

of musk was one of these. He had made tincture of musk in pint quantities. At one time he had no call for musk; then, for a short space of time, he had a good deal of demand for it. Lead iodide he had made in five and ten-pound batches many times. While the views of Mr. Needham showed the true status of certain localities, it was not true as to others.

Prof. H. V. Army instanced the case of tamarinds, largely used in New Orleans, but concerning which nothing was known in Cleveland. Only one boy in his class of fifty there had tamarinds in his drug-store. On the other hand, an article that might be very popular in Cleveland or Philadelphia would never be heard of in New Orleans. He believed that all realized that Mr. Needham's contribution was a valuable one, but this proposition of wide and varied distribution of articles prescribed was an important point to bear in mind.

Prof. A. H. Clark pointed out that in the city of Chicago articles were called for every day on the North Side that were never called for six miles away on Michigan avenue, and he knew that the drug-stores on the South Side had calls for certain articles that were never heard of in any other section of the city. As another illustration of how this worked, for a number of years he had been engaged in a small town in Illinois of some three hundred inhabitants. He moved away to a larger place, of some 40,000 inhabitants, only about fifteen miles distant, and he had to "learn the whole drug business all over again." So just a difference of a few miles made the widest difference in the character of drugs prescribed in many cases.

Prof. C. E. Mollet said this discussion had demonstrated the difficulties that the Revision Committee must confront at each revision period. He was opposed to dropping any subject or any substance from the Pharmacopœia so long as it was found on the markets of the United States. Without some standard as long as these drugs were sold it was utterly impossible for the Pure Drug authorities to compel them to come up to standard.

Speaking again to the subject, Prof. Remington said if the members would look on the title page of the Pharmacopœia they would read these words: "The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America." While it was true that there were plenty of things in the Pharmacopœia that the doctors in Chicago never thought of using, it was equally true that the doctors in Texas or somewhere else did use them largely, and the doctor there was just as much entitled to a standard for his preparations as the doctor in Chicago, or Philadelphia, or New York, who had never heard of these articles. This was a criticism that they heard from the physicians continually, and it was hard to get them to understand. One physician might get along on a hundred things in the Pharmacopœia, and be just as good as another who used a hundred others. But one doctor's hundred things would be totally different from some other doctor's hundred things, and the Pharmacopœia has to be big enough to suit both of them.

INFLUENCE OF ADRENINE AND CHOLINE ON THE DETERMINATION OF SEX.

From experiments on guinea pigs it is found that when animals are put under the influence of adrenine, previous to conception, the number of males, in subsequent litters is greatly above the normal. As a rule 60 per cent. of the litter are males; when the mother has been subjected to adrenine injection, however, the proportion rises to 84.3 per cent. Choline has the opposite effect. Guinea pigs under its influence give birth to more females, to the extent of 90 per cent. It has previously been claimed by the author that in the human species adrenine may be detected in the urine of the pregnant subject if the child is male. Three recent cases have confirmed this. Adrenine was found in the urine of two cases, and the predicted birth of a male was verified in each case. In the other instance no adrenine was found. The diagnosis of a female child was also confirmed by the event.—R. Robinson (*Comptes rend.*, 1912, 154, 1,634).—*Pharm. Jour. and Pharmacist.*