

been revoked and there are possibilities of further action on the part of the Board. Secretary Bradt advised the reporters that "the state board of pharmacy has been collaborating with the federal government to obtain satisfactory evidence against proprietors of phar-

macies who have violated the prohibition and narcotic laws. It is the desire of both the federal and state governments that drug stores shall be drug stores in fact and not liquor and narcotic establishments with merely a drug-store sign over the door."

### BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*The Year Book of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1922, Volume XI, contains the sixty-fifth annual report on the Progress of Pharmacy, and the Constitution, By-Laws, Roll of Members, and Report of the Treasurer, A. Ph. A. Frontispiece, Julius Arnold Koch, President A. Ph. A., 1922-1923. Corresponding to Volume Seventy of the former Proceedings of the A. Ph. A. Cloth. Published by the American Pharmaceutical Association, Chicago, 1924.*

This Report on the Progress of Pharmacy was prepared by the Editor of the YEAR BOOK, A. G. DuMez, with the assistance of his collaborators, and evidences the same care and excellence of former editions. The collaborators are: Henry M. Burlage, Joseph B. Burt, Otto M. Canis, Albert H. Clark, Zada M. Cooper, William B. Day, Moritz Dittmar, Hermann Engelhardt, Earl B. Fischer, Ralph R. Foran, Mabel Garretson, Edmund N. Gathercoal, Elizabeth Gates, Clifford C. Glover, Ernest H. Grant, Bruno E. Höckert, John C. Krantz, Jr., Henry A. Langenhan, Edward Larson, Lottie M. Manross, W. J. McGill, E. C. Miller, W. A. Prout, William A. Puckner, Roderick Rooney, K. M. Rotluff, Louis Saalbach, Clyde M. Snow, Leonard R. Wagoner.

The abstracts are drawn from American and foreign pharmaceutical literature and related publications. The subjects have been chosen with the usual good judgment of the needs of the pharmacists—representative of the various pharmaceutical activities, and designed to keep pharmacists fully acquainted with the technical side of their calling—from more than 100 foreign periodicals and more than 30 American publications. The "Bibliography of Pharmaceutical Research" published monthly in the JOURNAL of the American Pharmaceutical Association largely indicates the number and kind of abstracts printed in the YEAR BOOK.

We are quoting from former comments in saying, that several years ago an educator declared that a large proportion of the queries he is called upon to answer for students and

pharmacists can be answered by referring to the YEAR BOOK of the American Pharmaceutical Association. For the laboratory worker, the teacher, and the scientist the book is indispensable; for the busy pharmacist who has little time to more than glance through his Journals, the YEAR BOOK is an important asset—as the Editor culls for him the essentials from the non-essentials and gives him necessary references to the originals.

Including the Trade-Named Preparations about 2300 articles have received consideration in the present edition, and, by reference to the Authors' Index, it will be found that about 1400 contributors to the periodicals reviewed have been duly credited—the name of the author appears at the end of the abstract, preceding that of the publication; an improvement over the former method—the authority cited has a value and to know where to find the name quickly often represents a saving of time for the searcher. The general divisions of the present Report on the Progress of Pharmacy have not been materially changed, but quite a number of subdivisions have been added which makes the Table of Contents of greater value as a reference. For example, in the Table of Contents in Volume X, under the division of "Pharmacy" there is a classification of General Subjects, Apparatus and Manipulations, Preparations, New Remedies and Trade-Named Preparations. In Volume XI the Editor has placed new remedies and trade-named preparations under *Materia Medica*. The "General Subjects" of Pharmacy are divided into Pharmaceutical History, Pharmaceutical Education, Pharmaceutical Legislation and Miscellaneous, and, under "Special Subjects," the following: Apparatus and Manipulations, Galenical Pharmacy, Pharmacopœias and Formularies; Preparations; Dispensing Pharmacy, Hospital Pharmacy, Commercial Pharmacy and Technical Recipes. Other divisions will not be commented on, but related divisions and additions have been made that enlarged the utility of the Table of Contents as a reference. Other

general divisions include "Materia Medica," which is given consideration under Vegetable Drugs, Animal Drugs, Biological Products, Mineral Drugs, New Remedies, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Therapeutics.

"Chemistry" is represented in the following divisions: Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. Attention is directed to the division of "Diagnostic Reagents and Tests" into those for blood, sputum, urine, feces, gastric contents, culture media and stains.

The abstracts of Volume XI of the YEAR BOOK, 1922, have been printed in briefer type, headed, which has enabled the publisher to bring considerably more matter into the 440 pages than into the 559 pages of the previous edition, wherein long primer was used. The smaller size of the volume is a convenience. The increase in subject matter from the preceding volume may be approximately determined by the factors, in the present edition of about 585 words to the page and, in the edition of 1921, 418 words to the page. A related difference is indicated in the Index of Subjects. In Volume X about 2200 subjects were considered, and in the present edition, fully one hundred more. The book is for preserving records, for research and reference, and compactness is desirable; the type, being leaded, is easily read and the printers have turned out a book which, in every way, manifests good workmanship and entitles them to favorable commendation. Pharmacy and pharmacists are indebted to the Editor and his collaborators for the efficient service rendered and to the American Pharmaceutical Association for the continuance of this important work; another volume has enhanced the value of the Reports on the Progress of Pharmacy, which have earned a distinctive credit for American pharmacy and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The Volume for 1921 contains 207 pages of Association data, that of the present edition 210 pages. The increase in these totals is, in part, due to the increase in the length of the Roll of Members. The Index of Subjects of Volume X occupies 17 two-column pages, that of Volume XI, 18 two-column pages, the Index of Authors in the preceding volume, 14½ two-column pages, and that of the present volume, 18 two-column pages.

The Annual Association membership fee includes a volume of the YEAR BOOK. Non-members may secure a copy of this and preceding numbers by addressing Secretary Wil-

liam B. Day, 701 S. Wood Street, Chicago, Ill. The price is \$4.00 per volume. While preparing this review a letter came to the office from a pharmacist who had just received his first volume of the YEAR BOOK; he expressed his appreciation of it and inquired whether previous issues are obtainable.

E. G. F.

*The Modern Soap and Detergent Industry Including Glycerol Manufacture.* Volume I. By Geoffrey Martin, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., Industrial Chemist and Engineer; Late Director of Research of the Coöperative Wholesale Society Ltd. of Manchester; Director of Research of the Portland Cement Research Association; Author of "Industrial and Manufacturing Chemistry," "Oils, Fats and Waxes," "Perfumes and Essential Oils," "Dyestuffs and Coal Tar Products," etc., "Salt and Alkali Industry," etc. Price, \$10.00. Crosby Lockwood and Sons, London, 1924. D. Van Nostrand Company, N. Y.

The first section of this volume is devoted to the Nature of Soap and Detergent Action and includes chapters on nature and mode of formation of soaps, chemical formulas and properties of the chief salts of the fatty acids, general properties of the sodium and potassium soaps and soap solutions, nature of aqueous soap solutions, theory of curd formation, theories of emulsification of oils and fats by soaps and other substances, detergent action of soap, lathering power of soaps and calculations relating to the charges involved in soap boiling.

Section II, Organic Raw Materials Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on fats, oils and fatty acids used in soap making, rosin and sodium rosinate, character of commercial sodium soaps made from different classes of fatty oils and fats, and the analysis of fatty oils.

Section III, Inorganic Raw Materials Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on caustic soda, caustic potash, sodium and potassium carbonates, salt, sodium chloride, sodium silicate, water glass, soluble glass, and miscellaneous filling materials.

Section IV, Perfuming Substances Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on characteristics and classification, manufacture of essential oils and perfumes, essential oils and other vegetable perfuming substances, artificial fruit essences and esters, tinctures and extracts, blending of perfumes, and analysis of essential oils and perfumes.