

presentation are original and unique, and the book meets the pressing demand for a text on physiology specially suited to the needs of the student of pharmacy.

The volume is richly illustrated by 178 excellent and suitable illustrations, many of which are in colors. Quite a number of the illustrations are original. There are 322 pages, and the page size ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$) adopted by the publishers has enabled the authors to use their illustrations to best advantage. An exceptionally good index, one of the most important parts of any text, completes this splendid volume. This book by Doctors Bachmann and Bliss is one of the most noteworthy contributions to pharmaceutical literature, and those interested in the teaching of physiology to pharmacy students will find it an ideal and invaluable guide. A. B. LEMON.

Urine Examination. By Florin J. Amrhein, Ph.G., Ph.C., Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Price, \$2.00.

The subject of this review was undertaken, as the author informs us, to arrange a Manual, which will supply the necessary laboratory work in a course of instruction, given at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Though we are also informed that this work is not intended as a complete treatise or textbook on the subject, one cannot help but feel that if the author had added a few extra chapters, the finished product would go far toward increasing the value of this work; for, as it is, it is more than a manual.

The work is well planned, and with a few minor exceptions is well executed. The systematic arrangement is excellent. The text is clear.

Immediately after an interesting introduction, the last five lines of which should be in italics, so as to give it the emphasis it deserves, there follows Part I. Here the author impresses one with the important general principles, as Method of Collection, Preservation, Constituents, and Physical Characteristics of the Urine. No mention is made of toluene, a urinary preservative, most frequently used in many quarters. It seems inadvisable to regard as the author suggests, on page 35, that the terms "Neutral" and "Amphoteric," for practical purposes, are synonymous. It would be better practice to give a detailed method for obtaining the Total Solids, if this is required, than to depend upon the use of the so-called Coefficients.

In Part II, there is found a review of the chemical characteristics of the normal constituents of urine, followed by Part III, in which there is considered the chemical characteristics of the abnormal constituents of the urine. In Part III no mention is made of Roberts' Test, which is widely used and more satisfactory as a test for albumin than is Heller's Test. It is also impossible to see how the author accounts for the statement that the gravimetric method for the quantitative estimation of albumin is too complicated. Surely it is not as complicated as the quantitative determinations of some of the other urinary constituents. It would be well to have Scherer's Coagulation Method included. No mention is made of urosoein and urobilin, two pigments, at least one of which is tested for routinely by some. It seems advisable that mention should have been made of Ehrlich's Diazo Reaction and some of the Kidney Efficiency Tests, as the practical worker should be familiar with these.

Part IV contains a detailed description of the constituents of the urine as found when examined microscopically. The last chapter in this section, which contains an interesting description of the colorimeter, seems out of place in this work. It should be excluded or, if it is to remain, there should be added the important colorimetric determinations of the constituents of the urine.

Part V and VI contain condensed laboratory directions for the chemical examination of the urine together with the formulas for the many Test Solutions and Reagents.

On the whole, this will prove a useful guide for the pharmacy student and especially to those whose education in urinalysis was very limited. The user of this book will not fail to have a fair basic knowledge and a clear understanding of the subject.

LOUIS GERSHENFELD.

The German publisher Georg Thieme in Leipzig, well known in pharmaceutical and medical circles the world over, sent us the two following works for review:

Gesammelte Abhandlungen. Band II. Abteilung I: Untersuchungen über Hydrochinone und Chione. Abteilung II: Untersuchungen über Azine und Azoniumverbindungen. Von Dr. F. Kehrman. Mit 2 Abbildungen. Lex. 599 pp.

The author, who occupies a chair at the University of Lausanne, together with his associates, assistants and students, have rendered an excellent service by the publication