

column pages and contains a novel feature, namely short biographies of the most noted scientists, a welcome feature to the historically inclined. The Subject Index is very complete, consisting of 41 pages in double columns.

We wish the work the best of success.

Allgemeine Bakteriologie und Sterilisationslehre Für Aertzte und Pharmazeuten. Von Dr. Med. K. Laubenheimer, Privatdozent für Hygiene und Bakteriologie, Univ. Heidelberg. Lex. 220 pp. Mk. 9.

From his lectures on Bacteriology to the medical students and on Sterilization to the pharmaceutical students at the University of Heidelberg, the book before us arose. It consists of the following 3 Parts: I, General Morphology and Biology of Microorganisms, including chapters on Immunity; II, Bacteriology and III, Sterilization.

Each part is carefully prepared and the subdivisions have been handled in an original manner. The book is full of information which usually is not easily accessible, being scattered throughout the literature. The 61 illustrations greatly enhance the value of the work. I must not forget to mention the 5 colored plates containing a total of 27 colored illustrations, real works of art, together with explanations. We can highly recommend this excellent book to pharmacists and laboratory workers.

Die Rezeptsammlung des Scribonius Largus. Eine Kritische Studie von Dr. Phil. Wilhelm Schonack. Octavo 95 pp. Mk. 3.

The Romans captured the Greek, but Greek culture captured the Romans. This is especially true as to Roman medicine. The Greek physicians Asclepiades and Damocrates, as early as 100 B. C. to 26 A. D. tried to make the status of medicine in Rome respectable and the later Greek physicians in Rome, as Menecrates, Soranus and quite especially Galenos exercised still greater influence.

Scribonius Largus was of Roman birth and an adherent to the Pneumatic School of Medicine which taught that health depended on a normal condition of the pneuma or vital spirit and is promoted by its tension, which was estimated by the pulse. Sickness was the result of disorder of the vital spirits. It is said that Scribonius Largus was physician to Emperor Claudius and came with him to Britain in 43 A. D.

Credit belongs to Scribonius Largus for writing the first or most important dispensa-

tory, his "Compositiones Medicorum" (47 A. D.), a medical formulary, a compilation of drugs and prescriptions of his time. The author of the treatise before us, Dr. Wilhelm Schonack, with the usual German thoroughness and endurance goes deeply into this subject and shatters many fallacies. The 3 chapters deal with: The Author, the Work and the Prints.

Students of the History of Pharmacy and Medicine here have a chance to acquire authentic knowledge of old Roman pharmacy and medicine.

The History of a Science is Science itself.—
OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph.M.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Proceedings of the 51st Regular Meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, held at Detroit, Mich., is a book of some 550 pages, containing a complete record of all business meetings of the Convention, committee reports in full, discussion on each and action taken, as well as the personnel of all committees for the current year and membership lists revised to January 1926. Also a list of committees, arranged alphabetically, together with the names and addresses of members of each committee; a geographical list of active members (by States and cities) including the officers of each company, a similar list of associate members and alphabetical list of members, both active and associate. The book is fully indexed.

The foregoing is useful and essential information for the members of the organization. The reports of the committees are carefully prepared and of general interest; all of them reflect credit on the members of the respective committees and most of them may be studied with profit by the members of other drug trade organizations, because in all divisions there are common interests. The thought is applicable to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION which can be made more and more the forum for the discussion of problems in which all the divisions are concerned and may come to an understanding and profit thereby.

Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1925. The book of nearly 500 pages contains a list of officers, reports of the committees and addresses of the sectional presidents, papers, etc., list of research committees and the subjects under investigation. Prof. Horace Lamb in his presi-