

Earle F. Greene, from Plattsburg Barracks, to Ft. D. A. Russell.

Paul Compton, from the Southern Department, to Plattsburg Barracks.

SERGEANTS.

Murat A. McGehee, from Ft. Monroe, to the Southern Department.

Ellis L. Jackson, from West Point, to the Southern Department.

Samuel K. Leming, from the Letterman General Hospital, to the Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.

James E. Reagan, from Ft. Michie, to Ft. Moultrie.

Phillip O. Mastin, from Ft. Greble, to the Walter Reed General Hospital.

Vernon Spickelmire, from the Walter Reed General Hospital, to Ft. Greble.

Thomas Van Denbosch, from Columbus Barracks, to Ft. Leavenworth.

Davidson M. Fleming, from Ft. Ethan Allen, to Ft. Logan H. Roots.

James M. Graham, from Ft. Ethan Allen, to Fort Warren.

Arthur Winter, from Ft. Niagara, to Ft. Totten.

George I. Harding, from Ft. Caswell, to Ft. Barrancas.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS

Manual of Chemistry. A Guide to Lectures and Laboratory Work for Beginners in Chemistry. A Text-book specially adapted for students of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry. By W. Simon, Ph.D., M.D., and Daniel Base, Ph.D. Eleventh Edition. Thoroughly revised, with 55 illustrations and 7 colored plates. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1916. Cloth bound, 648 pages. Price, \$3.50.

Any text-book in the field of chemistry, where text-books are found by the hundreds, which reaches the eleventh edition, needs no reviewer to make its value known to teachers or students of pharmacy, medicine and chemistry. In the edition just issued, the revision has not been merely nominal and prefatory, as is so often the case with text-books, but it shows evidence of reconstruction and change throughout. Much of the new matter has been made necessary by the changes in the U. S. P., but some other radical changes have been made which must be considered in the light of improvements from the student's standpoint.

One of these consists in omitting the chapters on Light and Electricity, which have less relevancy to chemistry than does the subject of heat, the chapter on which is retained. Some minor changes have been made in grouping subjects for purposes of study.

Although the book has been brought into harmony with the U. S. P. IX in most respects, the form "Cc." is retained instead of adopting the term "mil," and in the preface it is stated that this is done to avoid con-

fusion, not a very convincing reason, seeing that all U. S. Government publications now use the latter term.

It is strange and rather to be regretted that in the excellent and concise treatment of the fundamental properties of matter, nothing is said about adsorption and some of the more recently observed facts in connection with the same, although the phenomenon itself is described briefly under the title "Surface Attraction."

It is disappointing, too, to see little or no mention made of colloids, other than the bare definition on page 36 and a brief reference under colloidal silver on page 307.

Under Aqua Destillata, no mention whatever is made of the modern water stills which provide a continuous flow of distilled water without rejecting the first and last 10 percent, as was formerly necessary.

The sections on Solution, Atomic Theory, Valence and Electrolytic Dissociation are excellent in their lucidity and conciseness.

The plan of illustrating chemical reactions by the use of colored plates showing the colors of the more important solutions and precipitates of the compounds of the metals, is one which is very helpful to the student and its continuance in the present edition will be appreciated.

The section on Analytical Chemistry is necessarily somewhat brief, as less than 70 pages are devoted to it, but it is so well arranged and so systematically handled that there is much to commend in it even in comparison with larger books on the subject.

The last 200 pages of the book are taken

up with a consideration of the subject of the chemistry of the carbon compounds, commonly called organic chemistry. This important subject is handled in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and rounds out the completeness of the book admirably. One of the commendable features of the brief appendix to the book is the article on Optical Phenomena and descriptions of the spectroscope and polariscope.

The book is one which will undoubtedly meet with the success which has attended past editions and deserves to be in the library of every student of chemistry and teacher in colleges of pharmacy, medicine and dentistry.

CHARLES H. LA WALL.

Lessons in Pharmaceutical Latin and Prescription Writing and Interpretation. By Hugh C. Muldoon, Instructor in Organic and Analytical Chemistry and Latin, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Octavo; 173 pages; price, \$1.25.

The Pharmaceutical Syllabus allots only twenty-five hours to the study of "Latin pertaining to the science and art of pharmacy" and frankly states that: "In a Latin course of but twenty-five hours, it is evident that all ordinary methods of treating the subject must be set aside." It follows, therefore, that text-books on the subject of Pharmaceutical Latin must to a large extent set aside ordinary methods of teaching languages and merely endeavor to impress upon the student such essentials as will enable him to interpret and understand the construction of official Latin titles, prescriptions, and common terms used in connection with the practice of pharmacy.

The little volume under discussion seems to meet these requirements. The author says in his preface that neither drug store experience nor previous knowledge of Latin on the part of the student is assumed. Exceptions to general rules are omitted. But four cases of the noun and adjective are noted with stress upon the genitive. The third declension is simplified as much as possible and the discussion of the verb is reduced to a minimum. The greater portion of the exercise work is devoted to translation from Latin to English. Prescription writing and interpretation is well covered

and there are some paragraphs devoted to a discussion of the Harrison law as it pertains to prescription writing, and other technicalities involved in filling, labeling and dispensing prescriptions.

One criticism that could be made of the book is the author's attitude toward the question of pronunciation. He says: "It is much more practical for a pharmacist to be able to interpret a prescription correctly, than it is for him to be able to pronounce in faultless manner the Latin contained therein." However true this statement may be, it is absolutely essential that the student have some guide in pronunciation while he is studying Latin words and case endings. Certainly a teacher must use either the English or Roman pronunciation in teaching the subject and it cannot be expected that the student remember the pronunciation of every word as spoken by the teacher. If he is to use the text-book at all in studying, it is only fair that diacritical marks be employed at least in the early exercises to guide him in pronouncing as he studies. It does not matter so much whether Roman or English pronunciation is followed, although the latter is by far preferable and is advocated by the Syllabus, but it is a mistake not to declare in favor of either one and then stick to it. The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties should declare in favor of one or the other method of pronunciation and settle this question for all time.

R. P. FISCHELIS.

A Treatise on Pharmacy. For Students and Pharmacists. By Charles Caspari, Jr., Ph.G., Professor of Pharmacy in the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland (Maryland College of Pharmacy, 1884-1904). Fifth edition, enlarged and revised. Octavo, 929 pages, illustrated with 337 engravings. Cloth, \$4.75 net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1916.

A review of this well-known work on pharmacy will appear in the December number of the JOURNAL.

Histology of Medicinal Plants. By William Mansfield, A.M., Phar.D., Professor of Histology and Pharmacognosy of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 432 Fourth Ave., New York City, publishers.