

of Agriculture. In it will be found interpretation of the Government's policy in regulating the labeling of Drugs. Every phase of the law is briefly discussed, relating to the scope of the Act, definition of drug, declaration of drugs in preparations, of alcohol, and duty of the manufacturer in his statements and advertising. The following information is taken from the circular:

Requests for Information Regarding Specific Preparations.—The Bureau is authorized to give information concerning the quality and composition of preparations upon the market only in the form of notices of judgment published after court action, as authorized by Section 4, page 23, *Circular 21*. Requests for information concerning specific products can be compiled with only in those instances where notices of judgment are available.

Requests for Analysis.—The examination of samples of medicinal preparations is limited to those of an official character collected by authorized agents of the Department. Requests for analysis cannot be compiled with, since no authority or appropriation exists for such work.

Statement of Weight, Measure or Count.—The Act does not require that the label of drugs shall bear a statement of the weight, measure, or numerical count of the contents of the package, but any statement of this nature should be correct and complete.

Toilet Preparations.—The Act deals with foods and drugs, the term "drug" being defined in Section 6, page 24, *Circular 21*. A toilet preparation that is not intended or represented, directly or indirectly, to be useful for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease is not subject to the law, but the manu-

facturer should exercise care that it does not contain any ingredient that might be injurious to health.

Narcotic Act and Prohibition Act.—Narcotics and alcohol are subject to the provisions of the Harrison Narcotic Act and the prohibition act, as well as to the provisions of the food and drug act. Information regarding these two laws may be obtained from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

Postal Laws.—The postal laws and regulations contain provisions as to drug products coming within their scope. Information on this subject can be obtained by addressing the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade Marks.—The Department of Agriculture can give no advice on patents or trade marks. Information on this subject may be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. As far as the Federal Food and Drugs Act is concerned, no patent, trade mark, or copyright is necessary for the manufacture or sale of drug products.

Copyright.—Information regarding copyright privileges may be obtained by addressing the Copyright Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights Confer No Exemption.—The issue of a trade mark, copyright, or patent for a preparation does not exempt it from the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

State Laws.—State laws may contain additional requirements for the manufacture or sale of medicinal preparations. Information concerning state laws may be obtained from the offices given in the attached list.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Die aetherischen Oele von E. Gildemeister und Fr. Hoffmann, Dritte Auflage von E. Gildemeister. Bearbeitet im Auftrage der Schimmel & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Miltitz bei Leipzig. Erster Band, pp. XVI, 864, mit zwei Karten und zahlreichen Abbildungen. Verlag der Schimmel & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Miltitz bei Leipzig. (Fuer den Buchhandel: L. Staackmann, Leipzig), 1928. Price R. M. 28; in half leather binding, R. M. 32.

Under the caption "Pharmaceutical Bibliography, a Suggestion and an Illustration," the writer, a year ago, pointed out how co-

operative effort might be spent advantageously.¹ The subject "Volatile Oils" was chosen because it afforded an excellent illustration. This has been made possible through the efforts of Schimmel & Co. to cover the entire field in all of its aspects. Two years ago the firm celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its "Bericht." In 1923 the firm published "Einfache und Fraktionerte Destillation in

¹ THIS JOURNAL, 16, 327. For the complete paper see *N. Y. Apt.-Ztg.*, pp. 17, 36, 45 and 48.

Theorie und Praxis," edited by its Chief Engineer, Prof. Dr. C. v. Rechenberg. To-day we are in receipt of volume one of the third edition of "Die Aetherischen Oele," by Dr. E. Gildemeister, one of Wallach's first students, and long and favorably known as the Chief Chemist of the same firm. Both treatises and the annual "Bericht" are published by the firm as supplementary treatises and in the same style so far as bookmaking is concerned. Certainly we have here a unique contribution to scientific literature by a firm that has adhered for more than half a century to the practice of making available to the world the scientific knowledge of its personnel through its splendid publications. It would be difficult to find anything like this anywhere.

That the scientific interest in volatile oils has not abated since the appearance of the three-volume second edition, has been manifested by the appearance of several new treatises on the subject. Welcome as some of these books have been, not one of them can compare as to comprehensiveness with the work of Gildemeister. The older four-volume work by Semmler, "Die Aetherischen Oele," was not so much a treatise on volatile oils as an exhaustive study, for its time, of the chemical constituents of the volatile oils. It has not been revised and is not likely to appear in a second edition.

Eighteen years have elapsed since the appearance of volume one of the second edition. Eventful years primarily as to world relationships, eventful also in the field of volatile oils. The chapter "Hauptbestandtheile der Aetherischen Oele" had to be adapted to the ever increasing knowledge of the chemistry of these interesting plant substances. Likewise the chapter "Die Pruefung der Aetherischen Oele" had to be brought abreast of the more refined practices of sophistication.

Those of us who are specially interested in this field of research feel grateful to the author for having undertaken the second revision and having seen the first volume through the press. To the firm we express our thanks for having permitted Dr. Gildemeister to absent himself from the arduous duties of Chief Chemist and to withdraw to the quiet of the Harz Mountains where the severe task of revision has been made possible.

The work is too well known by this time to call for any detailed comment. May other firms follow the good example and provide us with much wanted literature in their respective fields of plant chemistry.—E. K.

Catalogue of Insects of Importance in Public Health.—The United States Public Health Service has just issued Bulletin 150, Hygienic Laboratory, entitled "Key-Catalogue of Insects of Importance in Public Health." This represents the fourth catalogue in this series of key-catalogues on medical zoölogy issued by the Service.

Ordinarily, insects in their relation to health and disease are viewed chiefly from the standpoint of being either external parasites, such as lice and fleas, or transmitters of disease, such as mosquitoes in the case of malaria and fleas in the case of bubonic plague. The present publication carries the subject much more into detail. In the body of the bulletin numerous insects are arranged systematically according to their more or less generally adopted classification with notation as to their public health importance and their geographic distribution. In the introduction, the different genera of insects are cross-referenced to the following subjects:

A, biting insects; B, on cadavers or in graves; C, control of public health pests; D, dermatology (lesions, dermatitis, eruptions, exanthema, parasites, urticaria); E, edible (food, drink); F, excreta; G, food and drink; H, jurisprudence; I, laity (fear, superstition) J, parasites and pseudoparasites (abdomen, ear, external, eye, head, intestine, miscellaneous mouth, nose, stomach, subcutaneous, throat, urinary system); K, pests (books, clothes, drugs, records, miscellaneous); L, pinching insects; M, poisons (arrows, defensive, food, spines, miscellaneous); N, pollution (air, water); O, stinging insects; P, therapeutics (lay, professional); Q, vectors (*Aspergillus*, bacteria, filth, Protozoa, Trematoda, Cestoda, Nematoda, Acanthocephala, Insecta).

The publication is of special interest to public health officers, physicians, pharmacists, zoölogists, lawyers, and students of medicine, pharmacy, and zoölogy, and forms a condensed summary of the entire field of public health entomology.

The work has been prepared by Prof. C. W. Stiles, of the U. S. Public Health Service, and Dr. Albert Hassall of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, on basis of their personal observations combined with thousands of references to the literature indexed in the Government card catalogue.

Make your arrangements early for the Portland, Me., Convention.