

in medicine with the aid of chemistry. Edited by Julius Stieglitz, professor of chemistry, University of Chicago. Advisory Editors: Anton J. Carlson, professor of physiology; Frank R. Lillie, professor of zoology; H. Gideon Wells, professor of pathology, all of the University of Chicago and Reid Hunt, professor of pharmacology, Harvard Medical School, and Lafayette B. Mendel, professor of physiological chemistry, Yale University. 12 mo., 757 + XX pages, limp, \$2.00. Publishers, The Chemical Foundation, Inc., New York City.

The foreword informs that the impetus which has led to the preparation of the book had its origin some years ago in the loss by death of Patricia daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvin. In memory of their daughter the latter have made provisions for aiding in the establishment of independent and self-sufficient American Chemical Industries, of a better understanding of the possibilities and purposes of chemistry, to foster school, college and postgraduate education in Chemistry, to advance the cause of adequate American research facilities and, through the agency of scientific societies and universities, of chemical literature and chemical laboratories. The purposes of these endeavors are expressed in The Chemical Foundation which is dedicated to the protection of children and adults against avoidable disease and death.

The titles of the chapters indicate the aims of the Foundation: "The Significance of Chemistry and of Its Methods of Attack on Fundamental Problems," "The Human Body as a Machine," "The Story of the Discovery of the Vitamins," "The Conquest of Dietary Diseases," "Chemical Regulators of the Body," "The Policing of Civic Life in the Laboratory," "The Alleviation of Suffering," "The War of Invading Germs," "A Hope of Mankind—Chemotherapy." These divisions are subdivided with accompanying discussions; for example, Chapter IX on "The War on Invading Germs" considers the main subject under *The Germ Theory of Disease, Immunity—the Chemical Warfare of Existence, The Fight against Pus Organisms, The Battle against Malaria, The Advance against Amebic Dysentery, The Hope of the Leper, War on the Hookworm, Combat against Syphilis, Battle against Tuberculosis.*

In connection with this chapter it is interesting to note the recent announcement of the cure of John Early, the leper, who on a number of occasions brought fear to localities visited

by him and serious interference on the part of friends. Dr. Adams, in the discussion of "the hope of the leper," states: "The result of these medical and chemical studies is that for every leper effectively treated eight years ago, probably 100 are effectively treated to-day."

Pocket Medical Dictionary. By GOULD. Ninth edition, 40,000 words, pronounced and defined. Contains a Dose-List for physicians, and a Veterinary Dose-List. Revised in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopœia X. Flexible Binding, \$2.00. Thumb Index, \$2.50. Publishers, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

"Gould Dictionaries" keep up with the advances made in medicine, evidenced by the number of consecutive editions and revisions. The volume to which reference is being made is of a convenient size for the pocket; the printing and binding are of the excellence which applies to former editions. Every pharmacy needs a Medical Dictionary.

The writer suggests that definitions of official drugs, chemicals and preparations, both of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, be given in conformity with these standards; necessarily, this must, in some instances, be in condensed form and most of the U. S. P. drugs are considered in that way, but the same consideration should be given to the National Formulary. This means, of course, that mention should also be made of the National Formulary under the copyright statement. The names of the official drugs of the National Formulary are given, but these definitions do not conform with that standard. Citing a few, the official title of *Cocillana Bar.* is *Cocillana*. *Convallaria majalis* is given in the Dictionary, it should be *Convallariæ Radix*. *Gossypium* is given in the Dictionary—the official U. S. P. item is *Gossypium Purificatum*, that of the National Formulary—*Gossypii Cortex*. *Taraxacum Officinale* of the Dictionary should be *Taraxacum*. The name *Gelsemium* of the Dictionary is correctly given, but the definition is not; namely, "A genus of shrubs; also the root of *G. sempervirens*;" to conform to the official definition this should be: **Gelsemium**—Gelsemium consists of the dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. The examples might be continued, but the foregoing will suffice to point out that confusion obtains when legal standards are not followed; in other words, there should be uniformity in definitions of this kind, thereby adding certainty and definiteness.