

The volume under review is the second edition; the first was published in 1921. In the Preface of the latter the author points to the fact that the suitability of an indicator is dependent upon the properties of the acids or bases in question, hence, the process of neutralization is discussed at length at the very beginning of the treatise, followed by a consideration of the relation between the color change of an indicator and the hydrogen-ion concentration, and the use of indicators in neutralizations. A brief theoretical résumé is given of the underlying causes of color changes in the last chapter of the book. The author succeeded in his purpose to present a practical manual, the plan of which has been followed in the preparation of the second edition. A new chapter deals with amphoteric compounds from the standpoint of the modern conceptions of Bjerrum. The translator, Dr. N. Howell Furman, names the following among the noteworthy additions: "Data on new sulphone phthalein indicators, further explanation of the behavior of methyl orange and methyl red, description of a new set of buffer mixtures that can be prepared without the use of standard acid or base (weighed salts or acids are used), an improvement of the double-wedge method (instead of standardizing the apparatus for one indicator it is so constructed that the ratio between the acid and alkaline form of an indicator may be read off), extensive new data on the salt error, new material dealing with measurement of p_H in alcoholic solutions, revision of the section on distilled water." The translator has added author and subject indices, which add to the usefulness of the volume. The name of the well and favorably known author commends his work.

Gould's Medical Dictionary. By George M. Gould, A.M., M.D. Edited by R. J. E. Scott, M.A., B.C.L., M.D. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. Limp leather. Price \$9.00.

The first edition of Gould's Dictionary was published in 1890, successive editions appearing at irregular intervals. The edition under review contains approximately 76,000 words, of which about 5000 are new. The present volume is printed in larger and bolder type than former ones; many illustrations are included and half-tones of medical men of prominence with biographical data have been added; also considerably more tabular matter.

Eponymic terms are placed in alphabetical order; the plan and scope of former editions have been followed, except where a change was deemed an improvement; the spelling conforms to standard requirements; the definitions are as terse as possible and still convey the meaning. The pronunciation is shown by a phonetic arrangement of letters.

The Editor after referring to constant word coinage divides the new words into three classes: those which express new ideas, inventions or discoveries—they represent the smallest number, but most important; they represent new words, in fact. The next class is chiefly composed of eponymics, defining some one's test, operation, etc. The third class is very much larger than the preceding and includes names of new remedies. Dr. Scott makes a weighty statement which should have wide recognition and universal application: "No name should be changed simply because it is inappropriate." This is applicable also to definitions. Greatest care should be exercised in selecting and accepting a new name or definition, for when these are once established a change causes confusion and is a source of possible danger; editorial comment was made in the January number of THIS JOURNAL anent the change of definition for "antiseptic."

Interesting notes concerning the history of lexicography from the Preface to Gould's "A Dictionary of New Medical Terms" are made part of the Preface of this edition. Every revision of this Dictionary has been an improvement on its predecessor and, therefore, the writer takes the liberty of suggesting that consideration be given to the inclusion of a biographical index and more half-tones of men who have contributed to the progress of medicine; it is probably unnecessary to say that the pictures should be of those who have ceased their labors, and American physicians and scientists should not be overlooked.

A pharmacy library is incomplete without a Medical Dictionary.

Chemical Synonyms and Trade Names. By William Gardner. Third edition, 10 x 6 1/4 inches. IX + 355 pages. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. Price \$7.50.

The second edition of this work was reviewed in these columns last year. The appearance of a third edition after the lapse of about two years speaks for the usefulness of the book; while largely an index of chemical

synonyms and trade names it is a dictionary as well. The definitions are concise but contain essential information. There are included about 2000 definitions and cross references in the volume under review. In nearly all instances the definitions are applicable to terms used in the United States, but there are exceptions; as an example, under "Alcohol, denatured," reference is made to "Methylated Spirit," by which name it is generally known in Great Britain, but not in U. S. Formulas for denatured alcohol could have been added, *i. e.*, by reference to circulars or otherwise. The same criticism applies to some other terms, or an explanation should be made somewhere, indicating that the strength given is that of the British Standard—this is done in several places. Comparatively few in this country would look for "Paraffin, liquidum." There seems to the reviewer a way of correcting this and, therefore, attention is called. It might here be mentioned that about forty brand names are given under the heading quoted. A number of rather unimportant extracts are defined, but no fluidextracts. Coöperation of users is aiding in the improvement of this valuable dictionary.

A few typographical errors occur—"jequirity" should be "jequirity" and "pecatorius" should be "preparatorius;" in turning the pages several other misspellings were noted, but at this moment these are not recalled. Some of the definitions have not received careful consideration—"oil of cinnamon" is said to be cinnamon aldehyde. "Oil of Been" is stated to be a product of "*Moringa aptera*," should be *M. arabica* and, as "Oil of Benne" is much more frequently used than the former, attention should be called to the fact that the foregoing is not the product of *Sesamum indicum*. A number of lines of references and of definitions could be omitted; for example "Kola Nut" is followed by Kola seeds, a term given under the former.

The book is valuable for chemists and druggists as a dictionary and reference book; it is well printed and bound.

The Modern Soap and Detergent Industry. Volume III. The Manufacture of Glycerol. By Geoffrey Martin. 264 pages. D. Van Nostrand Company, 8 Warren St., New York. Price \$12.00.

The "Preface" states that "this volume on Glycerol completes the work on the Soap and Detergent Industry. In it will be found

practical details of modern plants and processes, such as will be found in no other work published at the present time. In addition to this, there have been given all the more important patents on glycerol and a great many of the older ones, so that the reader can follow the lines of thought running through the minds of a long series of inventors, and possibly improve thereon. For the same reason references are given to the original literature, as nothing is more instructive for the reader than to read through original papers. He thereby attains an insight into the difficulties of manufacture and a freshness of view which is impossible to impart in any short summary of the work."

Acknowledgment is made for assistance by practical men employed in the related industries and by various firms—all of them seem to be British manufacturers. The author also thanks Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, Ltd. (London) for leave to use certain tables which appeared in Allen's "Commercial Analysis." In taking the latter reference from the "Preface" the misspelling, Allan, was noted—"a" instead of "e."

A. C. Langmuir has reviewed the volume for *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. He states that this is the only work in the English language devoted entirely to the subject (the manufacture of glycerol) and compares very favorably with Deite-Kellner's "Das Glyzerin" (1923) which has *not* been translated.

The portions quoted from the "Preface" indicate the reason for extended quotations from other publications—so as to collate information on the subject. Mr. Langmuir also calls attention to the fact that the F. J. Wood distillation process is given little space in the volume reviewed and that more than 150 million pounds are produced by this process in the United States. Attention is also called to a descriptive article in *Trans. Am. Inst. Chem. Eng.*, 5, 261 (1909), which Dr. Martin probably overlooked. It is stated that the patent rights of this described refining process will soon expire.

The Book is divided into six sections, comprising 33 chapters. The sections deal with the manufacture of crude undistilled glycerol, the manufacture of distilled glycerol, miscellaneous methods of producing glycerol, properties, technical applications and statistics of glycerol; polymerized glycerol and glycerol substitutes; commercial valuation