

Novak and Roch, "Synonyma Apothecariorum in Latin, German and Bohemian," S. Karger, Berlin.

A. T. Kauhse, "Dictionary Pharmaceutical Names and Synonyms in Latin, Russian, German and French," St. Petersburg, 1903.

L. Wiorogorski, "Lexicon Synonymorum Pharmaceuticorum." Seven thousand medicines in Latin, German, French, English, Polish and Russian. The articles, including newer synthetic remedies, are voluminously treated with regard to vernacular names. Warsaw.

E. F. Anthon, "Handwörterbuch der chem. pharmaz. techn. und pharmakogn. Nomenklaturen" in Latin, German and French. Karl Voigt, Jr., Weimar. Under Mercuric Chloride there are sixty-two Latin, forty-three German and seventeen French synonyms given.

Nemnich, "Neues Waren—Lexikon" in twelve languages—German, Holland, Danish, Swedish, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Greek and Latin. Hamburg, 1820. An old book, but still very useful.

Dr. Karl König's "Warenlexikon für den Verkehr mit Drogen und Chemikalien," 12 editions, 1911, Vieweg & Sohn Braunschweig in Latin, German, English, French, Dutch and Danish.

Dr. Siegfried Hahn, "Internationales Wörterbuch der gebräuchlichsten Arzneimittel." Latin, German, French, English, Italian. Gust. Hempel. Berlin.

Dr. Friedr. Hoffmann, "Volksthümliche Deutsche Arzneimittel-Namen," *Pharm. Rundschau*, New York City.

Dr. Friedr. Hoffmann, "Popular German Names of Drugs and Medicines," Pharm. Review Publishing Co., Milwaukee.

Harold Bruun, "Popular Scandinavian Names of Drugs and Medicines," Pharm. Review Publishing Co., Milwaukee.

A. Graa, "Polyglot Pharmaceutical Lexicon," New York City, 1904.

A. Graa, "Manual of International Pharmacy," West Hoboken, N. J., 1911.

A. Graa, "Vocabularium Pharmaceuticum," Basel, 1924.

CONCLUSION.

Let me hope that this paper will arouse a little more interest in the knowledge of synonyms and that the pharmacist, especially the practical and practicing pharmacist, will increase his library with books on this subject. If this object is obtained then the author is well paid for the time and trouble he has taken in the preparation of this paper.

SCIENCE IN EVERY-DAY LANGUAGE.

A Chinese Rhubarb Story.

Prof. Anton Hogstad, Jr., writes in the *Rocky Mountain Druggist*, for March, that "the late Dr. Henry Kraemer—a master pharmacognosist in his day—always delighted in telling his students the manner in which a certain pharmaceutical manufacturing house took great pride in the selection of the Chinese rhubarb that entered into their various rhubarb preparations. "Only the sound rhubarb rhizome and roots were selected, the black-hearted pieces being discarded.

"The cathartic activity of rhubarb depends upon the presence of certain oxymethyl anthraquinones for their activity, the drug being referred to as one of the emodin-bearing group, which group includes Cascara, Frangula, Aloes, Senna, etc.

"These oxymethyl anthraquinones when acted upon by the alkaline juices of the intestines are changed in their chemical composition, the new compounds as formed cause an irritation resulting in catharsis.

"Here is the interesting part of the story. Studies on the black-hearted rhubarb rhizomes and roots have shown them to possess greater cathartic action than the beautiful, sound specimens of drug. No doubt in the rotting process that took place within the drug specimens producing black-hearted samples, a similar change resulted as takes place in the intestines, producing compounds that possess greater cathartic action than the original oxymethyl anthraquinones as found in the drug itself. Thus we are inclined to believe that at times the poorest may be better than the best."