

typographical and other, but contains an excellent index, which increases its value to medical students.

The problem of the best method of teaching chemistry in a medical school is as yet unsolved. A large proportion of men enter the school with little or no knowledge of chemistry, and are expected at the end of one year's study to find their way successfully through the intricate mazes of physiological chemistry. Alas for the teacher who is expected to perform this miracle!

J. L. H.

KALENDER FÜR ELECTROCHEMIKER SOWIE TECHNISCHE CHEMIKER UND PHYSIKER. VII Jahrgang, 1903. Mit einer Beilage. Edited by Dr. A. Newburger. xxxi + 583 + 448. Berlin: M. Krayn. Price, 4 marks.

In this valuable little book the editor has certainly succeeded admirably in his attempt to bring together material which is of value not only to the technical but also to the scientific worker. The separation of the technical from the theoretical branch has been more marked probably in electrochemistry than in any other subject and certainly the technical side has not gained by it. Through such works as this, we may look in the near future for a more intimate connection between the two branches of the subject which can not fail to be of great advantage to electrochemistry. There are but two criticisms to be made upon the make-up of the book, the lack of an index, and the binding of the Beilage as a separate volume, although its table of contents is given in the Kalender.

J. LIVINGSTON R. MORGAN.

BOTANY AND PHARMACOGNOSY. BY HENRY KRAEMER, Professor of Botany and Pharmacognosy and Director of the Microscopical Laboratories in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Published by the author. 384 pp.

The growing use of the compound microscope in the critical examination of powdered vegetable drugs has developed into a distinct branch of pharmaceutical study. It is perhaps needless to say that, in making a critical examination of vegetable powders, one must be familiar with the vegetable histological elements which make up the vegetable fabric, for no kind of pulverization will completely destroy the cell and obliterate its diagnostic features. The present volume, after dealing with plant morphology in Part I (100 pages), takes up the study of crude drugs, first giving their gross characteristics as found in their whole and dried condition. Following this is a scheme for the study of the