

described. Maximum single doses are given and also the dosage for a day. Each monograph has a Latin heading and also the German name of the drug and preparation. In most instances the name of the chemical is followed by its chemical formula, molecular weight and the percentage amount of the important constituent; the arrangement is alphabetical. The book also contains a number of tables, comprising doses, poisons, a schedule of items that should be protected against light or other influences, a list of synonyms, and a comprehensive index. While the book has been prepared for German pharmacists, it will be found useful in American pharmacies, especially in those compounding foreign prescriptions.

The book is well bound and printed and serves a useful purpose.

Anleitung zur medizinisch-chemischen Untersuchungen fuer Apotheker (Introduction to clinico-chemical testing by pharmacists). By DR. PH. HORKEIMER. Verlag von Julius Springer, Berlin, 1930. 81 text pages, 16 illustrations. Price 6 marks.

The small book describes the clinico-chemical tests on which the pharmacist of the present day should be informed and qualified to apply. The author has given the methods which he has found useful in his practice, but advises that experience is required and also that with the development of this work other reference books will be needed. The text has been prepared in a way that will be understood and enable the pharmacist to apply the tests.

The greater part of the book deals with urinalysis in its various phases; first the method of collecting the sample of urine is explained and then the physical characteristics—the color, transparency, specific gravity, reaction and optical rotation. The following pages describe tests for albumin, sugar, acetone bodies, bile, coloring matters, indican, ammonia, urea, uric acid, total nitrogen, chlorides, etc. Next, the urinary sediments receive consideration, and the illustrations—photographic reproductions—show various urinary sediments. Other portions of the booklet deal with examination of the blood, stomach contents and bowel contents.

The Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1930-1931, published by the Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1, England. Price 3s. 6d. The Calendar contains important data of the British Pharmaceu-

tical Society—officers and committees of the Society, also the names of the Committee for Revision of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex."

The opening pages give a history of the British Pharmaceutical Society, its pharmacy school and other activities, also a list of the funds, scholarships and prizes. A chronological record of former presidents, vice-presidents and treasurers since the foundation of the Society is included, and the honorary members and corresponding members of the Society are named. The Calendar contains its constitution and by-laws, a list of the British schools and colleges of pharmacy; a general outline of the examinations, and questions of several scholarship examinations are reprinted, and also of those for prize competition, with an alphabetical list of prize winners. The remainder of the book is given over to British pharmacy laws, their enforcement, etc.

The Calendar is of prime importance for British pharmacists and has value for those of other countries, particularly, for board of pharmacy and faculty members.

Formulaire des Medicaments Nouveaux for 1930, 35th Edition, compiled by Dr. R. WEITZ, member of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Paris, and pharmacist at the Paris dispensary. The preface has been written by PROF. PAUL CARNOT of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris. Published by J. B. Bailliere and Sons, 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris, France. Price 32 francs, in paper binding.

Prior editions of this Formulary have been reviewed in the JOURNAL. In the preparation of this book the officials of the French Codex have not been included. The preparations are described in monographs and more attention has been given to the therapeutics than in other publications of this kind. While of first importance to the French pharmacist, the Formulary is of value in all pharmacies where foreign prescriptions are filled. Both official and trade names are given of chemicals, description and their dosage. An index of 60 pages speaks for the number of items which have received consideration in this Formulary. The concluding pages of the book contain an alphabetical list of pharmaceutical specialties, together with the names of the manufacturers.

Fabrikations Methoden für Galenische Arzneimittel und Arzneiformen (Manufacturing methods for galenicals and other forms of medication) by JOSEF WEICHNERZ and JULIUS

SCHRÖDER, published by Julius Springer, Vienna, Schottengasse 4, price RM 28.50.

The authors of this book have made an effort, and quite successfully so, of presenting a book on the manufacture of galenicals and other forms of medication; the processes are for large quantities; however, there is information of value to be derived from the book for the retail pharmacist. Articles have appeared in pharmaceutical publications on the manufacture of various forms of medication, but as far as the writer knows the subject of pharmaceutical manufacturing has not heretofore been treated very extensively and presented in book form. The authors have given their experience in manufacturing; they explain that the manufacturing in a small way and on a large scale differs materially and not infrequently the appearance of the resulting products is not the same; in a few instances manufacturing in small quantities has advantages over the processes requiring machinery.

The book is well illustrated, having nearly 350 illustrations; to a certain extent, the selections have been made with a view of explaining the principles of machinery construction, and the claims of the respective manufacturers for the machine or its product. The authors do not contend that the book is complete as to all the essentials of manufacturing, for there are things that can only be learned from experience. The book has eighteen chapters and most of them are subdivided. The first chapter deals with comminution and powders. It would seem that the latter might well be treated in a separate chapter or a sub-division, but the authors consider the subject of comminution and then discuss the formulas and preparation of powders. The latter are quite varied—dusting, shampoo and tooth powder; Dover's, Seidlitz, compound licorice powder, etc. The second chapter is entitled, "Die Körner (granulata);" granulation also enters into the subjects of a number of succeeding chapters; and granules receive consideration in another chapter; in that now under discussion—granulated forms—both effervescent and non-effervescent granulations are included. The next chapter deals with pastilles and lozenges; then follows the one on tablets, covering 34 pages dealing with the preparation of the powder or granulation, the machines, the manufacture; tablet triturates.

Solutions are next considered and the subject is part of other chapters; then follow tinctures, extracts and fluidextracts. The chapter on

emulsions is quite comprehensive, dealing with various emulsions and methods that may be employed in their preparation. These are followed by salves, ointments, cerates, plasters, giving information relative to their manufacture and description of the apparatus and machinery employed. A chapter on the manufacture of suppositories follows; next, two chapters on foods for infants and invalids, confections, etc. Twenty pages are devoted to coatings of pills, tablets, granules, etc. Twenty-five pages deal with ampuls, their manufacture, cleansing, filling, sealing, etc.; gelatin capsules also receive consideration and a final chapter deals with the packaging of the various forms of medication.

The illustrations are good, and while the book has greatest value for the manufacturer there are many points which can be utilized by the retail pharmacist, as has already been stated.

(To be continued)

EDWARD SWALLOW.

We are advised of the death of Edward Swallow, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, correspondent of British pharmaceutical publications. Mr. Swallow was intensely interested in creating an official flag for pharmacy.

The deceased was born at Lurrey, England, February 5, 1860. He served as an apothecary in London until 1896, when he settled in New York City. For a number of years Mr. Swallow did detail work among physicians and, later, he became associated with C. O. Bigelow, and from 1910 until 1922 he was apothecary in Bellevue Hospital. In later years Mr. Swallow gave all of his time to journalistic work. The deceased is survived by his widow, to whom sympathy is expressed.

We have word of the passing of several of our members. The information came too late for due mention in the JOURNAL.

Cyrus B. Warne, Redfield, S. Dak.; Prof. Maurice A. Miner, Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Waterbury, Des Moines, Ia.; B. L. Murray, Rahway, N. J.

Dr. Fritz Pregl, 61, winner of the 1923 Nobel prize in chemistry, died December 13th, at his home in Vienna. He won the Nobel award for the development of an antiseptic iodine solution which bears his name.