

to two per centum of the price for which so sold; and

"Upon all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section three hundred and fourteen of this act), essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions whatsoever, the manufacturer or producer of which claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, and which are sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold."

Upon all cameras sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer a tax is placed equivalent to two per centum of the price at which they are sold.

TRADE MARKS, ETC.

Owners of patents, good will, trade marks, trade brands and other intangible property are confused over the provisions of the war revenue law. How these are going to be valued in ascertaining the "invested capital" of the individual, partnership or corporation possessing them is a problem which is con-

fusing their owners and one on which Washington as yet has made no ruling.

The wording of the provisions, which are included in the definition of "invested capital" given in the law, is as follows:

"The good-will, trade marks, trade brands, the franchise of a corporation or partnership or other intangible property shall be included as invested capital if the corporation or partnership made payment bona fide therefore specifically as such in cash or tangible property, the value of such good will, trade mark, trade brand, franchise or intangible property not to exceed the actual cash value or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment; but good will, trade marks, trade brands, franchises of a corporation or partnership or other intangible property bona fide purchased prior to March 3, 1917, for and with interest or shares in a partnership or for and with shares in the capital stock of a corporation (issued prior to March 3, 1917) in an amount not to exceed on March 3, 1917, 20 per centum of the total interests or shares in the partnership or of the total shares of the capital stock of the corporation, shall be included in invested capital at a value not to exceed the actual cash value at the time of such purchase, and in case of issue of stock therefor not to exceed the par value of such stock."

In the case of an individual the wording is as follows:

"The actual cash value of patents, copyrights, good will, trade marks, trade brands, franchises or other intangible property paid into the trade or business at the time of such payment, if payment was made therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property bona fide paid therefor at the time of such payment."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical, Including Arithmetic of Pharmacy, Edsel A. Ruddiman, Phar.M., M.D., Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Department of Pharmacy, Vanderbilt University. First edition, octavo, cloth, 267 pages. Price, \$1.75. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1917.

The author of this splendid hand-book states in his preface that "the object of this book is to present in as few words as possible essential facts which every pharmacist should

know." Professor Ruddiman also states it is his belief that "every student of pharmacy should possess copies of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary and use them as text-books; and that only in this way will we come to have the proper knowledge of these authorities. Having these books at hand there is no need of repeating in the text-book on pharmacy what is given in them."

The comments given on preparations throughout this book constitute exactly the information which is needed by readers or

students of the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary to give a better understanding of these works. It is gratifying to add to one's pharmaceutical library one pharmaceutical text which is confined to comments of a pharmaceutical nature without going into details as regards chemistry, physics, pharmacology, etc. This is not intended as a criticism of the larger works on pharmacy which take up pharmaceutical chemistry and other branches besides pharmacy, for there is also need for such volumes for reference and study purposes. For the student who receives laboratory instruction in pharmacy as well as lectures on the art of pharmacy, this book is invaluable. It is also of great assistance to the practical druggist who desires to know the "whys and wherefores" of the directions which he follows in making pharmacopoeial and National Formulary preparations. The same high standard to which Professor Ruddiman's other publications conform is maintained in this volume and we predict for it a wide use and great popularity.

ROBERT P. FISCHER.

Handbook of Pharmacognosy. By Otto A. Wall, M.D., Ph.D., Member of the Committee for Revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, 1880-1890 and 1890-1900; Second Vice-President of the Convention for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia from 1900-1910; Presiding Officer of the United States Pharmacopoeia Convention of 1910; Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Company, 1917. 629 pages.

The book is not divided into chapters.

The introduction of 27 pages discusses studies that should be fundamental or preliminary to the study of pharmacognosy and describes the various methods of classifying drugs to study them to the best advantage.

The classification adopted by the author is the one of Schimper and of Maisch, based on the physical characters of the drugs. His classification differentiates drugs into eighty-six distinct classes or groups. The animal drugs are placed into the first eight groups; plants or flowering tops, sufficiently complete for botanical determination, constitute the ninth group; Algae, Lichens, Fungi, Lycopodiaceae, Equisetaceae and Ferns the next six groups and then follow roots, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, twigs, woods, barks, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, etc., etc. The full

classification of fruits is appended as a type of the entire classification.

- Group 58. Spurious fruits, fresh (rose hips, apple).
59. Fleshy fruits, fresh (lemon, orange, apple, persimmon, raspberry, juniper berries).
 60. Stone fruits, fresh (raspberry).
 61. Dried or prepared spurious fruits (hops, juniper berries, figs, long pepper, Am. wormseed).
 62. Dry fruits (cardamom, star anise, poppy heads, St. John's bread, prickly ash berries, vanilla, cassia fistula, the Umbelliferous fruits, burdock seed, hemp seed, barley (malt)).
 63. Dried or prepared fleshy fruits (black pepper, capsicum, colocynth apple, raisins, poke berries, orange berries, clove fruits).
 64. Dried or prepared stone fruits (cubeb, prune, saw palmetto, fish berries, buckthorn berries, allspice, sumach berries, cashew nut).
 65. Parts of fruits (tamarind, white pepper, bitter and sweet orange peel, pomegranate rind, bael fruit, mangosteen, lemon peel).

A short section is devoted to the Method of Study used by the author. Each drug is to be treated according to the following outline: Name, Origin, Habitat, Description, Constituents, Uses, Dose.

Preceding the description of the vegetable drugs a section is devoted to Botany, Microscopy and Vegetable Histology.

The descriptions of the drugs are concise yet accurate and complete and the field of drugs is thoroughly covered, about 40 animal drugs and over 400 vegetable drugs being described. The illustrations while not "fancy" are accurate and instructive and especially interesting because they are original by the author. The typographical make-up of the book is very good.

The classification of drugs according to their physical characters is difficult under the best of circumstances but when a knowledge of botany is considered non-essential to the study of pharmacognosy such a classification must