

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The Propaganda for Reform in Proprietary Medicines, Vol. 2, 1922. Containing Reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and contributions from the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory and from *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. Cloth. Price, \$2.00. Pp. 603 with illustrations. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1922.

The first volume of "Propaganda for Reform in Proprietary Medicines" ran through nine editions, covering a period prior to 1917. The material of the second volume covers the period to April 1922, inclusive. The matter is presented in four parts:

Reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry.—This section presents the principles and rules which govern the Council in the examination of medicaments, contains articles and reports bearing on the work of the Council as well as the most important reports of the Council from 1917 to April 1922, inclusive.

Reports of the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory.—This, besides presenting the aims and objects of the Association's Chemical Laboratory, also outlines some of the Laboratory's work which is of special interest to physicians.

Contributions from The Journal: Proprietary Products.—This contains articles which have appeared in *The Journal A. M. A.* on proprietary preparations and their methods of exploitation.

Contributions from The Journal: Miscellany.—In this section are articles dealing with matters of interest to the medical profession but not coming strictly under the classification of proprietary medicinal preparations.

A double-column index in small type, of about 30 pages, indicates the large amount of information contained in the pages of this volume. The table of contents is given in 6 pages. The book is valuable for the information it contains and makes clear the work of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory. The information contained in the volume is of value to pharmacists and is not to be had in such convenient arrangement in any other publication, hence a useful reference which should be part of the pharmacist's library.

Digest of Comments on the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America and on the National Formulary for the calendar year ending December 31, 1920.—Bulletin No. 131, Hygienic Laboratory—Treasury Department, U. S. Public

Health Service, September 1922; by A. G. DuMez. This is the sixteenth bulletin in the series of Hygienic Laboratory publications known as the "Digest of Comments on the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary." Most, if not all, of these editions have received notices or more extended reviews in the pages of the *JOURNAL A. PH. A.* As these publications are formulated along the same lines there is perhaps nothing more to be said, except that this bulletin evidences the same painstaking care given to the work of former editions. The editor and compiler of earlier volumes was the late Martin I. Wilbert; later numbers and the present one have been prepared by Dr. A. G. DuMez.

The Digests have great value in the revision of the Standards, and the references are convenient for pharmacists and laboratory workers, very frequently making search in the libraries unnecessary, because the statements, though concise, are sufficient for the purpose. Instead of a review we offer these words of commendation for the work and the compilers.

The following book reviews have been prepared and contributed by Otto Raubenheimer, Ph.M.

A Pocket Book for Chemists. By Thomas Bayley, Assoc. R. C. Sc. I. Edited by Robert Ensoll, Fellow C. S., Assistant Chemist to the British Dyes Ltd., 8th edition, 425 pp. London, E and F. N. Spon Ltd., London and New York, 1922.

A very handy and useful book of pocket size, combining much valuable information; a true *multum in parvo*. Being now in its eighth edition proves its popularity. Much obsolete matter has been omitted in this edition and many new tables have been added.

The book is divided as follows: I. Mathematical; II. Weights and Measures; III. Physical; IV. General Analysis; V. Gravimetric Analysis; VI. Volumetric Analysis; VII. Miscellaneous. The latter part also contains three chapters which are of special value to pharmacists; *i. e.*, characters of certain B. P. chemicals, definition of various chemical and physical laws and units, and an excellent monograph on photography.

This handy book is not only very useful to chemists, chemical manufacturers, metallurgists, dyers, distillers, brewers, sugar re-

finers and photographers, but also to pharmacists and students of pharmacy.

Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde. Ein Leitfaden für den Unterricht und für die Forschung von Karl Sudhoff, Professor für die Geschichte der Medizin an der Universität Leipzig. Mit 125 Abbildungen in text 206 pp. broch. M. 200-, gebd. M. 250—Leipzig, Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth.

Through the endowment of five hundred thousand marks left by the widow of the late Professor Theodor Puschmann the Institut für Geschichte der Medizin was founded in 1905 under the directorship of Dr. Karl Sudhoff, formerly a practitioner of medicine in Frankfurt am Main, a self-taught medical historian. Dr. Sudhoff at the same time was made Professor of History of Medicine at the University of Leipzig, a special chair being created.

Since his studies of the Paracelsus manuscripts in 1876, Sudhoff has been very active in the science of history of medicine and also became the founder of the well-known Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin in 1908.

The book before us is the outcome of the lectures on the history of dentistry, occupying about 15 hours which Sudhoff delivers to his students at the university. He begins with prehistoric dentistry and then gives a classified history in old Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, Phoenicia and Judea, old China, old America, old India, Hellas, old Italy, Rome, Byzanz and Islam. The excellent book concludes with the history of dentistry during the middle ages, during the renaissance and the new time up to the beginning of the 19th century. Sudhoff claims and perhaps rightly so, that the history of dentistry since that time must be written by a historian who is in close touch with this new science.

We can be justly proud that among the medical historians of Egypt and Mesopotamia Dr. Felix von Oefele, at present in New York City, stands foremost. The use of mastic and hyoscyamus against toothache dates way back to the old Babylonians as is proved by Tablet No. 55547 in the British Museum, an illustration of which is given. The Etruscans were wonderfully skilled in dentistry. The Arabs not only treated and filled carious teeth but also corrected deformities of the mouth. Guy de Chauliac (1300-1370), the au-

thor of the great textbook "LaGrande Chirurgie," recognized dentists as specialists, calling them "dentatores."

Ambroise Paré (1517-1590) (Sudhoff gives 1520 as the year of his birth), the surgeon of princes and the prince of surgeons, one of the few surviving Huguenots of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was quite an expert in dentistry and introduced the implantation of teeth. Illustration 94 on p. 145 presents the Instrumentarium of Paré.

A chapter is devoted to the golden tooth of a boy in Silesia, about which Dr. Jacob Horst, Professor of Medicine in Helmstadt, wrote a book in 1595, "De Aureo dente maxillari pueri Silesi." This evidently proves that over 300 years ago a skilled goldsmith was able to make a crown in such a perfect manner that it was mistaken for a natural gold tooth.

With the publication of Pierre Fauchard's "Le Chirurgien Dentiste" in 1728 modern dentistry was born. Sudhoff devotes six pages with many illustrations to the father of modern dentistry and also mentions that the second edition of his book contains an advertisement of Fauchard and a removal notice of his office. The author also gives due credit to the United States by the foundation of the first college the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

As is to be expected from an authority like Sudhoff, the book is well written from material which has been laboriously collected and carefully sifted—in short it is a masterwork, which should be in the hands of all who take an interest in the history of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Year Book of Pharmacy, comprising abstracts of papers relating to pharmaceutical subjects, etc., and Transactions of British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1922. Further notice will be given in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

Pharmaceutical and Food Analysis. A manual of standard methods for the analysis of oils, fats and waxes, and substances in which they exist; together with allied products. By Azor Thurston, published by D. Van Nostrand Company, 1922. Price \$4.50. A review will appear in a later issue of the JOURNAL.