chasing alcohol, and that the classification of certain U. S. P. and N. F. preparations were causing trouble; that many retail pharmacists could not afford to obtain permits and give bonds to purchase. Even though the latter conditions did not obtain it would be of no avail, as many manufacturers had discontinued these preparations owing to the regulations and the difficulties in supplying the demand under the regulations, and if the retail pharmacist could not obtain alcohol it would be impossible for him to manufacture them. Mr. Hilton contended that it was clearly the physician's province to indicate what he desired in each case, and that of pharmacists to fill prescriptions. The products referred to were vehicles and not generally used otherwise.

It was suggested that if the Commissioner invited the Conference to advise with him they would be willing to name a committee to assist the Commissioner along the lines indicated, which no doubt would result in better understanding, and eliminate many of the present troubles.

On account of sickness the Commissioner was unable to attend, but stenographers reported the meeting and the matter will be placed in his hands for consideration and action.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Treatise on General Industrial Inorganic Chemistry, by Dr. Ettore Molinari, 3d Revised and Amplified Italian Edition. Translated by Dr. Ernest Feilmann, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C. 280 illustrations, 1 chromolithographic plate, 2 photographic plates. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $12.00.

There are many industrial chemistries available at the present time, but this new edition of Molinari's work covering the inorganic field will be welcomed by those with whom the previous edition found favor, on account of its conciseness, its thoroughness, its large number of illustrations and its statistics and cost figures.

The new edition is increased over the last one by 186 pages of text and 40 illustrations. The statistics, which in the former edition included figures up to 1909, have in the new edition been brought up to 1915 in some instances, although there are many chapters in which the latest figures are those of 1911.

Among the particular features of the new book are a rearrangement of the subject matter under the nitrogen group and the introduction of a new section on the hydrogenated and halogenated nitrogen derivatives.

Synthetic nitric acid is given a section of 11 pages containing a number of new illustrations and much valuable matter concerning statistics and costs.

The space devoted to sulphuric acid has also been increased and there have been added detailed illustrations of the Gay Lussac Towers which to-day are built of lead and up to 40 feet in height.

The section on chemical fertilizers, too, has been amplified and a number of new processes have been described and illustrated.

Under Iodine reference is made to the utilization of the kelp beds along the Pacific coast of the United States, and these are also referred to in connection with the subject of the potassium salts, which section also contains much new material.

There are, however, several disappointing features in the new work. One is the failure to mention the new sources and uses of helium. Another is the failure to discuss the hydrogen ion concentration subject in connection with the use of the hydrogen electrode and the potentiometer, nor is any detailed explanation given of the meaning of the expression "PH" now so frequently met with in current literature.

No mention either is made of the Carrel-Dakin Solution under any of the headings where it might have been discussed, nor is it mentioned in the index.

The most discouraging part of the new edition, however, is the index. In the former edition the indexing was done very thoroughly and many cross references were given, the entire index occupying 31 pages. In this new edition, which has been increased between 25 and 30 percent in size over the old one, the index occupies but 17 pages, and as might be expected, is very incomplete.

The book is one which, in spite of this latter drawback, should be in every library of up-to-date practical works upon chemical subjects.

C. H. LAWALL.

The Microbiology and Microanalysis of Foods. By Albert Schneider, M. D., Ph.D., Professor of Pharmacognosy at the College of Pharmacy of the University of Nebraska; etc. 131 illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $3.50.

This volume is intended to present a practical working basis for ascertaining the decomposition limits of foods and beverages suitable for human consumption, by means of the direct methods of microanalysis, and is addressed to dietitians and food examiners in the army and navy and to analysts in food laboratories of all kinds. It will serve nicely in colleges of pharmacy as a test and laboratory guide for students qualifying as analysts in food and drug laboratories.

The text deals first with the cause and nature of decomposition changes in food, the principal groups of organisms concerned in food, spoilage and subdued and retarded food decompositions. Secondly, it discusses foods especially liable to be harmful or dangerous and food substances not likely to undergo microbic decomposition. Thirdly, is considered general and special microanalytical methods and food analysis in the field, describing the necessary equipment, the direct microscopical examination and special methods of testing water, milk, flour and meals, meats, eggs, butter and substitutes, tomato products, canned foods, dried foods, pastes, etc. The fourth division of the book covers the microanalytical rating of food products and legal standards of purity. Finally is found a diet table, references, and a general index.

As a whole the volume is well written, carefully arranged as to sequence of subjects and really interesting. It covers in a concise manner the many phases of a very widely developed subject. In a sense it is not highly technical, for the author endeavors to avoid the extensive use of technical and scientific terms and to make his text easily understood by those without a wide scientific or technical training. On the other hand, the text is not really comprehended by one who does not already possess an extensive knowledge of bacteriology, chemistry, dietetics, etc., and its practical value is slight to those who have had no previous training in the technic of microscopy, chemistry, physics and the botany and zoölogy of the lower forms of life.

This book possesses the same disadvantages as do many works of a popular nature covering a wide field of scientific knowledge, in that statements of fact are occasionally so brief and without adequate explanation as hardly to be understood; working directions for some of the tests and processes are so concise as to be valueless to one not already acquainted with the test or process and the endeavor to cover a wide field in such limited space prevents the development of all the finer qualities of those works in which the author's researches are fully presented.

The book is well printed on good paper, though a rather large number of errors due to poor proof-reading is found.

E. N. GATHERCOAL.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Lists and references to the Works and Scientific Investigations of M. Emile Bourquelot, Member of the Academy of Medicine, Professor of Galenical Pharmacy of the Superior School of Pharmacy in Paris, Pharmacist and Chief of the Hospital Laënnec. In two parts, each of upwards of 50 pages, and published in 1911 and 1917.

Schedule of Antidotes for Poisons. Issued by authority of the Pharmacy Law of the State of New Jersey, 1920. The compilation is a useful one and contains antidotes for 105 poisons. The application of the antidotes for other poisons than those listed is also referred to. It is a useful pamphlet, not only for the druggists of New Jersey, but for all druggists.

Souvenir Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, containing halftone reproductions of all the ex-Presidents of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, with brief biographical sketches of each, the Code of Ethics, and an historical sketch of the Association. The Foreword is by Prof. John Uri Lloyd.

Proceedings of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association of the meeting held at Ocean City, Md., June 25–28, 1919, containing the minutes of the 37th Annual Meeting, list of members, etc.

University Bulletin of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy, containing also the announcement for 1920–1921.

Coal Tar Colors in Drug Products, Probable Reasons Why Colors Came Into Use, Vegetable Colors Usually Used, a Selection of Colors Which May be Used, by George E. Ewe; a reprint from the article in the *Druggists' Circular* of June, 1920.

The Selection of Kieselguhr for the Filtration of Serums, by George E. Ewe; a reprint from the *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine,* Vol. V, No. 8, May, 1920.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Chemical Theory: Elementary Chemical Theory and Calculations. Joseph Knox. 2nd Ed. 8vo., 109 pp. Gurney & Jackson, London.

Chemistry: Applied Chemistry; A Practical Handbook for Students of Household Science and Public Health. C. K. Tinkler and Helen Masters. Vol. 1, 8vo. Price, 12s. 6d. C. Lockwood & Son, London.

Coal-tars and Their Derivatives. G. Malatesta. Translated from the First Italian Edition, with revision, corrections and additions by the author. 8vo., 530 pp. Price, 21s. E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd., London.

Cosmetics: A Handbook of the Manufacture, Employment, and Testing of All Cosmetic Materials and Cosmetic Specialties with Numerous Recipes. Theodor Koller. Translated from the German. 3rd English Edition. 8 vo., 264 pp. Price, 8s. 6d. Scott, Greenwood & Son, London.

Volatile Oils. E. Gildemeister. Translated by Edward Kremers. 2 Vols. 2nd Ed., 8 vo. Price, $7.50 each. John Wiley & Sons., Inc., New York.

Pathogenic Microörganisms. A Practical Manual for Students, Physicians and Health Officers. By William Hallock Park, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Anna Wessels Williams, M.D., Assistant Director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the Department of Health. Assisted by Charles Krumwiede, Jr., M.D., Assistant Director of the Bureau of Laboratories. Seventh edition. Cloth. Price, $6. 786 pp. with 223 illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1920.

Inorganic Chemical Synonyms and Other Useful Chemical Data. Elton R. Darling, M.S., Ph.D. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York.

Colloids: The Use of Colloids in Health and Disease. A. B. Searle. 120 pp. Price, 8s. Constable & Co., Ltd., London.

Experimental Organic Chemistry. By Augustus P. West, Professor of Chemistry, University of the Philippines. Illustrated with drawings and diagrams, 6x8 1/4 inches. 469 pp. Cloth. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. World Book Company.

Laboratory Manual of Pharmacology, Including Materia Medica, Pharmacopaedics and Pharmacodynamics. By A. D. Bush, B.Sc., M.D., Professor of Pharmacology, University of North Dakota. Cloth. Price, $3.50 net. 251 pp., with illustrations. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1919.

A Manual of Chemistry, theoretical and practical, inorganic and organic; adapted to the requirements of students of medicine. By Arthur P. Luff, M.D., B.Sc. Lond., F.R.C.P. F.I.C., etc., and Hugh C. H. Candy, B.A., B.Sc. Lond., F.I.C., etc. With illustrations. Sixth edition, enlarged. 4 1/2x6 1/2 inches, 745 pp, Cloth. Chicago: Chicago Medical Book Co.

The Outlook for Research and Invention, with an Appendix of Problems Awaiting Solution. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, M.Sc., Ph.D., Experimental and Research Engineer, Fellow American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Member American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Major Ordnance Department, Technical Research U. S. A., Assistant Professor The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York.

Industrial Chemistry, a Manual for the Student and Manufacturer. Edited by Allen Rogers, in charge of Industrial Chemistry, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. At one time Major Chief Industrial Relations Branch, U. S. Army. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York.

AMERICAN SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR.

To combat the Japanese camphor monopoly, three large chemical companies in the United States, it has been announced by the American Chemical Society, have begun the extensive manufacturing of synthetic camphor from turpentine. This step has been taken because the supply of camphor allotted to this country by the Japanese Government is deemed inadequate and the price too high.

Although it is improbable that turpentine will ever come down to the pre-war prices, evidently the chemical manufacturers, contemplating the manufacture of camphor, believe that the price will afford them a margin of profit. Even if the manufacturing chemists referred to will not be able to undersell the Japanese product, the Japanese monopoly will come to better terms and thereby improve the market. Of course, our hope is that the venture will be successful in every respect.