

ducting tissues, instead of supporting tissue; and on the same page, he states that wood fibres are thicker-walled than bast fibres, whereas the opposite is most often true. Again on page 133, where he describes "parasitic plants as those which gain their nutrients by burrowing into the tissues of other plants, they are usually lacking in root hairs, but absorption of water may take place in this type of plants through the modified epidermis of the aerial roots which are usually present." On page 27, he calls the converging concavo-convex lens, a convexo-convex lens, which really is another name for the double convex lens; and the diverging concavo-convex lens he calls a concavo-concave lens, which is another name for the double concave lens. There are other such "slips," but the above will suffice. Rather unwise indeed, it seems to the reviewer, to put a book of this kind in the hands of the unsuspecting beginner in vegetable histology.

CHARLES C. PLITT.

The following four reviews are by Otto Raubenheimer.

A Handbook of Elementary Chemistry for Students of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. By J. C. ATRIX, M.S., D.D.S., M.D., Pharm. D., 2d Edition, 12 mo. 278 pp. Cloth, \$3.00. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia.

The author is Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical and Pharmaceutical Departments of Temple University and consequently writes with some authority. This little book is not intended to displace the larger works on chemistry, but is planned for the student as a handy little reference book and as the title states, "A Handbook of Elementary Chemistry."

Part I, on 72 pages, deals with Physics, Chemical Philosophy and Laboratory Methods.

Part II, on 148 pages, comprises the Elements and their Compounds.

Part III, on 44 pages, contains Qualitative Analysis.

The 23 illustrations help to elucidate the text. On p. 106 the author correctly states that the name Bromine is derived from the Greek word "bromos" meaning "stench." On p. 77 he states, incorrectly, that ozone means "stench." This should be corrected as its discoverer C. F. Schoenbein at Basel named this allotropic form of oxygen "Ozone" from the Greek "ozein" meaning "to smell." After all, there is a difference between "smell" and "stench."

Aus dem Reiche der Drogen. Geschichtliche, Kulturgeschichtliche und Botanische Betrachtungen über wichtige Drogen. VON DR. E. GILG UND DR. P. N. SCHÜRHOFF. 272 pp. cloth \$3.50. Schwabeck-Verlag. Dresden N. 6, and B. Westermann Co., 13 W. 46th St., New York City.

Never in the course of history has History itself been so generally popular as it is to-day. This also pertains to history of Pharmacy. May I remind the readers of the foundation of the Society for History of Pharmacy and the publication of Prof. LaWall's excellent book, "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy." Truly two achievements within a short period to be proud of.

The volume before us is from the pen of two professors of botany and pharmacognosy at the University of Berlin. It treats the history, the botany and pharmacognosy of the principal drugs, as for instance: Cinchona, Glycyrrhiza, the Solanaceae, Strophanthus, Nux Vomica, Sambucus, Cannabis, Yohimbe, Guaiac, Sarsaparilla, Rhubarb, Opium and Cantharides. Truly a variety of subjects of interest to pharmacists. The book is profusely illustrated, some of which I beg to point out: Collection of Pepper, p. 91, Corigliano Licorice Factory, p. 138. Preparation of Curare by South American Indians, p. 173. Smoking Haschisch, p. 193. Monardes, p. 216. Schleiden, p. 217. Leuwenhoek, p. 221. Collection of Opium, p. 250, Sertiirner, p. 254. Opium Pipes, p. 250.

The volume contains a mint of knowledge. It is a story which will not only stimulate but inspire every pharmacist, a story which gives an accurate account of the evolution of these drugs, a story which gives the pharmacist a better insight and a bigger grasp on his profession. Every pharmacist who is interested in his profession should read this book.

Science: The False Messiah. By C. F. AYRES. 8 vo. 296 pp. Cloth \$3.00. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 18 E. Vermont St., Indianapolis.

Here is a brilliant book by a brilliant young philosopher, who has taught this subject at Brown, Chicago, Amherst and Reed Universities. He has something to say in this book that is better to the scientists and to a civilization that worships science. Like the reformer Luther, he proposes 23 (mark the number) Theses to be mailed to the Laboratory Door, some of which I want to point out:

1. That the truth of science is established

only by belief, after the manner of all folk-lore.

3. That the credit of science rests wholly upon its connection with machine technology, of which it is a part.

5. That there can be such a thing as too much machinery.

12. That we can keep science and belief separate by relegating our religion to the Sabbath Day.

16. That the laws of science are not statutes, they are definitions.

18. That if we examine our lives and our civilization in the light of science, we see only that they are a natural growth.

23. That when science has become supreme any attempt to rectify its formulas will be persecuted as heresy.

To these twenty-three, mostly destructive criticisms, the referee suggests the addition of two additional *constructive* ones, namely:

24. Imbibe all the science or classified knowledge possible.

25. Make use of same, and turn it into dollars and cents.

This book will arouse interest, if not excitement and criticism. However, it is a literary event of first importance. It is a book which cannot be sidestepped.

The Medicine Man. BY E. C. DUDLEY, M.D., LI.D., Ex-President American Gynecological Society, President Emeritus of Northwestern University, Medical School, etc., 8 vo. 369 pp. Cloth, \$3.50. J. H. Sears & Co., Inc., 40 W. 57th St., New York City.

The book before us is the autobiography of one of the leading medical men of our day, covering an active practice of fifty years in the East and Middlewest. It is a book giving the human side of a doctor's life. The physician fifty years ago was a family doctor, a kind guardian of the people's welfare, standing next to the minister of the parish.

In Chapter II Dr. Dudley also relates his experiences in a drug store where he worked for \$3.00 a week from 7.00 A.M. to 9.00 P.M. Yes, the good old times! For this reason, if not for any other reason, this book should appeal to pharmacists.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Medicinal Plants of France, including also those used in perfumery and for flavoring. Published by authority of Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie by the Comité Interministériel des plantes médicinales et des plantes à essences. Address 12 Avenue du

Maine, Paris (XV^e). This is the fourth series and are issued on cards about 5 x 7 inches, beautifully illustrated in color, giving also in connection with the name the more common terms. On the back of each card there are quite complete descriptions, definitions and general information relative to culture, collection, medicinal properties and uses of the drug. The price of this series is not given, but for a previous issue a price of 25 cents for 8 leaflets obtained.

Plough Court.—The History of Allen and Hanburys, Ltd., 1715-1927. The book is profusely illustrated, excellent half-tones of the lineage of this well- and favorably known firm, that has, through a number of its members, contributed largely to pharmacy. Daniel Hanbury was elected an honorary member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1868. He is known to science by his many contributions and memorialized by the Hanbury medal. The "Pharmacographia" (Flückiger and Hanbury) is his greatest work. He traveled extensively and his studies of the sources of drugs cleared up many points in pharmaceutical natural history. Our purpose, however, is not to sketch the distinguished pharmacist, but to make mention of this historical contribution, which has great reference value in every pharmaceutical library. Print, paper and binding are good. An editorial comment in the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, of November 5th, closes with these lines—"The Plough Court Pharmacy is more than a landmark. Like Scheele's apotheker at Köping and Merck's at Darmstadt, it is a sign and symbol of the scientific and professional credentials, character, performance and powers of an ancient and honorable calling."

The price of the volume is 10s. 6d.

Reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for 1926. With comments that have appeared in the JOURNAL. Cloth. Price, \$1.00. Pp. 73. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1927.

Those who are interested in the work of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, and this includes all who have to do with the therapeutic use of drugs, look forward each year to the volume which gives the reasons for the Council's rejection of the preparations found unacceptable for inclusion in "New and Non-official Remedies." These reasons are given in