

authorized by Treasury Decision 3041, the 'fly-by-night' manufacturer or dealer is going to have difficulty in securing supplies of alcohol or other intoxicating liquor, and this will mean that legitimate manufacturers and dealers may hope for less trouble in future in securing supplies for their proper needs. By the terms of T. D. 3041, persons selling intoxicating liquor or permits to purchase must confine deliveries to (a) people personally known to them or to persons who have been identified by some party or parties personally known to the vendor; (b) bona fide employees of persons personally known or properly identified; or (c) to properly qualified transportation carriers who are holders of permits, and who must conform to the regulations governing transportation of liquor.

"Another feature of the amended regulations is the specific instruction to local prohibition directors or other properly authorized government agents to immediately mail or otherwise deliver approved permits to purchase to the vendors, and to advise the vendee that the permit has been approved, mailed or delivered to the vendor. These instructions should result in more prompt action on withdrawal permits of wholesale druggists and manufacturers engaged in legitimate business, and thus facilitate the withdrawal and shipment of alcohol for proper uses by and to manufacturers of medicines, and wholesale and retail druggists.

"It is important to note that hereafter no permit to purchase will be approved unless the name of the vendor appears on the application

for permit to purchase, Form 1410. This in itself should assure greater ease in shipments of alcohol to our members and by them to their customers, at the same time giving the Government a definite line on some of the less responsible dealers and traders who have more recently secured permits and begun operations of a more or less doubtful character.

"We must emphasize the importance of wholesale druggists instructing their salesmen to caution all their customers who use alcohol in any quantity to be absolutely certain of the integrity and responsibility of the persons from whom they make their purchases of alcohol or other intoxicating liquor. It should be especially pointed out that under the terms of amended Regulations 60, the personal solicitation of orders for the purchase of intoxicating liquor, other than ethyl alcohol or sacramental wines, by any person or his agent or representative, regardless of whether such person holds permit authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor, is regarded as illegally advertising the sale of intoxicating liquor. It is also unlawful advertising to furnish price lists or descriptions of such liquor by persons other than manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits. The safest course for the retail druggist is to confine the purchase of his necessary supplies of alcohol and other intoxicating liquor to be used in the lawful conduct of his business to his regular service wholesale druggist. Furthermore, permits to purchase whiskey, gin, brandy or rum will not be approved in advance, and can only be approved as actually needed."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

A History of Chemistry from the Earliest Times. By James Campbell Brown, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Liverpool. Second Edition, by Henry Hilton Brown. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. 1920. Price \$6.00.

The reviewer laid down this book with regret and pleasure. With regret because he had finished a very interesting story. With pleasure because after its perusal he was convinced that it was a volume of merit and that students of chemistry would find it valuable and profitable. The author of the book, Dr. Brown, evidently prepared the volume after having taught for years, gradually and quietly sifting out an abundance of material, and giving in these pages that which

experience indicated to him would best meet the needs of the student of chemistry.

The book is unlike many modern histories of chemistry, and again it bears resemblance to them. It is not based upon a German model. There are also many ear-marks that Dr. Brown was most independent in his thought and availed himself of source material with excellent judgment. There is further no evidence of a French model. It is exactly the product one would expect from a person versed in chemical history who, after years of thought, was seeking to give his pupils a complete picture of the development of their science.

Not to be critical it may, however, be stated that there appear to be room and justification

for remembering the contributions of such American chemists as Robert Hare, Wolcott Gibbs, Ira Remsen, Willard Gibbs, and Theodore W. Richards, particularly as this second edition of the History bears the imprint of a most excellent and conservative American publishing house. With this single demurrer the reviewer heartily recommends Brown's History of Chemistry to lovers and students of chemistry.

EDGAR F. SMITH.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus. By J. H. Maiden, I.S.O., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Government Botanist of New South Wales and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney). Vol. IV, parts 9 and 10.

These two parts constitute parts 39 and 40 of the complete work of this important classic monograph. These continue the same style and presentation of the subject matter as the preceding parts. Part 39 is the treatise on the following species of Eucalyptus: *E. Torelliana* F.v.M.; *E. corymbosa* Smith; *E. intermedia* R. T. Baker; *E. patellaris* F.v.M.; *E. celastroides* Turczaninow; *E. gracilis* F.v.M.; *E. transcontinentalis* Maiden; *E. longicornis* F.v.M.; *E. oleosa* F.v.M.; *E. Flocktoniae* Maiden; *E. virgata* Sieber; *E. oreades* R. T. Baker; *E. obtusiflora* DC; *E. fraxinoides* Deane and Maiden.

Part 40 considers the following species: *E. terminalis* F.v.M.; *E. dichromophloia* F.v.M.; *E. pyrophora* Benth; *E. laevopinea* R. T. Baker; *E. ligustrina* DC; *E. stricta* Sieber; *E. grandis* (Hill) Maiden.

The artistic illustrations that have been so characteristic of these monographs are likewise continued in the parts now before us. The data associated with the descriptions are of material commercial value, as well as botanical monographs of the highest type. GEO. M. BERINGER, in *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Food Inspection and Analysis. For the use of Public Analysts, Health Officers, Sanitary Chemists and Food Economists. By Albert E. Leach, S.B., late Chief of the Denver Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory. Revised and enlarged by Andrew L. Winton, Ph.D., formerly Chief of the Chicago Food and Drug Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 4th Edi-

tion. 1090 pp., 129 figures. 41 full-page microphotographic plates. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Price, cloth, \$8.50.

A Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry. Edited by J. Newton Friend, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C. Vol. IX, part 1, 343 pages, contents and index, 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, \$6.00.

Chemistry: Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry. H. N. McCoy and E. M. Terry. 154 pp, 20 illustrations. Price, \$1.25. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

Colloids: Grundriss d. Kolloidchemie. Wo. Ostwald. 5th Ed. Part 1. Price, 18 mk. Dunod, Paris.

Enzymes: Biochemical Catalysts in Life and Industry: Proteolytic Enzymes. Jean Effront. Translated by Samuel C. Prescott. 752 pp. Price, \$5.00. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

Handbook: Recipes, Formulas, and Processes. G. D. Hiscox, Editor. 800 pp. Price, \$4.00. The N. W. Henley Pub. Co., New York.

Handbook: The Chemists' Year Book. Edited by F. W. Atack, assisted by L. Whinyates. Vols. I and II. 1136 pp. Price, \$7.50. Sherratt & Hughes, Manchester, Eng.; Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

The Profession of Chemistry. Richard B. Pilcher. 199 pp. Price, \$2.00. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The following Theses, presented to the University of Paris, School of Pharmacy, for the Degree of Doctor in Pharmacy:

No. 1. *On the Microbic Infection found in "Trench Feet."* Francois Eugène Estrader.

No. 2. *Contribution to the Study of Allophanic Ethers.* Louis Belières.

No. 3. *Study of the Alkaloidal Content of Cultivated Belladonna.* Frédéric Beausite.

No. 4. *Contribution to the Study of Styphnic Acid and the Styphnates.* Jean Casimir Périer.

No. 5. *On Some Cyclohexanic Compounds of Mercury.* Élie Gannagé.

No. 6. *Contribution to the Study of Some Derivatives of Tiglic Acid.* Marcel Dematte.

No. 7. *Contribution to the Study of the Biochemical Properties of Bacillus Perfringens.* René Thieulin.