general divisions include "Materia Medica," which is given consideration under Vegetable Drugs, Animal Drugs, Biological Products, Mineral Drugs, New Remedies, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Therapeutics.

"Chemistry" is represented in the following divisions: Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. Attention is directed to the division of "Diagnostic Reagents and Tests" into those for blood, sputum, urine, feces, gastric contents, culture media and stains.

The abstracts of Volume XI of the YEAR BOOK, 1922, have been printed in brevier type, leaded, which has enabled the publisher to bring considerably more matter into the 440 pages than into the 559 pages of the previous edition, wherein long primer was used. The smaller size of the volume is a convenience. The increase in subject matter from the preceding volume may be approximately determined by the factors, in the present edition of about 585 words to the page and, in the edition of 1921, 418 words to the page. A related difference is indicated in the Index of Subjects. In Volume X about 2200 subjects were considered, and in the present edition, fully one hundred more. The book is for preserving records, for research and reference, and compactness is desirable; the type, being leaded, is easily read and the printers have turned out a book which, in every way, manifests good workmanship and entitles them to favorable commendation. Pharmacy and pharmacists are indebted to the Editor and his collaborators for the efficient service rendered and to the American Pharmaceutical Association for the continuance of this important work; another volume has enhanced the value of the Reports on the Progress of Pharmacy, which have earned a distinctive credit for American pharmacy and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The Volume for 1921 contains 207 pages of Association data, that of the present edition 210 pages. The increase in these totals is, in part, due to the increase in the length of the Roll of Members. The Index of Subjects of Volume X occupies 17 two-column pages, that of Volume XI, 18 two-column pages, the Index of Authors in the preceding volume, 14½ two-column pages, and that of the present volume, 18 two-column pages.

The Annual Association membership fee includes a volume of the YEAR BOOK. Non-members may secure a copy of this and preceding numbers by addressing Secretary William B. Day, 701 S. Wood Street, Chicago, Ill. The price is $4.00 per volume. While preparing this review a letter came to the office from a pharmacist who had just received his first volume of the YEAR BOOK; he expressed his appreciation of it and inquired whether previous issues are obtainable.

E. G. E.

The Modern Soap and Detergent Industry Including Glycerol Manufacture. Volume I. By Geoffrey Martin, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., Industrial Chemist and Engineer; Late Director of Research of the Coöperative Wholesale Society Ltd. of Manchester; Director of Research of the Portland Cement Research Association; Author of "Industrial and Manufacturing Chemistry," "Oils, Fats and Waxes," "Perfumes and Essential Oils," "Dyestuffs and Coal Tar Products," etc., "Salt and Alkali Industry," etc. Price, $10.00. Crosby Lockwood and Sons, London, 1924. D. Van Nostrand Company, N. Y.

The first section of this volume is devoted to the Nature of Soap and Detergent Action and includes chapters on nature and mode of formation of soaps, chemical formulas and properties of the chief salts of the fatty acids, general properties of the sodium and potassium soaps and soap solutions, nature of aqueous soap solutions, theory of curd formation, theories of emulsification of oils and fats by soaps and other substances, detergent action of soap, lathering power of soaps and calculations relating to the charges involved in soap boiling.

Section II, Organic Raw Materials Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on fats, oils and fatty acids used in soap making, rosin and sodium rosinate, character of commercial sodium soaps made from different classes of fatty oils and fats, and the analysis of fatty oils.

Section III, Inorganic Raw Materials Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on caustic soda, caustic potash, sodium and potassium carbonates, salt, sodium chloride, sodium silicate, water glass, soluble glass, and miscellaneous filling materials.

Section IV, Perfuming Substances Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on characteristics and classification, manufacture of essential oils and perfumes, essential oils and other vegetable perfuming substances, artificial fruit essences and esters, tinctures and extracts, blending of perfumes, and analysis of essential oils and perfumes.

Section V, Manufacture of Soap from Free Fatty Acids, includes chapters on soap making by direct neutralization of fatty acids with alkalis, oleic acid soaps.

Section VI, Boiling Process for the Manufacture of Soaps, includes chapters on the theories of the manufacture of soap by the ordinary process of boiling fats with alkalis and salting out; layout of a soap factory; arrangement preceding the saponification of the oil; process of boiling together the fat and alkali for grained soaps, soap pumps; cooling the soap by framing, rapid cooling, cutting; treatment of scrap soap; drying, stamping and wrapping.

Section VII, Household and Laundry Soaps, includes chapters on varieties of household and laundry soaps, rosined soaps, filled mottled soaps, manufacture of unfilled mottled, olive oil, coconut, palm kernel, marine or salt-water soaps, household and laundry soaps by cold process, treatment of nigres, and the manufacture of soaps from waste grease, animal refuse, etc.

Gottessegen in der Pflanzenwelt. Eine Sammlung alterprobten Heilpflanzen. Von Joh. Alf. Ulsamer. Duodecimo, 320 pp. H. Schaffstein, Köln.

This popular book has now reached a printing of 203 thousand copies. Was it not Hippocrates, the father of medicine, who ordered his students to go out among the common people and collect advice and ideas how to help the sick? Drugs derived from the vegetable kingdom were, no doubt, the oldest medicines employed. After centuries and centuries they still hold their own; in fact, their use is on the increase.

The book is written in nice style, intermingled with history and stories whereby the dry subject is made very interesting. The illustrations are excellent and the colored plates are works of art. A subject index and a therapeutic index make the book still more perfect. We can highly recommend it.

Jahresbericht der Pharmazie herausgegeben vom Deutschen Apotheker Verein. Bearbeitat von Dr. Heinrich Beckurts, Gh. Medizinalrat und Professor an der Technischen Hochschule in Braunschweig unter Mitwirkung von Apotheker F. Dietze. 56 Jahrgang 1921. Octavo, 449 pp. $4.75. Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen, 1923.

The last volume, *i. e.*, 55 for 1920 was reviewed by the referee in the JOURNAL, September 1922, p. 768. The same comments and especially the praise apply to volume 56, just published. The editor, Prof. Dr. Beckurts, and his collaborator, Apotheker Dietze, deserve the thanks of the entire pharmaceutical profession for the continuation of this excellent Yearbook which in these trying times in the "Fatherland" came very near to its grave. Let us hope that the mother of all the Yearbooks of Pharmacy will continue to live! Any financial aid from the United States will be duly appreciated. The publishers announce that the "Progress on Food Analysis" which is incorporated in the work before us will again appear as a separate volume beginning with the 1922 report.

The abstracts are classified as follows: Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Galenicals, Medical Chemistry, Foods and Toxicology. Pharmaceutical, chemical and medical journals from all parts of the world have been abstracted including the JOURNAL A. PH. A. Among the many excellent features of the Jahresbericht is a list of books published during the year which in this volume occupies 7 pages and also includes our A. PH. A. YEAR BOOK, surely a proof of the proverbial German thoroughness. The author's index comprises over 8 pages of the three columns each, and includes such well-known American investigators as: Chas. Baskerville, G. M. Beringer, E. F. Cook, A. R. L. Dohme, W. O. Emery, G. E. Ewe, R. A. Hatcher, H. Kraemer, E. Kremers, Chas. H. LaWall, J. U. Lloyd, F. X. Moerk, E. L. Newcomb, F. v. Oefele, P. Pittenger, F. B. Power, H. H. Schaefer, D. D. van Slyke, J. P. Snyder, T. Sollman, A. Viehoever, C. Voegtlin, C. C. Wood, H. W. Youngken and others.

The Jahresbericht der Pharmazie is a library by itself. The book or, still better, a complete set of the books, should be included in every pharmaceutical library which wishes to be complete. OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, PH.M.