

geographical features, railroads, postoffices, money, leading cities, hospitals and dealers in drugs, instruments, apparatus, etc. A chapter on "Ways of Handling Business" is quite informative and contains paragraphs on making shipments, direct advertising, banks, help in getting dealers, etc. Another chapter is devoted to "Observations on South America" by Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota, who made an extensive tour through the various countries. He tells his experiences in an interesting manner and gives concrete facts that should be of special interest to those who are looking for export business in medical and hospital lines. The booklet is issued by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, and we are informed that a copy will be mailed to anyone interested.

Some Microchemical Tests for Alkaloids. By Charles H. Stephenson, Scientific Assistant, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. Including chemical tests of the alkaloids used, by C. E. Parker, assistant chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry. 27 plates and 110 pages, 1921. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$4.00.

This little book is the result of work begun by the author in December, 1907, and continued during intervals until the date of publication. The author outlines briefly the character of the work on crystalline precipitates described by others and gives references to the original articles.

The scheme for the identification of alkaloids is then given which is followed by a table showing the best and second best tests for each alkaloid. Detailed descriptions of tests for each of 51 alkaloids then follow. The results of tests for the authenticity and purity of the alkaloids used in the investigation by C. E. Parker, 27 plates, each with 6 photomicrographs and a table of microchemical reactions of 51 alkaloids with 35 reagents by the author complete the work.

The size of the book gives no idea of the great amount of work involved in collecting the data found between its covers.

In the description of the tests, one is favorably impressed both with the simplicity of style and the conciseness. The photomicrographs are clear and serve as a valuable aid in explaining the crystals described.

Since the appearance of "Beiträge zur Mikrochemischen Analyse Einiger Alkaloide und

Drogen" by A. Grutterink in 1910, little has been published on the microchemical study of alkaloids and that, more or less fragmentary. This new work, involving more microchemical tests than have heretofore been published in any one volume of which the writer is aware, is, therefore, to be welcomed as a valuable handy reference.

It should prove a desirable asset in the laboratories of all drug analysts, pharmacognosists, and pharmaceutical chemists.

HEBER W. YOUNGKEN.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1921, containing descriptions of the articles which stand accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association on Jan. 1, 1921. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.50 Pp. 418+XXXII. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1921.

"New and Nonofficial Remedies contains descriptions of proprietary medicines which are offered to members of the American medical profession. These descriptions are critical and trustworthy. They are based in part on investigations made by, or under the direction of, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and in part on information supported by evidence submitted by the manufacturer or his agent. Statements made by those interested in the manufacture or marketing of preparations must be supported by substantiation evidence or conform to generally accepted facts before such statements are accredited in the acceptance of the article for N. N. R. "This volume contains descriptions only of those proprietary and nonofficial products which are in accord with the principles underlying the rules for the acceptance of products formulated by the Council. These principles provide that the quantitative formula of the article must be declared, the therapeutic claims made in advertising (or in marketing) the article must be true and the preparation must have, or give promise of having, therapeutic value.

"A feature of the book which is of especially practical value is the grouping of preparations in classes. Each of these is introduced by a general discussion of the group. Thus the iodine preparations, the arsenic preparations, the animal organ preparations, the biologic products, etc., each are preceded by a general, thoroughly up-to-date discussion of the particular group. These general articles com-

pare the value of the products included in the group with similar pharmacopoeial and other established drugs which it is proposed that these proprietary preparations shall supplant.

"New and Nonofficial Remedies is revised thoroughly each year. In the present edition, especial pains have been given to the introductory articles on local anesthetics and on arsphenamine preparations and on radium and its application in surgery and in medicine.

"Under References to Proprietary and Unofficial Articles not found in N. N. R. are listed references to published articles dealing with preparations which have not been accepted. These include references to reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, to reports from the American Medical Association Chemical Laboratory and to articles appearing in the Propaganda for Reform Department of the Journal A. M. A."

HYGIENIC LABORATORY BULLETINS.

Bulletin No. 114, June, 1920—Index-Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoölogy. Subjects: Roundworms (Nematoda, Gordiacea, and Acanthocephalia) and the Diseases they Cause. By Ch. Wardell Stiles and Albert Hassall. The extent of the work is indicated by its 886 pages; the authors' names occupy 2 pages; the names of journals consulted, 21 pages; the alphabetical list of specific and subspecific names of Roundworms, cross referenced to genera and subgenera 137 pages; and the alphabetical list of subgeneric, generic and supergeneric names of Roundworms, with list of species and subspecies, and list of diseases, more than 700 pages.

Bulletin No. 121. The Generic Names of Bacteria. By Ella M. A. Enlows, Bacteriologist. A bulletin listing all of the names, so far as it has been possible to obtain them, used in literature to define genera of bacteria. The author's description of these genera is briefly given when such description could be

obtained. The type species only, or at any rate an organism which seemed most representative, has been included under the genera, except where it is doubtful just what the author did have under consideration. In those cases several species are included so that at least some idea of the genus in question may be ascertained. A list of the species mentioned in the bulletin is appended.

Bulletin No. 122. I. Deterioration of Typhoid Vaccine. By G. W. McCoy and Ida A. Bengston.

II. Standardization of Gas Gangrene Antitoxin. By Ida A. Bengston.

III. Potency of Bacteria Vaccines Suspended in Oil (Lipovaccine). By Ida A. Bengston.

Bulletin No. 124. I. Differentiation between various strains of meningococci by means of agglutination and the absorption of the agglutinin tests. By C. T. Butterfield and M. H. Neill.

II. The Tropin Reactions of Antimeningococcus Serum. By Alice C. Evans.

III. Effect of Freezing and Thawing upon the Antibody Content of Antimeningococcus Serum. By C. T. Butterfield.

IV. The Fermentation Reactions and Pigment Production of Certain Meningococci. By Clara E. Taft.

V. Studies on the Lethal Action of some Meningococci on mice with special reference to the protective properties of Antimeningococcus serum. By M. H. Neill and Clara E. Taft.

Bulletin No. 126. I. Trinitrotoluene Poisoning: Its Nature, Diagnosis and Prevention. By Carl Voegtlin, Charles W. Hooper and James M. Johnson.

II. The Toxic Action of Parazol. By Carl Voegtlin, A. E. Livingston and Charles W. Hooper.

III. Mercury Fulminate As a Skin Irritant. By A. E. Livingston.

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