

analysis which will be useful to him on many occasions.—EMERSON C. BEELER.

The Chemistry and Manufacture of Cosmetics, by MAISON G. DE NAVARRE. D. Van Nostrand Company, 250 Fourth Avenue, New York, 1941. xix + 745 pp., 180 figs., 15.5 x 23 cm. Price, \$8.00.

This book departs from most of the other texts on cosmetology in that it aims not to be purely a formulary, but rather a unified guide to the principles behind the formulas. These principles are laid down in such a manner that they are of value to both small and large operators, a factor that will appeal to many pharmacists.

The book is divided into 10 parts of 34 chapters. The main parts are: weights and measures; types of equipment for small manufacture and properties of raw materials; a resumé of fundamental principles; preservatives and antioxidants; cosmetic colors; emulsions; formulary of the principal types of cosmetics; physiology of the skin, hair and scalp; regulations and interpretations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and appendix and bibliography.

Although most of the fundamental material is well known to practicing pharmacists and teachers of pharmacy, the author frequently treats the material in a novel way which makes it most illuminating. It is quite apparent that the aim of the author is to be practical at all times but not at the expense of fundamental principles. The discussions and the tabulations of properties of raw materials are also presented in a most helpful manner. The table of physical properties of acceptable

cosmetic colors is of special value, and its use can no doubt be expanded beyond the purely cosmetic one.

Part VII, which deals with type preparations, gives many formulas for the various types of cosmetics such as creams, powders, make-up, etc. But, while the formulas as set up are satisfactory, it is intended that they be used as a guide for further development in order to obtain a distinctive product.

The section on the physiology of the skin, hair and scalp is rather scanty, but in the light of the paucity of information on skin pharmacology at the moment, it is probably well that the author is not too dogmatic. The section on dentifrices is well written, the author having been mindful of the position of the American Dental Association with regard to the limitations of this economically important class of substances.

The portion dealing with the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is written by Attorney Ralph J. Mill. Not only are the salient features of the Law, as it applies to cosmetics, well stated, but the interpretations will no doubt help many through the maze of Federal rulings.

The documentation appears to be fair and the list of patents will no doubt be helpful. Technically, the book is well written and printed on a good quality paper and exhibits careful workmanship throughout. It is gratifying to see that the stimulus for this book arises from pharmaceutical needs and it is to be hoped that other problems peculiar to our field will find such a concrete answer.—E. C. BEELER.
