

robing or taking a bath; the next bather transfers the organisms to his own feet.

Bits of infected skin may be soaked in alcohol and the bacteria and mycelium destroyed, but when the particle of skin is washed and placed in a suitable culture medium, mycelium will again appear in a few days, definitely proving that the spores are deeply imbedded in the tissue and demonstrating the uselessness of many ointments and lotions now used as treatment.

Treatment: No specific treatment has been discovered, but iodine in glycerin, or thymol 1 or 2 per cent, have been found very efficient. Salicylic, benzoic and sulphurous acids are also used. Dr. Legge also recommends crystal, one of the dyes.

One per cent thymol when dissolved in alcohol or gasoline and poured into the shoes and allowed to drain and dry seems very effective as a disinfectant.

Bichloride of Mercury, 0.1 in 1000, will kill spores of *trichophyton* in three minutes and could be added to a floor-cleaning compound as an effective and economical fungicide for use in hotels and clubs, or in runways to showers and swimming pools. *Army Bulletin* No. 23 recommends for this purpose a daily scrubbing with a strong solution of calcium hypochlorite.

Precautions: Never place the bare feet upon the floors or shower baths in public places.

Gymnasium clothing should be of cotton or linen. Cotton socks should be used; woolen socks favor the growth of fungi.

When bathing in gymnasiums, pools or showers wear rubber bathing slippers. When using a public shower and slippers are not available, step on heavy newspaper or towel when bathing, and likewise when drying the feet.

When drying the body with a towel always dry the body before using the towel on the feet.—Through *Ohio Health News*, November 15, 1930.

HAIR WASH CONTAINING CHOLESTERIN.

Such hair washes are best prepared with the aid of anhydrous lanolin, for the reason that this substance contains a large amount of cholesterolin. The preparation is carried out in a manner similar to that of lanolin milk, and as much water as possible is added to the mixture without disturbing the emulsion.

When the proper care is taken, this offers no great difficulties. Thus ten parts by weight of anhydrous lanolin are mixed with twenty parts by weight of water and then half a part by weight of soap dissolved in twenty parts by weight of distilled water are added. This mixture is thoroughly triturated in a mortar and then from two hundred to two hundred and fifty parts by weight of warm water and 5 cc. of tincture of benzoin are gradually added.

In another formula fifty parts by weight of anhydrous lanolin are mixed with twenty-five parts by weight of coconut oil, the same proportion of soap powder—eight parts by weight of powdered borax and eighty parts by weight of water, and the mixture is heated. The mixture is triturated in a motor. Then a mixture of four hundred parts by weight of rose water, the same proportion of orange flower water, 0.2 part by weight of oil of bergamot and the same proportion of tincture of musk are added in small quantities at a time while the mixture is being continuously triturated. Still another formula calls for the solution of one part by weight of cholesterolin in 98 parts by weight of 90 per cent alcohol and the addition of half a part by weight of castor oil as well as the same proportion of heliotropin.—*Med. u. Pharm. Rundschau*, through *Drug Markets*, September.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Edward Kremers gave two lectures at the University of Michigan, November 12th—the first on "The Apothecary in Literature," and the second, on "Life of Justus von Liebig."

Dr. Chauncey D. Leake has been appointed lecturer in pharmacology at the College of Pharmacy, University of California.

J. Leon Lascoff has a permanent pharmacy display in his pharmacy; this includes apparatus used in preparing galenicals, dispensing capsules, wafers, tablets, etc. Also, apparatus of historical interest and reference books.

Dean C. C. Bass has announced that the Board of Administrators of the Tulane University of Louisiana has decided to indefinitely suspend the School of Pharmacy, effective with the close of the session 1930-1931 and the graduation of the last class who will receive the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy.

Doctor T. B. Magath, of the Mayo Clinic, has accepted appointment as editor-in-chief of the new official journal of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists to be known as the *Ameri-*

can Journal of Clinical Pathology, of which the first number will be issued in January 1931.

The new journal will emphasize new methods in laboratory work, the material being primarily of a practical and clinical nature. It is designed to be useful and serviceable to the technician as well as to the pathologist. For the present the journal will be published bi-monthly.

R. B. Murray will be manager of the new plant of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Ltd., in Toronto. **Leo G. Ryan**, a former retail pharmacist and president of Montreal College of Pharmacy has charge of the Montreal headquarters.

Henry S. Johnson has been elected dean of Connecticut College of Pharmacy. He was for a time professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Porto Rico. He received his Master's degree at Yale Graduate School and holds a Captain's commission in the Officers Reserve Corps, Chemical Warfare Service.

The Alumni Association of Columbia University College of Pharmacy will tender a testimonial dinner to **H. V. Army**, newly appointed dean of the college, on the evening of February 25th at the Hotel New Yorker. The preliminary arrangements were made recently at a committee meeting during which many members of other pharmaceutical organizations offered their hearty cooperation. It is there-

fore expected that the banquet will result in a general turn-out of all the friends and admirers of Dean Army and be a real tribute to him.

Frederick Rohnert, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, prominent pharmacist of Detroit, Mich, is celebrating fifty years in pharmacy.

A. M. Lichtenstein, of Cumberland, Md., has donated an Indian mortar to the ASSOCIATION. Evidently, the mortar dates back a long time—it is made of clay and while, in proportion, it follows the usual lines, the surface, both the inside and outside, are rough. One handle is twice the length of the other, this, and part of the roughness, may have resulted from usage. We are indebted to the donor and hope others will think of the library and museum, soon to be a reality, when they have items of interest—if possible, the history of the article should be given.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT ASSOCIATIONS.

The New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association will hold its mid-winter meeting in Concordia, in January. It is contemplated to hold the annual meeting in the White Mountains some time in June.

Vermont Pharmaceutical Association will meet at Lake Money Club, Fairlee, June 15th and 16th.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry. By CHARLES H. ROGERS, D.Sc. (in Pharmacy), Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota. Published by Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia. 676 pages with 50 engravings. Cloth \$7.00.

The text of this book was written for the purpose of filling a distinct need for a chemistry which would offer pharmacists and students of pharmacy a specialized study of the inorganic chemicals of particular pharmaceutical interest.

The author has assumed in presenting his material that the readers are familiar with the fundamental laws and theories governing the activities of chemical bodies; that they will have previously learned in courses of general chemistry certain characteristics of the elements.

Presupposing, therefore, this general knowledge theoretical discussions of ionization, equilibrium, electrolysis, etc., are abandoned in

favor of a precise delineation of facts regarding those elements and compounds which are of importance in pharmacy. The subject matter begins immediately with a study of oxygen and ozone, omitting the usual preliminary chapters on the physics of matter and other theoretical considerations.

It will be seen then, that as there is no theory whatsoever presented the book is not a substitute for one on general chemistry, rather an addition to, or a supplementary reference which contains information only about chemicals used in pharmacy.

The elements studied are, with few exceptions, taken up in the order they occur in natural groups or families. There are, in consequence, eleven major divisions of the book, each of which is sub-divided into three to six chapters. In brief, the outline of the contents is as follows: Chapters I-IV, inclusive, cover oxygen, ozone, hydrogen, water, hydrogen peroxide, nitrogen, nitrous oxide