

scientific organizations. The President approved the idea of an extensive investigation, saying that the information collected would be turned over to the military departments.

THE ENRICHT GASOLINE SUBSTITUTE.

The papers have given considerable space to the Enricht Gasoline Substitute. The fluid, perfected by the inventor, is supposed to decompose water into its constituents and the hydrogen made available at a very low price. One of the statements describes the liquid, capable of doing this, as of a greenish color, and when mixed in the proportion of four ounces to five gallons of water will produce motive power fully as powerful as gasoline.

Dr. C. F. Chandler gives his opinion in saying that the proposition is absolutely impossible, presenting the chemist's viewpoint. But now come the further reports that The Maxim Munitions Corporation has paid a large sum for the sole manufacturing rights.

THE SMITH-HUGHES BILL.

The Smith-Hughes Bill, now before Congress, provides for national grants for voca-

tional education. Under its provisions, Federal grants are to be made to states for stimulating education in agriculture and in the trades and industries. The schools to be aided must be supported and controlled by the public; the instruction given in them must be of less than college grade; they must be designed to prepare boys and girls over 14 years of age for useful or profitable employment in agriculture, in the trades and industries and home economics.

Among the arguments advanced for the bill are the following: "An overwhelming public sentiment shows the need for vocational education in this country. The testimony in this behalf comes from every class of citizenship, from the educator, the manufacturer, the trades-unionist, the business man, the social worker, and the philanthropist.

"Vocational training is required to conserve and develop our national resources. These resources are decreasing. Successful competition with foreign countries in the future will depend upon our ability to 'sell more brains and less material.'"

BOOK NOTICES.

September, 1916, has been fixed as time when the United States Pharmacopœia IX and National Formulary IV will become official.

Digest of Comments on the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America and on the National Formulary for the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1914. By Martin I. Wilbert. Bulletin No. 5, Hygienic Laboratory, 8vo, 508 pages. Washington, Government Printing Office.—A comment on this volume would be largely a repetition of the commendatory remarks made relative to previous issues. Like all of the preceding numbers, this volume contains much interesting matter; the object is kept well in mind and is replete with references to literature pertaining to pharmacy and materia medica. The completeness in this respect exhibits painstaking efforts, and while the references are of necessity brief, the abstracts give desired information relative to the scope and character of the original paper. It has been stated before that this work has been helpful to those charged with the revision of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, so the continuation of it will serve the next

Committees, and also be welcomed by every pharmacist.

References are made to foreign pharmacopœias, the second supplement to the fourth edition of the Netherlands Pharmacopœia. The author concludes that, from a pharmaceutical point of view, the publication of the fifth edition of the British Pharmacopœia is the event of greatest importance to be recorded for the year 1914.

A point of special interest in connection with the appearance of this book is that it completes the adherence of the several powers signatory to the international treaty of 1906 for the unification of the pharmacopœial formulas for potent medicaments. This Pharmacopœia is also interesting in that the committee having the revision of the book in charge has endeavored to produce a British Pharmacopœia suitable for the whole Empire.

Semi-Annual Report on Essential Oils, Synthetic Perfumes, Etc. Published by Schimmel & Co. (Fritzsche Brothers, Miltitz, near Leipzig. London, New York. October, 1915.—These reports are always interesting and valuable, containing, as they do, authentic information relating to the scientific research

in the domain of essential oils. There is less statistical matter in this number, due to conditions in Europe, but otherwise the present report follows the plan of previous issues. The publication reviews the definitions and standards of the new pharmacopœias for essential oils, and presents the results of investigations conducted in their own laboratories and is replete with reports of other investigators in this particular field.

The Testing of Glass Volumetric Apparatus, Bureau of Standards (Circular No. 9).—This publication contains specifications and tolerances for glass volumetric apparatus, such as burettes, cylindrical graduates, flasks, pipettes, Babcock test bottles, and specific gravity flasks for Portland cement, and also a short description of methods of test of this apparatus. The circular is of value to manufacturers and users of volumetric apparatus, and those interested in the subject may obtain a copy free by addressing a request to the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Legal Status of the Maintenance of Uniform Resale Prices, by Charles L. Miller, and published by the American Fair Trade League.

In this pamphlet no effort has been made to set forth the advantages of uniform resale prices to the producer, jobber, retailer and consumer, nor has the economic aspect of price maintenance been discussed. It presents a concise statement of the present legal status of the maintenance of uniform resale prices, as shown by the decisions of the federal and state courts. To this is added a

brief statement of the foreign law. The decisions of the state courts are not discussed in detail.

The purpose of the American Fair Trade League in having this brief prepared was not to aid members engaged in litigation with the government or with private litigants; nor to show how to get around the law. The League's intention in distributing it is anti-theftical to any such purposes. It is to give the members the advantage of having all the decisions on the subject collected by one who has made a special study of the problems of price maintenance, so that traders may know just what the law is and avoid breaking it unintentionally.

Hygienic Laboratory, Bulletin No. 102; 1, Digitalis Standardization; the physiological evaluation of fat-free digitalis and commercial digitalin. By George B. Roth. 2, Preliminary Observations of Metabolism in Pellagra. By Andrew Hunter, Maurice H. Givens, and Robert C. Lewis.

Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois. History, equipment, members of the faculty, students and announcement of courses for the year 1916-1917. Contains a list of the alumni of the department of chemistry by classes from 1872 to 1915 inclusive.

"Studies from the Research Laboratory," Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Reprint No. 81, "The Filterability of Bacillus Bronchisepticus: with an Argument for a Uniform Method of Filtration," by N. S. Ferry, Ph.B., M.D.; and Reprint No. 82, "The Pineal Gland in Relation to Somatic, Sexual and Mental Development" (second paper).

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

APPOINTMENTS ON COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND SECTIONS.

Delegates to A. M. A. Section on Pharmacology, 1916: Joseph P. Remington, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa. Henry H. Rusby, Newark, N. J. James H. Beal, Urbana, Ill. Martin I. Wilbert, Washington, D. C. Linwood A. Brown, Lexington, Ky. Elie H. LaPierre, Cambridge, Mass. Henry M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo. Reid Hund, Boston, Mass. Otto Raubenheimer, Brooklyn, N. Y. William B. Day, Chicago, Ill. Fred I. Lackenbach, San Francisco, Cal.

Delegates to the N. A. R. D., 1916: William C. Anderson, Chairman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Wilhelm Bodemann, Chicago, Ill. Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland, Ohio.

Quality of Medicinal Products (Appointed by the Chairman of the Scientific Section): E. L. Patch, Chairman, Stoneham, Mass. Lyman F. Kebler, Washington, D. C. Henry H. Rusby, Newark, N. J. H. Engelhardt, Baltimore, Md.

Ebert Prize (Appointed by the Chairman of the Scientific Section): C. H. LaWall, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. C. H. LaWall, Philadelphia, Pa. Robert P. Fischelis, Philadelphia, Pa.