portion of the subject matter which should be required and that portion which may be looked upon as optional, as well as to indicate the minimum amount of time that should be spent in presenting such material to students. The Syllabus is intended as a guide to state board examiners in that it indicates the nature and extent of professional and applied knowledge that may have been included in the training of the graduate in pharmacy." The Syllabus, therefore, is of value to the members of faculties, board members and students.

The names of those who, in addition to the Committee, shared in the revision of the Syllabus are given and appreciation is expressed for their services.

The sections are represented in Professional and Allied Subjects, Basic Subjects and State Board Examinations and every subject is classified as Required or Optional and a statement is made which sets forth the minimum number of clock hours necessary for its proper presentation. The schedule is of value in giving information regarding the subjects of the curriculum and while there may be differences of opinion regarding the classification of some of the subjects and the number of hours devoted, the purpose of the Syllabus is to be suggestive and helpful and "not designed to interfere with such flexibility in courses of study and freedom in methods of instruction as ought to exist in schools of pharmacy."

The discussions, suggestions and general information found in Section III give information of value for the preparation of state board examinations. Chairman J. G. Beard has ably directed the work of the Committee and the coöperation of the members has resulted in a

Syllabus which is not only useful and helpful, but reflects credit on pharmacy. The book is well bound and printed. Size 6" x 9", bound in cloth, 168 pages. The sale price for single copies is \$2.25, post-paid; for five or more copies \$2.00 each post-paid, and may be obtained from Chairman J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Swedish Apotekarkalender for 1932, edited by O. Kullberg. This publication of 424 pages + is bound in half-leather, printed on paper which shows half-tone prints to advan-Of outstanding value are the halftones of Swedish pharmacists, about 1500, accompanied by brief biographical sketches of Swedish pharmacists. The Kalender serves a useful purpose not only for Swedish pharmacists but for pharmacists everywhere and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is indebted to its honorary member, Dr. Knut Magnus Sjoberg, of the Swan Pharmacy, Stockholm, for a copy of this valuable publication and thanks are extended to him. A sketch with accompanying half-tone appears on page 325 and additional data regarding his many activities and honors are given on page 416, among the notices reference is made to his honorary membership in the American Phar-MACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Formulary. Notice was given of the Formulary in the April JOURNAL and reference should have been made to the report by Prof. R. O. Hurst in the February issue, page 160. This answers the purpose of a review. In the "Reference Companion" of about 30 pages, a number of the formulas in this section correspond with those of the N. F. V.

## RECENT USAGE OF THE TERM "PYRETHRIN."\*

## HAROLD H. SHEPARD.1

An unfortunate confusion in the use of the term pyrethrin exists in the literature of plant chemistry. Buchheim (1) in 1876 proposed the word to designate the active principle in the root of Anacyclus pyrethrum (Linn.), or pellitory of medicine. Because Pyrethrum was for a long time also the generic name of plants which are the source of insect powder, the term pyrethrin and other derivatives of the name Pyrethrum have been used recently for the active principles of that insecticide. A brief survey of definitions of pyrethrum in recent editions of various medical dictionaries shows that a real confusion, or considerable ambiguity, of terms exists. A few facts concerning the nature and source of pellitory and of insect powder, as well as the history of the term pyrethrin, will help in making clear the reason for the existence of such a condition.

Anacyclus pyrethrum (Linn.) De C., belonging to the Compositæ, is commonly known as

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