

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.