

taining 325 titles. *Fibres and Bast* are treated much the same as Alkaloids, first the general part in which are taken up their anatomical structure, morphology, chemical characteristics, physical properties and microchemical reactions; and second the special part, containing first a general survey of plants furnishing fibres, and most important technical uses made of plant fibres, followed by a general description of them, taken in the following order, first plant hairs, then bast fibres, leaf fibres, etc. It has a bibliography of over 800 titles. The authors go into this subject with the greatest detail, treating it perhaps better than any of the others.

*Fats and Oils* have similar consideration, first a general part, in which authors take up, the occurrence and physiological significance, how obtained, purified, use, chemical composition, etc., and, second a special part in which the oils are taken up alphabetically. A bibliography containing 722 titles accompanies the article.

*Tannin*, too, has first a general part and then a special part. Plants containing tannin are taken up in the following order: First, tannin-producing barks, then tannin-producing woods, tannin-producing leaves, tannin-producing roots and last, tannin-producing fruits. This article has a bibliography containing 491 titles.

The article on *Galls* is treated also with a general part and a special part. It has a bibliography containing 94 titles. The one on *Gums*, likewise has a general part and a special part. In the general part the authors take up the physical and chemical differences and how gum is produced. It has a bibliography containing 242 titles.

*Resins and Balsams* are treated also much the same way. In the special part there is a table of solubilities of the most important resins and balsams in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in carbon disulphide, in benzol, etc. The bibliography contains 364 titles.

The last group taken up in this first volume is that on *Yeasts*. The author takes up the morphology, and the classification of this group of plants, the chemical analysis of the yeast cell, and the various uses made of yeast, in fermentation and in medicine. It has a bibliography containing 110 titles.

This valuable encyclopedia of knowledge should find a place among the books of reference found on the shelves in all drug stores.—

CHARLES C. PLITT.

The well-known publisher, Julius Springer, Linkstr. 23 and 24, Berlin W. 9, submitted the following three books for review:

*Grundzuege der Praktischen Pharmazie.* Von Dr. Phil. Richard Brieger. 6 völlig neubearbeitete Auflage der "Schule der Pharmazie," Praktischer Teil von Dr. E. Mylius. Octavo. 100 Textabbildungen 358 pp. Cloth Mk. 14.70.

The Practical Part of the "School of Pharmacy" by Apotheker Dr. E. Mylius lived through five editions, surely a proof of its popularity and usefulness. The sixth edition is now before us under a new title "Fundamentals of Practical Pharmacy" by Apotheker Dr. Richard Brieger, one of the editors of the *Pharmazeutische Zeitung*.

Instead of a lengthy Introduction, the author agreeably surprises us with a letter from an Apotheker to his son who is about to enter pharmacy under the tutorship of a friend. That the old Apothecary lays special stress upon carefulness, conscientiousness and honesty is to be expected! Among the sixteen chapters I beg to call attention to the following: II. A Walk through the Apotheke; V. The Sale of Medicines and Poisons; VI. Prescription Compounding; X. Sterilization; XI. Manufacturing Pharmacy; XIII. Homeopathy and Biochemistry; XIV. Commercial Pharmacy; XVI. Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence.

A double-column Index of 19 pages gives testimony of the contents of this book, which although written for German conditions is of great value not only to the student but even to pharmacist and professor in the United States.

*Die Tablettenfabrikation und ihre maschinellen Hilfsmittel.* Von Georg Arends. 3. Auflage. 63 pp. Mk. 3.75.

The first edition of this little book was published in 1915 and the present, third edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged. Besides the manufacture in all its phases, the preservation, packing and sterilization of tablets are thoroughly treated. A chapter of 20 pages is devoted to Tablet machines for use on a large as well as small scale. Explicit directions are given in another chapter of 30 pages for the manufacture of tablets of different substances in alphabetical arrangement from Acetanilid to Washing Blue. It is a book well worth having.

*Der Apotheker als Subjekt und Objekt der*