

generally considered somewhat inferior to more recent ones which are barely mentioned; though even here, the foot note references enable the reader to consult the original papers bearing on these more recent methods.

The make-up of the book is excellent. The paper is good; printing clear; typographical errors apparently absent; and the illustrations leave nothing to be desired.

C. C. HASKELL.

The well known firm of Ferdinand Enke in Stuttgart, publishers of pharmaceutical, chemical and technical works, favored us with the following books for reviews:

Das Apothekenwesen. Seine Entstehung und Geschichtliche Entwicklung bis zum XX. Jahrhundert. Von Prof. Dr. J. Berendes. Lex. Octavo, 366 pp. \$2.40.

Julius Berendes from Goslar (see The Journal, 1922, p. 757) is one of the celebrated trio of German pharmaceutical historians, the others being Hermann Peters and Hermann Schelenz. Owing to his scientific achievements the German government in 1902 bestowed upon him the title "Professor" without a professorship, a unique example and distinction in the realm of pharmacy.

The work is principally intended to show the historical development of pharmacy (Apothekenwesen) in Germany and other countries are not considered. However, at the beginning the history of pharmacy from antiquity up to the middle ages is also discussed. The following abstract from the table of contents shows the scope of the work.

1. Egyptians, Phoenicians, Babylonians, Israelites, Persians, Indians, Chinese and Japanese.

2. Greeks: Origin of Therapeutics, Natural Philosophy, Rhizotomes, Pharmakopoles and Physicians, Hippocrates, Alexandrians, Separation of Pharmacy from Medicine.

3. Romans: Famous Encyclopedists, Merchandising, Rome, Christianity.

4. Middle Ages: Arabians, Apothecary Shops.

5. Germans: History, Medicine of the Monks.

6. Ninth and Tenth Century: Universities, Edict of Emperor Frederic II.

7. Thirteenth Century: Privilegiums, First German Apothecary Shops, Monastery Pharmacies, Court Pharmacies.

8. Fourteenth Century: Alchemy, Pharmacopœias.

9. Fifteenth Century: Dispensatories, Regulations, Appentecker zu Ulm Gesetz und Ayd.

10. Sixteenth Century: Natural Sciences, Botany, Medizinaltaxe, Apotheker, Pests.

11. Seventeenth Century: Natural Sciences, Botany.

12. Eighteenth Century: Natural Sciences, Botany.

13. Nineteenth Century: Natural Sciences, Celebrated Apothecaries, Chemists, Botanists and Pharmacognosists, Associations, Pharmacopœias, Pharmaceutical Education, Traffic in Medicines and Poisons, Nostrums, Druggists.

14. Military Pharmacy from Ancient to Present Times.

Berendes gives a bibliography of history of pharmacy comprising five pages, an excellent addition to the work. The author's index fills five pages of three columns each and the subject index eleven pages of two columns each. Why Berendes, the same as many others, corrupts Antoine Baumé, the inventor of the hydrometer scale named after him, into Beaumé the referee cannot understand, especially as attention has been called to this common error on numerous occasions.

The book is a masterwork which in a concise manner treats the history of pharmacy. Through the study of this subject the student will be inspired with more love for his chosen profession and even the mature pharmacist will become acquainted with the ups and downs of his calling.

Surely Berendes Apothekenwesen should become better known on this side of the Atlantic.

Kurzes Lehrbuch der Anorganischen Chemie. Von Dr. A. Stavenhagen, Prof. und Leiter der Chem. Laboratoriums der Bergabteilung des Techn. Hochschule in Berlin, Geheimer Bergrat. 2. Auflage mit 170 Holzschnitten. Lex. Octavo, 543 pp. \$2.40.

As the title indicates the subject of inorganic chemistry is treated in a concise manner, in 543 pages. The author has solved this problem in an excellent way. He has also added something new in a book of this kind, namely the physiological action. The one of sodium sulphate on p. 312 is new but plausible and should be studied, especially by physiological chemists. We can highly recommend this book to pharmacists and pharmaceutical students.

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, PH.M.