change and frequent floods. Mr. Eddy undertook the expedition at the most dangerous time of the year, when the water was at high mark. Later in that year, after Mr. Eddy had completed his successful expedition he was called out to the river to aid in the rescue of the Pathé-Bray expedition, reported lost in Cataract Canyon, and remained to assist the party through 125 miles of the Grand Canyon from Lee's Ferry to Bright Angel Creek, where the winter expedition was abandoned.

A great portion of the river is cliff-bound and the walls of the canyons are so precipitous that one can only find an outlet in a few places where there are narrow trails. When camping in these places over night the boats were hauled up to a safe height, but there was always danger of sudden floods. The rapids hold many dangers—rocks, holes, whirlpools. The men's lives were daily and hourly imperiled, but they came through without loss of life or limb.

In the swift rush of water through the rapids huge boulders are sometimes rolled along like pebbles, making a thunderous sound, and muddy waves toss their spray, drift wood and huge logs into the air. There were many mishaps and one boat was lost. Frequently the men looked into the very jaws of death, yet their courage never faltered.

The book is dedicated to Dr. H. A. B. Dunning (President of the A. P. H. A.). Many will, perhaps, buy the book because it is written by Mr. Eddy, or because it is dedicated to Dr. Dunning, but the reviewer has found the book of such intense and thrilling interest and so full of information that its reading is recommended on the worth of the book itself.—L. H. E.

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#### FOUR-YEAR PHARMACY COURSE (1930).

The following schools and colleges of pharmacy have—or will adopt, in 1930—a four-year minimum course in Pharmacy: Universities of Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Notre Dame, Georgia, Purdue, Valparaiso, Washington, Michigan, Pittsburgh, State College of Washington, Oregon Agricultural, North Pacific, South Dakota, City of Detroit, Indianapolis, Detroit Institute of Technology.