

not furnished. Chloral Hydrate solution as a clearing agent is, moreover, entitled to a place on every plant histologist's table.

The paragraph on the long paraffin process of embedding tissues for cutting is altogether too brief for the amateur. Without more explicit information he would probably come to grief when he proceeded to "place small fragments of a leaf, stem, or root tip, in "chromic-acid solution, acetic alcohol, picric acid, and chromacetic acid," since nothing is said as to the concentration and proportion of these solutions.

Part II is devoted to tissues, cells, and cell contents. One is at once impressed by the unique method of treatment in this portion of the book. Contrary to the customary method, the author discusses various sorts of specialized tissues for about one hundred pages and then takes up simple parenchyma. In other words the author begins with the complex and proceeds to the simple.

Part III treats of the histology of roots, rhizomes, stems, barks, woods, flowers, fruits and seeds. Here no attempt is made to cover the histology of the most important drugs which might be included in this portion of the book, but only such as show conspicuously the structures and cell contents which should be emphasized.

Throughout parts II and III there are many very excellent illustrations of tissues, cells, and cell contents, many of them entirely new and all of them from original drawings by the author. This is the most valuable feature of the work and will serve of material value for purposes of reference.

Errors in spelling are found here and there, as well as a few loose and vague statements, but these are not at all unexpected in a first edition. Mechanically the book is all that could be desired and taken as whole beginners in the study of the histology of medicinal plants will find this work of real assistance.

J. S.

Latin for Pharmacists. By George Howe, Ph.D., Professor of Latin, University of North Carolina, and John Grover Beard, Ph.G., Assistant Professor of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, Publishers. 136 pages; cloth; price \$1.

This is the first edition of the book and the authors have profited by other courses of teaching Latin to pharmacy students and combined with that the experiences of their

own study and practice. The book is written for the student in pharmacy, not to give him thorough instruction in Latin but for the purpose of qualifying him to use it rightly in connection with his work.

The authors have adopted the English pronunciation of Latin which is an improvement over some of the works of this kind that do not prescribe a uniform method of pronunciation. A little more attention might have been given to this subject, especially, in view of the fact, that it is written for those who have not studied Latin in the schools.

The book is divided into two parts, the first consists of nineteen lessons presenting, in progressive arrangement, instruction in forms and syntax and to each lesson has been added a vocabulary and a double set of exercises, one for translating Latin into English and the other English into Latin. A series of these lessons deal with the writing and reading of prescriptions. The second part contains word classifications, a list of the abbreviations in common use, an analysis of the pharmaceutical terminology and a dictionary of words commonly used in the drug store. The purpose of the book has been quite closely kept in mind.

A Treatise on Pharmacy. For Students and Pharmacists. By Charles Caspari, Jr., Ph.G., Professor of Pharmacy in the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland (Maryland College of Pharmacy, 1884-1904). Fifth edition, enlarged and revised. Octavo, 929 pages; illustrated with 337 engravings; cloth; \$4.75, net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1916.

The new edition of this well-known work, made necessary by the publication of the U. S. P. IX, has just made its appearance. In general outline it resembles previous editions. The author, apparently, was somewhat loath to accept the term "mils" for Cc., as throughout the work wherever one is mentioned, the other is given in parenthesis.

In view of the fact that the book is intended primarily as a text-book for students in pharmacy, it seems strange that so many official Latin titles are omitted. A list of both Latin and English pharmacopoeial and National Formulary titles is found at the head of every chapter on gellanicals. The same is true of the chapters on inorganic salts, but Latin titles are missing in those chapters dealing with organic compounds.

Especially valuable are the Special Remarks immediately following the consideration of a class of official preparations. They supply the kind of information that the student of pharmacy should have. The whys and wherefores, the avoidance of the difficulties that are liable to be encountered in the making of preparations are given so lucidly in Prof. Caspari's surpassing style, that it makes the work stand in a place by itself.

Formulae themselves are not given verbatim, but are concisely outlined; constituents are named, sometimes quantities are given, and usually the process of manufacture; but never in such a way as would permit the use of the book in lieu of the U. S. P. or N. F.

As in previous editions no consideration is given to the many official vegetable drugs, except as these are mentioned as sources of alkaloids, glucosides, neutral principles, etc. Many of the drugs of animal origin are likewise overlooked.

Unfortunately, owing to the apparent haste in which the volume has been revised and

published, a few errors have crept in regarding new things and changes. These will likely be corrected in subsequent editions. Mention of a few of these will serve to illustrate this point. For instance, *Acidum Phenylcinchoninicum*, the official title of the substance sold for so long under its copyrighted title "Atophan," is referred to as Phenylcinchonic acid. Possibly these titles are in this instance considered as synonymous, but if the pharmacopoeial title is correct then the use of the latter title is misleading. The fact that *Liquor Cresolis Compositus* is now made by a slightly modified formula is properly noted in the body of the work; but under the discussion of Cresol, where mention of the same preparation is made, the change is apparently overlooked, as the U. S. P. VIII process is given in abstract.

Aside from the few criticisms offered the work ranks high in comparison with others on the same subject and is full of valuable information for students in pharmacy.

LOUIS SAALBACH.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, ON OFFICERS-ELECT.

While the December JOURNAL was still on the press we received the following report:

"The Board of Canvassers of the American Pharmaceutical Association met Monday evening, December 11, and counted the ballots cast in the annual election. The following having received a plurality of the votes cast are elected: President, Charles Holzhauer, Newark, N. J.; First Vice-president, Alfred R. L. Rohme, Baltimore, Md.; Second Vice-president, Leonard A. Seltzer, Detroit, Mich.; Third Vice-president, Theodore J. Bradley, Boston, Mass.; Members of the Council, Frederick J. Wulling, Minneapolis, Minn.; George M. Beringer, Camden, N. J.; Thomas F. Maine, New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed, A. D. THORBURN,
FRANCIS E. BIBBINS,
FRANK H. CARTER,
EDWARD W. STUCKY.
