

Henry L. Klopp was a man among men. A pharmacist of the old-school, he loved his profession and exemplified its highest ideals. He gave the best that was in him, in daily, unremitting service for the relief of sick and suffering humanity, and he brought honor to himself and his craft.

The deceased was a member of the Masonic bodies. He is survived by his wife, C. Mildred Klopp, and a daughter, Sarah.—J. W. ENGLAND.

AXEL E. CARLSON.

Axel E. Carlson, President of the Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association in 1924, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIA-

TION, also member of the Nebraska Board of Examiners, died at his home in Dannebrog, Nebr., September 3rd.

A report is made in the Department of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy of this issue.

The deceased was 40 years of age and had been engaged in the drug business at Dannebrog for twenty-one years. He was a member of the Masonic body. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

We are advised of the death of Charles Beyschlag of Lacrosse, Wis., member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION since 1880.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis. A treatise on the properties, modes of analysis and proximate analytical examination of the various organic chemicals and products employed in the arts, manufactures, medicine, etc., with concise methods for the detection and estimate of their improprieties, filtrations and products of decomposition. Volume VIII, Editor, C. Ainsworth Mitchell, of the *Analyst*. Publishers, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$7.50.

This notice relates to Volume VIII dealing with glucosides, non-glucosidal bitter principles, enzymes, putrefaction bases, animal bases, animal acids, the cyanogen compounds the proteins, the digestion products of proteins. The following contributors have been at work on this revision: Julius Grant, G. Barger, K. George Falk, G. H. Buchanan, Philip B. Hawk, Olaf Bergeim, S. B. Schryver and H. W. Buston.

Fifty more pages have been added in this revision. The Editor says that the ideal arrangement would have been to have all sections on proteins in this volume. Want of space has prevented this so that some sections dealing with certain classes of proteins and substances containing proteins have had to be held over for Volume IX.

The work in general has been reviewed on a number of occasions and, undoubtedly, the high quality of this standard has been maintained. Dr. Julius Grant has contributed the monograph on glucosides covering seventy-eight pages. The division on non-glucosidal bitter principles has also been re-written and

revised by Dr. Grant; also the one on enzymes.

The chapter on putrefaction bases has been prepared by Dr. G. Barger. The animal bases are treated by Dr. K. George Falk. In nearly two hundred pages the animal acids have had the consideration of Dr. Philip B. Hawk and Dr. Olaf Bergeim. Dr. G. H. Buchanan has re-written and revised the monograph on cyanogen compounds. The proteins present the last work of Dr. S. B. Schryver and the monograph was completed by Dr. H. Buston. Under the same contributors the last division of this volume has been prepared. A more extended reference to this well and favorably known work is hardly necessary; this volume, like the preceding, is indispensable for the analyst and chemist of laboratories including those of pharmaceutical manufacturers. In this volume, including the Index, there are nearly eight hundred pages. The mechanical work of printing, binding and paper is up to the usual quality of the publishers.

Pharmaceutical Mathematics. By EDWARD SPEASE, professor of Pharmacy and dean of the School of Pharmacy, Western Reserve University. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York. Price \$1.75. This is one of the series of the McGraw-Hill Publications in Pharmacy; the other two so far published are "Qualitative Analysis for Students of Pharmacy and Medicine," by Charles B. Jordan, and "Pharmaceutical Therapeutics," by Eldin V. Lynn.

The book of which notice is here given is in-

tended as a textbook to be used in teaching the mathematics of pharmacy. The author has used the text in class room instruction; that arrangement is followed in the book. In the first chapters consideration is given to Prescription Forms, including a discussion, use and values of the different systems of weights and measures; succeeding chapters deal with percentage and dosage; three divisions are devoted to specific gravity; two relate to the mathematics of dispensing and manufacturing in quantity. Solution is given consideration in several of the chapters, and application is made of dilution, chemical combination, effect of temperature, and methods for making calculations. The last chapters of the book relate to problems that come up in business, figuring discounts, profit, loss, etc.

While, as stated, the book is intended for the class room, in making pharmacy students and nurses acquainted with applied mathematics in their practice, it should find use in the drug store. The importance of mathematics cannot be too strongly impressed; the misplacement of a decimal point may be the cause of death, permanent injury, and seriously affect the life of the individual who makes the mistake.

A Treatise on Microscopic Pharmacognosy.
By WILLIAM MANSFIELD, A.M. Phar.D.,
Ph.G., Albany, N. Y. John Wiley & Sons,
Inc., New York.

The plan of this book is very similar to Dean Mansfield's previous publication "Histology of Medicinal Plants;" *i. e.*, a series of plates with a page of accompanying explanation of the plates. This type of textbook is not entirely novel, but is decidedly unusual among texts. Professor Mansfield used much the same idea in his publication of several years ago "Squibb's Atlas of Pharmacognosy," in which he prepared a series of photographs of vegetable drugs, accompanying each plate with a page of description of the drug.

While this style of textbook is novel, yet it may be very practicable, provided that sufficient oral instruction be given in the teaching. It is very evident that in this method of instruction, the text does not present anything in the way of theory, tabulation, correlation, nor any matter pertaining to the subject outside of what can be presented in the drawing.

Pharmacognosy, in its broader sense at least, embraces not only the actual structure of the drug, but a study of its constituents, its purity,

quality and strength, its adulterants and its association and correlation with other drugs. Many of these points can be dealt with microscopically. Therefore, it may be said that a text which covers only the microscopic structure of the drug is not as comprehensive as a text on microscopic pharmacognosy might be made.

The drawings are well made and accurate and the descriptive text, while short and condensed, is clear and accurate. It is a matter worthy of note that American textbooks on pharmacognosy, as a whole, do not present the exquisite accuracy of line and perspective in their drawings so often seen in German works on this subject. It is true that this beautiful drawing takes a great deal of time, not only in the actual drawing itself, but in the preparation of the mounts and in the study of these mounts under the microscope. After years of study of the work done by Tschirch and by Moeller I must admit that I have never found an inaccuracy in a drawing or description of their work. This, perhaps, I cannot say of any American author. Whether this extreme accuracy and beauty of the drawing is worth while for textbooks is a question. Perhaps the idea to be conveyed is just as well conveyed by work that has not cost quite so much in time and energy and skill. E. N. GATHERCOAL.

The Condensed Chemical Dictionary. Compiled and edited by the editorial staff of the Chemical Engineering Catalog; Second Edition, completely revised and enlarged under supervision of Thomas Gregory, Editor, and Isabelle M. Welch, Assistant Editor. Published by the Chemical Catalog Company Inc., New York. Price \$10.00.

The Dictionary has as a purpose the supplying of information to those whose needs are for brief definitions of chemicals and chemical products. The extent of these terms may be indicated in stating that there are nearly five hundred 2-column pages, of about 80 lines to the column. The care exercised in presenting authentic information is shown by acknowledgments of coöperation of a very large number of chemists and of laboratories, and much of this information is not available in literature; added information was obtained from the references, books and other publications, the listing of which requires four pages. These facts are mentioned to give an idea of the comprehensiveness of the Dictionary. The fact that more than 16,000 copies of the