

This feature of the work is very valuable to both student and teacher. The index comprises four double-column pages.

We wish the book the best of success.—  
OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph.M.

*U. S. Dispensatory*, 21st edition has been published by J. B. Lippincott Company. The editors are Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the University of Pennsylvania; Dean C. H. La Wall, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; and H. W. Youngken, Professor of Botany, Pharmacognosy and Materia Medica at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Special contributors include Dr. John F. Anderson and Prof. Ivor Griffith. The price, bound in buckram, is \$15.

A review will appear in next issue of the JOURNAL.

*Short Tests for Sets of Laboratory Weights*. By A. T. Pienkowsky, Associate Physicist, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Issued as Scientific papers of the Bureau of Standards Number 527. Single copies, 10 cents each.

Three kinds of tests are outlined: First, rough checks for gross errors such as can be detected by simply checking duplicate weights against each other or by comparing a few weights with the sum of those smaller weights whose sum equals the larger weight; second, the comparison with each other of just enough weights and combinations of weights so that the value of each weight can be computed from a standard weight the size of the largest weight in the test; third, the comparison of a sufficient number of weights or combinations so that the agreement of various results will serve as a check against any serious mistake in the observations.

If no standards are available, "relative" values may be found with practically no change in the procedure. The effect of inequality of the arms of the balance beam is eliminated by the method of combining the weighings. Therefore, ordinary "direct" methods of weighing may be used.

All multipliers and divisors have been reduced to one figure, and the numbers used in the computations need seldom be larger than three significant figures. Numerical examples illustrate the computations. Every detail of the computations is indicated in full, even though this adds somewhat to the apparent complexity.

An accuracy sufficient for most work can be obtained without detailed corrections for the buoyant effect of the air by attention to the notes given on this subject.

*Statistics of Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools: 1923-24*. Prepared in the Statistical Division, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, and issued as Bulletin, 1925, Number 45, being advance sheets from the Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1922-1924. 160 pages.

For the school year 1923 to 1924 reports were received from 144 universities, colleges and professional schools under public control, 769 under private control, and 150 independent professional schools. Among these there were 63 schools of pharmacy, 80 schools of medicine, 12 schools of veterinary medicine and 43 schools of dentistry. The total number of students enrolled in the schools of pharmacy during the years given numbered 9951; those of the schools of medicine, 18,900; schools of veterinary medicine 511 and schools of dentistry, 12,947.

*A Pathological Survey of the Para Rubber Tree (Hevea Brasiliensis) in the Amazon Valley*. By James R. Weir, Pathologist of the Expedition of the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce to Investigate the Sources of Crude Rubber in the Amazon Valley and Pathologist in Charge of the Pathological Collections of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. Issued as Department Bulletin Number 1380. 130 pages.

A study of the diseases of *Hevea Brasiliensis* and related species, the numberless fungi and the range of hosts of the wood-destroying species. Due to the fact that most tropical crops receive little if any care after planting, the field, pathologically speaking, is new, and with the "exception of a few collections made by early botanists, very little mycological and no constructive pathological work has been done heretofore." Many of the problems of the rubber grower are those of the fungous agents of disease; a solution of those problems will have immeasurable effect upon the quantitative and qualitative production of crude rubber.

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The Pharmacy Headquarters will soon be a realization—see that it and its departments are adequately endowed.