

policy, based on the exercise of its right to refuse to sell its goods to anyone who cut the price, involved entering into unlawful agreements and violating the Sherman Act. Prior to giving this instruction to the Jury, Judge Runyon rendered an opinion granting the motion of counsel for Colgate & Co. to instruct the Jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

The foregoing items are reprinted from *N. W. D. A. Bulletin No. 94*.

OPIUM CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

The International Opium Conference, which has been in session at Geneva, Switzerland, for several weeks, was adjourned last week to January 16, according to a copyrighted cable to the *New York Times*.

European delegates went home to consult their governments. No progress, whatever,

could have been made had the delegates remained in session. There are six votes definitely against admission to the agenda of the method for suppression of the traffic in opium proposed by the Americans. Holland, Great Britain, India, France and Portugal have announced they could not take part in the discussion, and without the participation of these countries discussion would be absolutely futile.

The American plan, which was at first termed idealistic, has gained much support since it was introduced. Latin America has formed a solid bloc behind the United States.

Everything, or almost everything, depends on the attitude taken by the British when the conference reconvenes.—*Oil Paint and Drug Reporter*.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Lang's German-English Medical Dictionary. Edited and revised by Milton K. Meyers, M.D., neurologist to the Northern Liberties Hospital, etc. Third edition, enlarged, 8 vo., 613 pages. Cloth. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., publishers. Price \$7.00.

The preface of the third edition of *Lang's German-English Medical Dictionary* states that "since the last edition was published in 1913, the world war actively internationalized medicine so that a wider use of foreign terms resulted. It is probable that the resumption of peace relations with Germany and Austria will result in even greater importation of the literature of German-speaking countries than in the past, in which case a book of this kind will be needed more and more.

"The editor has incorporated herein over 4000 new terms, so that this edition now contains approximately 53,000 definitions. These comprise only words that are spelled differently from the English words that have the same meaning. The counterparts of many of the definitions, especially those of the majority of the eponymic terms herein defined, have not as yet found their way into the purely English medical dictionaries."

The editor acknowledges his indebtedness to Duden's "Orthographisches Wörterbuch" and to Guttman's "Medizinische Terminologie;" also to the small German Medical Dictionary compiled by Dornblüth.

The foregoing, in a general way, will answer for a review. Aside from medical terms or,

perhaps, largely because of them, the value of the dictionary to pharmacists is indicated; many medical terms are also pharmaceutical and have medical application, and these will be found in this Dictionary. In glancing over the pages the more common pharmaceutical terms were noted and also botanical drugs and chemicals and their preparations, many not officially recognized. Botanical and chemical terms and names employed in these and other ancillary sciences are given, but we find that terms used in botany and pharmacognosy are rather limited in number. The Dictionary will be found useful for pharmacists; it reflects credit on the editors and publishers.

"*Handbuch der praktischen und wissenschaftlichen Pharmazie*." By Prof. Dr. Hermann Thoms, with coöperation of nearly two hundred leading authorities in the subjects relating to pharmacy. Many of the latter names appear in the YEAR BOOK and among them honorary members of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Urban & Schwarzenberg of Berlin, Germany, are the publishers.

A monumental work of this kind—prepared by a leader in pharmacy and with coöperation of leading German pharmacists, which will comprise four thousand or more pages—is deserving of an extended review. The work is to appear in six volumes; parts of two volumes have reached this office. Professor Thoms visited this country about a year ago, on his way to Japan where he had been invited by a number of his former students and other

scientists of Japan to deliver a series of addresses. Reference is here made to the sketch in the July '23 number of the *JOURNAL*, A. P. H. A., p. 569.

It may, perhaps, be said that no textbook on pharmacy has been published which is as comprehensive; most of the well and favorably known textbooks have been designed for students of pharmacy and not, primarily and specifically, as this "Handbook of Practical and Scientific Pharmacy," for the practicing pharmacist. The complexity of pharmacy and its progress considered in connection with the purpose of the work, and the high standing, as authority, of the author and editor, speak for the necessity of the large and carefully selected corps of collaborators. However, the latter may account, in a way, for variations in the number of pages given to subjects, relative to which there is a difference of opinion, not only of individuals, but expressed by the practice of pharmacy in other countries.

The comprehensiveness of the work, its scope and thoroughness in its preparation, can only be commended, and this exceedingly valuable cyclopedia of pharmacy will be a lasting monument to the ability and industry of Professor Thoms. In our opinion the definition of "Handbook" is not sufficiently comprehensive to describe the work; hence the term of the foregoing lines was applied. The progress made in some of the underlying sciences may make revisions of the several monographs necessary at a later day, but this must be expected; most of the treatises will serve several generations of pharmacists. As has been indicated, a review would require more pages than at the disposal of this department, so an outline will have to serve the purpose. The inclusion of some of the subjects may be questioned, but investigation of the pharmacy courses and the papers and discussions before the Sections of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the closely related bodies which meet annually with the former organization, and the several groups more recently organized for specialized work and study, support the judgment of the editor of the "Handbook."

The divisions of Volume I deal with general considerations of the pharmacy and its conduct—arrangement of the pharmacy, regulations; prescription and sale service; history of various phases; patent and household remedies; health insurance; pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories; business conduct; medical practice in its various divisions, as it relates to

pharmacy; the wholesale and retail business in general and chapters on utensils and apparatus, preparation and preservation of drugs, chemicals and galenicals and even, as a final consideration in this volume, the telephone service.

Volume II deals with physics and chemistry, and physical, chemical and biological methods of examining drugs and chemicals; separation of alkaloids, glucosides, other principles, essential oils, etc.

Volume III discusses foods, spices, fruits, confections—source, chemistry and manufacture; various technical products—colors, tannins, fibers, fats, oils, soaps, glass, cellulose, inks, pigments, explosives, fireextinguishers, etc.

Volume IV includes discussions on physiology, pathology, hygiene, disinfection; selected methods of investigation and principles of therapy; estimation of blood sugar, urine analysis; chemotherapy, organotherapy; first aid in injuries and poisonings, etc.

Volume V deals with botany and pharmacognosy, drug sources and culture, drug analysis, etc. Volume VI systematically lists chemicals and deals with their composition, preparation, testing and therapeutical uses; in like manner, vegetable drugs will be listed, galenical preparations will be dealt with as the foregoing, also specialties and secret remedies.

A copious index will conclude the work; there are numerous illustrations. The work differs from others relating to pharmacy in that it is a collection of monographs by experts in the respective subjects; these are grouped according to a natural sequence instead of following an alphabetical arrangement. The work will displace the "Realenzklopädie der gesammten Pharmazie," which will not be reissued.

Earlier in this review it was mentioned that the space given to subjects may in every instance not meet the approval of all; there will be differences of opinion, but viewing the book as a whole, it is an outstanding work which should be in the library of every pharmacist, and a College of Pharmacy library is incomplete without it. Having said that, a concluding reference may be made to a subject insufficiently considered, that of percolators, pp. 461-465; the excellent monograph immediately following on filtration apparatus takes up 26 pages; a comprehensive and instructive monograph is that on sterilization. A discussion of these monographs would readily lead the writer to extend the review which must now be concluded.