

Where possible, such a class is arranged in the order of "relative strengths." This is important, because, for example, among the Pharmacopoeial Tinctures, the student can at once catch the fact that *Tinctura Opii Camphorata* is of low relative strength, representing but four-tenths of one percent (0.4) of opium, and that, progressively increasing, other tinctures fall in their proper places, till the list closes with *Limonis Corticis*, which represents fifty percent fresh lemon peel. The same arrangement applies to the preparations of the National Formulary, and to the unofficial preparations. Other classes, as Fluidextracts, are classed according to their method of preparation, or their alcoholic strength, while such substances as "Extracts, Pilulae, or Powdered Extracts," are grouped according to the menstruum strength used in their manufacture.

Pages 215 to 219, inclusive, are devoted to the solubility of official substances in water and in alcohol, a feature of immense importance to everyone concerned in medicinal pharmacy and chemistry, which so largely dominates pharmaceutical "compounds," and which, under the headings, "*Colloidal Solutions*" (see pages 220-221), and "*Dialysis*" (pages 266-268), are so aptly described by the author. In this reviewer's opinion, one feature of what is now known as "*Physical Chemistry*" (which includes "*Colloidal Chemistry*") is now opening a door, too long closed, that in the field of legitimate science will give ever-widening opportunities to one concerned in the art of pharmacy.

A comprehensive view of the scope of Volume I of this *Practice of Pharmacy* is afforded by the chapters heading its two great subdivisions: Part I (*Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy*), devoted to theory, methods, apparatus, etc., contains twenty chapters beginning with *Metrology*, and closing with *Percolation*. Part II (*Official Pharmacy*), devoted chiefly to manipulative processes and desirable unofficial products, contains eleven chapters, beginning with "*Aqueous Solutions*," and closing with "*Solid Official Preparations Made without Percolation*."

But enough has been said concerning the principal features of a work that soon will be in the hands of every progressive American pharmacist, physician and student concerned in either pharmacy or medicine. To attempt to enter into discursive details would be to write a volume. Sufficient is it now to an-

nounce that we have here the culmination of the pharmaceutical research of its author, Professor Joseph P. Remington, known world wide, for decades, as a pharmaceutical authority, twice Chairman of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, ably assisted by his collaborer, Professor E. Fullerton Cook, and by B. A. Heims, who is credited in the Preface as having "given valued assistance in every part of the revision."

From some special viewpoint, an enthusiast might probably desire to see a certain section amplified, or conversely, another section shortened. Perhaps a different view than that presented, might even be held concerning some of the theoretical phases that, presenting two viewpoints, admit of discussion. In every work touching science such opportunities are thus afforded a reviewer to advance his personal opinions on questions that, had the author recorded the opposite of what is presented, would not have prevented adverse criticism. The present reviewer does not propose to indulge such opportunities as these, if any there be, for fault finding, in the direction of this admirable publication.

Briefly, in this reviewer's opinion, Volume I of Remington's "*Practice of Pharmacy*" carries all the features of the past publications embodied in its scope; each section is made complete, where the science and the art of pharmacy has progressed sufficiently to warrant additions; obsolete formulas and processes have been revised or excluded; desirable tables and classified sections have been added; chemical nomenclature and pharmaceutical theories have been brought to date; formulas and processes have, by permission, been included of desirable portions of the text of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, etc., etc. The book is one that should undoubtedly be in the hands of every active pharmacist and student, as well as of every progressive physician.

JOHN URI LLOYD.

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