tribution to the public through trade channels, the Council pledges itself to discourage unfair practices on the part of any trader in connection with such articles as are on the Association's list and to take such similar steps as they are advised are legal to prevent supplies reaching any trader who attempts, when a P. A. T. A. article is asked for, to induce the customer to take a substitute, as they do in the case of the trader who sells below the P. A. T. A. prices.

Imported Proprietaries.

6. Where a manufacturer abroad has established a branch or appointed an agent in Canada for the purpose of handling an article specially put up for the Canadian market, which article has been placed on the Association's Protected List, the Association shall take such steps as their lawyer may advise are legal in giving to the manufacturer and his agent assistances in preventing that manufacturer's article from being sold unless in the package specially adopted for the Canadian market.

Coöperation in the Event of Legal Proceedings.

7. In the event of any question arising as to the legality of the Association or its operations and of legal proceedings being taken against any member of the Association on account of his membership of the Association, or of any act essential to the carrying out of any rule or resolution of the Association which he may have committed (the rules or resolutions being such as the Association's lawyer has advised are legal) the Association shall take charge of the case and assume costs up to the limit of the Association's funds. Furthermore, in the event of the Association not possessing sufficient funds for the purpose of defending any such case as is referred to in the foregoing resolution, the Council shall make a levy upon every member of the Association.

Coöperation with Grocery Trade.

On a report by Mr. Crowder that at a conference of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the Grocery Trade, covering the Dominion, held in Toronto on March 9, a resolution was passed that they were ready to support the P. A. T. A. movement, and asking that this organization might reciprocate their sentiments as far as their organization was concerned, it was

8. Resolved that the Grocers' Conference be thanked for their resolution and informed that this organization would be glad at all times to coöperate with them in appropriate and legal methods of dealing with the mischief of extreme cutting.

The list of manufacturers who have joined the movement contains the names of 111 firms.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The Chemistry of Drugs. By Norman Evers. viii + 247 pages. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, 1926. Price, $9.00.

The author states in his preface: that he has endeavored to give a description of substances used in medicine from the standpoint of pure chemistry; that the scope of the work includes the chemistry of manufacturing methods rather than technical details; that all methods of analysis are excluded; that natural drugs containing no definite chemical substances or whose active principles are unknown are omitted; finally he acknowledges his indebtedness to the well-known works of Henry on Plant Alkaloids, Barrowcliff and Carr, Percy May, and E. Fourneau (Sylvester's Translation) on synthetic drugs. The author has departed from this declaration of principles in many instances and would have done well to include in his books of reference New and Non-official Remedies of the American Medical Association. Had he done this latter many of the errors which he has committed would not have appeared in the book.

Part 1 is devoted to synthetic drugs. It contains structural formulas for a large number of synthetic remedies, a feature which has considerable value. The chemistry of the manufacture of these is fairly satisfactory but in many cases all information given could be readily found in any good text on theoretical organic chemistry. Much discussion of therapeutic action and details of manufacture is indulged in. The writer cannot agree with some of the author's therapeutics, for example: silver protein compounds are not used exclusively for gonorrhoea; sajodin is not an antiseptic but a substitute for iodides and has the action of iodides; we believe that antiseptics prevent the growth of bacteria but do not kill

them; we doubt the statement that chloroform is the best known anesthetic. In most cases the manufacturing methods, because of their brevity, are of little value to the manufacturer and have no value to a teacher because they are not adapted to student laboratory work. To state that if a substance A be treated with B and C it is converted to D which on condensation with E gives F and the latter on heating is converted to G which on treatment with H gives I and on condensation with J gives K is not very enlightening to any one and could be omitted without being missed. Such statements appear frequently, another notable example being that "Thymol iodide is prepared by the action of iodine on thymol!!"

The absence of American as well as other synonyms for some synthetics is noticeable. Cincophen, barbital, orphol, carbromal, calioben, croton chloral and others do not appear at all. Procaine, formin, holocaine, sajodin (spelled sojoidin and also sajoidin) are found only in the index or in the tables. Butesin is not described but butesin picrate is. Phenacaine is not mentioned.

The chapter on general anesthetics might be omitted since all the information given could be obtained from any good text. The most interesting new thing on this subject, the use of ethylene as a general anesthetic, is not mentioned. Only a few words are to be found on the chemistry of the large number of antimony compounds now in use. Considering the vast number of mercury compounds used in medicine the discussion of these, covering less than two pages, seems worthless. Any real information on these two topics must be sought for elsewhere. The same remarks apply to a somewhat less degree to the section on arsenicals.

Part 2, section 1, on drugs containing alkaloids presents very little if any new material. From the standpoint of the manufacturer or the teacher it would be far better for either to consult Henry, Pictet or other reference works then to depend on such an abridgment as this. Heroin and diacetylmorphine are not synonymous, heroin being the hydrochloride. The same remark applies to dionin which is not ethylmorphine but the chloride of it. The author fails to make this distinction in other places.

Part 2, section 2, deals with drugs not containing alkaloids. We have very little definite knowledge of the chemistry of such well-known drugs as digitalis and strophanthus and what knowledge we have is in a very unsettled state. This may account for the author's formula $C_{44}H_{70}O_{13}$ for digitoxin, which does not agree with the one most frequently given and does not agree with the formula in the table on p. 152. The formulas for digitonin on p. 154 and in the table do not agree. The formula given for digitalin $C_{37}H_{58}O_{14}$ is not the commonly given one. French and German digitalin are not mentioned. Numerous other drugs are mentioned in alphabetical order about which practically nothing of a chemical character is known and many of them are of so little importance that they could well be omitted and more space devoted to such important topics as the arsenicals, antimony, and mercury compounds. Numerous animal drugs are discussed with very little reference to their chemistry, about which little is known, but in some cases extensive details of manufacturing methods are discussed which are valuable. This is particularly true in connection with insulin as much space is devoted to the commercial methods of isolation.

An appendix contains some lists of drugs with official, trade and chemical names and physiological action. These tables will undoubtedly prove of value for reference.

In addition to those mentioned above errors have been noticed as follows. The formula for salophen, page 22, is incorrect. Caffein, "hei ne," page 111, should no doubt read caffeine, thein. The formula for gaultherin, page 161, is incorrect. The formula for butyn, page 30, is incorrect and furthermore butyn is the sulphate of the base mentioned and not the base itself. The reference on p. 13 should read Rising and Stieglitz and not "Rising and Streglitz."

The book might prove of value to one who does not have access to the books mentioned in the introduction or to one who wishes to know only the structural formulas, a few of the properties, physiological action, synonyms, or who wishes only to gain some general information about certain drugs.

A. H. CLARK.

Vitamins, a Critical Survey of the Theory of Accessory Food Factors. By Ragnar Berg Translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul. Octavo. 415 pp. Alfred A. Knopf, 730 Fifth Ave., New York City.

From the days of the great Liebig down to the year 1910, only four classes of nutritive substances were recognized: proteins, fats,