

which the government sought to invalidate the transactions was proven by the evidence.

ALCOHOL URGED AS MEDICINE.

The value of alcohol for medicinal use was urged by Dr. Hobart A. Hare, professor of therapeutics at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in an address before the Congress of Internal Medicine last month. After enumerating the many medicinal properties of alcohol, Dr. Hare asked the assembly: "Does any drug do more for suffering humanity than this?" Though the American Medical Association went on record as opposed to the use of alcohol, Dr. Hare declared, that action was repudiated in a country-wide referendum conducted by the physicians themselves.

CANADA AND MEXICO APPROVE OF ANTI-NARCOTIC SMUGGLING PACT.

The Senate has ratified the treaty between Canada and the United States for the suppression of smuggling along the international border and assisting in the arrest and prosecution of persons violating the narcotic laws of either Government.

A treaty with Mexico will permit the Mexican Government to avoid legal delay when narcotic dealers are captured. Americans convicted of handling narcotics will get short shrift, being extradited without the usual reliance on lawyers' delay. Equal rigor will be applied to Mexicans who violate American laws. Whether jail sentences will be given before extradition has not yet been determined.

The Mexican Government has proposed a

special clause to give wider scope and include smuggling of liquors.

ENTRAPMENT OF PHYSICIAN UNDER NARCOTIC LAW.

The United States Circuit Court of appeals Fourth Circuit—in the case of an accused physician for violation of Harrison Act, entrapped by a narcotic inspector—instructed the jury that while it is permissible for government agents and officials, through detectives and decoys, to entrap criminals, or to present opportunity to those having intent to or who are willing to commit crime, it is not proper for government officials, agents or decoys to incite to or create crime, for the purpose of prosecuting it or punishing it, and if the jury believe from the evidence that the government's agent and witness, through false statements made to the defendant to the effect that he was suffering from a disorder of the stomach and required morphine for the purpose of relieving the pain incident thereto, or that he was an addict or had been an addict, and found it necessary occasionally to take small doses in an attempt to cure himself from the drug habit, and through such statements, which were false, procured from the defendant the morphine for the dispensing of which the defendant stands indicted, and the defendant, believing the statements made by the inspector were true, was induced thus to violate the law and that said defendant was not theretofore willing thus to violate the law, and would not otherwise have violated the law, then the jury should find the defendant not guilty.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

De Danske Apotekers Historie. By E. Dam and A. Schaeffer. Vol. I. Part 1. 80 pp. Lex. Levin & Munsgaards Forlag, Kobenhavn.

It is a pleasure to note that the much neglected study "History of Pharmacy" is receiving more attention of late years. Now comes to us the first part of a new book "The History of Danish Pharmacists." What a fascination there is in tracing the history of ancient pharmacies from their origin and foundation through centuries and generations up to the present time! The authors are to be congratulated for undertaking this task. The work when completed will contain the history of every pharmacy in Denmark and Iceland up to the year 1922 together with biographies of each owner. Vol. I is devoted

to those in existence before 1672 and Part I, before us, describes pharmacies and pharmacists in chronological order up to that time, together with chapters on the history of pharmacy during the 15th, 16th and 17th century.

The oldest pharmacy in Denmark, still in existence, is the "Love-Apotheket," *i. e.*, "Lion Pharmacy" in Odense, which received its charter from King Christian III on April 25, 1549. Since that day, beginning with Apoteker Cornelius Hamsfort, up to the present time with Apoteker Peter Johansen de Neergaard, this ancient apothecary shop has only had 18 proprietors.

This book gives a highly interesting insight into the life and activities of successive generations of Danish Apoteker and presents the

honorable record for about 400 years of Danish pharmacies and pharmacy. It is a document of which history of pharmacy can be justly proud.

Fachwoerterbuch fuer den Chemikalienhandel. Deutsch-English-Französisch-Spanisch. Bearbeitet von Dipl.—Ing. Erwin Hellbusch. Octavo 403 pp. Cloth, 10 Goldmark. R. Bredow Verlag, Berlin W. 57.

A chemical dictionary in 4 languages—German, English, French and Spanish—has been sadly needed for some time. The clever German author and the enterprising German publisher have fulfilled this want in the book before us.

The dictionary proper is divided into 4 parts: I, German-English-French-Spanish comprises 87 pages of 4 columns each. II, English-German consists of 100 pages; III, French-German 96 pages, and IV, Spanish-German 101 pages, each page containing double columns. An additional, Part V, contains abbreviations and correspondence in English, French and Spanish and besides a compilation of weights, measures and money in use in the different countries throughout the world.

The work is a true proof of the proverbial German thoroughness, as it contains not only chemicals, chemical products, chemical and technical methods and apparatus, but also drugs of the vegetable and animal kingdom, pharmaceutical preparations, oils, colors and pharmaceutical methods and apparatus. The author missed nothing and made the book as complete as possible.

It is a handy and handsome reference volume which should become better known in America among chemical manufacturers and chemists and among wholesale and retail druggists and pharmacists.

A Textbook of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. By E. Poulsson, Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Christiania. English Edition edited by W. E. Dixon, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Reader in Pharmacology and Assessor to Regius Professor of Physics, Cambridge. First American Edition. Octavo 519 pp. Cloth, \$6—Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins Company.

Schmiedeberg's classical work "Grundriss des Pharmakologie" is one of the master works. Based thereon Prof. Poulsson the eminent Norwegian pharmacologist wrote his book which became a standard throughout Scandinavian and Teutonic countries. An English translation of this work by another authority is a welcome addition to the litera-

ture, and the first American edition by the enterprising Baltimore firm should be gratefully received.

The science of pharmacology and the art of therapeutics have made great strides, especially in recent years. In the book before us the author laid special stress on the relationship of pharmacology to applied therapeutics. He brought together into one volume the most important parts as can be seen from the headings of the six sections: Organic Remedies acting after Absorption, Those Acting Locally; Salts of Alkalies, Acids, Halogens, etc.; Heavy Metals; Ferments and Foodstuffs; Antitoxins and Bacterial Products.

The descriptions of the various drugs are necessarily concise but sufficiently clear and complete. The Latin and English titles of both the British and U. S. P. of drugs and their preparations are given, and the doses in both metric and apothecaries' systems. Many unofficial drugs, chemicals and galenicals are also included, when found to be of value. On p. 89 under Opium Alkaloids there are added Benzylmorphinae, Papaverinae, Pantoponum and Narcophinum, together with description, action, uses and dose. The chapters on cocaine, opium, antipyretics, purine derivatives, alcohol and purgatives are exceptionally well written. The paragraph on methyl alcohol and its poisonous effect should be read and studied by all interested. The discussion of some of the newer drugs and new uses of older drugs is up-to-date and throughout the book the author has taken great pains to bring the work into line with modern thought. It is a great book, by a great man on a great subject. The work is of great value not only to the pharmacologist but also to the physician, the pharmacist and the student.

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, PH.M.

The Book of Receipts. By E. W. Lucas and H. B. Stevens. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. 473 pages. Price \$4.00.

The authors have been active for a number of years in the advancement of pharmacy and chemistry in Great Britain. The first-mentioned is a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and of the Chemical Society, a pharmaceutical chemist, late member of the British Pharmacopœia Reference Committee, late examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Associate was lecturer on Pharmacy and Food and Drugs in the Southwestern Polytechnic Institute (England).

The fact that this is the 12th edition of this well and favorably known work, speaks for