

standpoint. The author places considerable emphasis on his theory of connection between oxygen and anaerobic respiration, and although a great deal of work still remains to be done in this chemical field, he has placed it in a central position. On either side of this he carefully reviews and classifies all of the scientific knowledge of these two phases of respiration. The chemical explanations are excellent and the references to the literature comprehensive and complete. The monograph is divided into five chapters:

I. Oxygen Respiration.

II. Anaerobic Respiration.

III. The Connection of Oxygen Respiration with Anaerobic Respiration.

IV. The Chemical Processes in Plant Respiration.

V. Respiration at the Expense of Mineral Substances.

The translator has admirably captured the finer distinctions of the German text without the awkwardness more or less common in translations where such close adherence to the text becomes a necessity. The volume is also well edited and the literature published in the interim between the German edition and the translation has been properly recorded and reviewed, even to Stoklasa's work during 1926. He has also included newer analytical methods not in the German text. Among these are Osterhout's method for measurement of the rate of CO₂ production, Waller's modification of the Katharometer, etc.

E. H. W.

Trade Association Activities.—The foreword of this recent publication reads: "In 1923 the Department of Commerce issued a volume on Trade Association Activities. The present publication is intended to bring this work up-to-date.

"The purpose of this and of the previous publication is to indicate the successful service of trade associations in public interest. In the field of scientific and economic research, in statistics, in simplification and standardization of commodities, in the promotion of arbitration in commercial disputes, in development of foreign trade and in scores of other directions trade associations have made a most valued contribution to our economic progress.

"While our industry and commerce must be based upon incentive to the individual, yet the national interest requires a certain degree of coöperation between individuals in order that we may reduce and eliminate industrial waste,

lay the foundation for constant decrease in production and distribution costs, and thereby obtain the fundamental increase in wages and standards of living.

"Trade associations, like many other good things, may be abused, but the investigation of the Department of Commerce shows that such abuses have become rare exceptions. Within the last few years trade associations have rapidly developed into legitimate and constructive fields of the utmost public interest and have marked a fundamental step in the gradual evolution of our whole economic life."

Commerce Year Book, 1926, Volume 1—United States.—Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Julius Klein, Director. This volume which has to do with domestic commerce has recently been issued. It is comprehensive and a source of a great deal of information required by all the industries. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for \$1.00.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to The Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., T. A. Henry D.Sc., Director, Snow Hill, London, for reprints of some of their investigations made during the past two years. Titles and names of authors follow:

"The Determination of Ascaridole in Chenopodium Oil," by H. Paget.

"Mercuration of Some Alkylphenols and Alkylphenolaldehydes," by T. A. Henry and T. M. Sharp.

"The Action of Antimony Trichloride upon Diazotized Diamines," by W. H. Gray.

"Separation of *d*-neo Bornylamine from *d*-Bornylamine," by J. A. Goodson.

"The Alkaloids of *Picalima Klaineana*," by T. A. Henry and T. M. Sharp.

The Plaster Book—Issued by Johnson & Johnson.—This book is in essence a textbook on plasters, giving information in regard to medicated and unmedicated plasters not ordinarily found in the textbooks. The book gives the composition and medication of plasters, briefly outlines their uses, as well as giving information in regard to their storage, care and dispensing. The second part of the book takes up sales suggestions. The book may be obtained by druggists without cost by addressing the publishers.