

## Books.

**DISEASES AND REMEDIES.**—A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written expressly for the drug trade by physicians and pharmacists.

This work is intended as a reference book and guide to pharmacists, not, we judge, that it may induce them to become *counter-prescribers*, but to give them a more familiar acquaintance with symptoms and diseases; and to enable them to talk intelligently, not only to the prescriber, but also to the general public. A familiarity with diseases will, not only tend to increase the confidence of the customer, but will make the pharmacist himself the less likely to undertake the task of prescribing. The work is a useful one and is published in a concise and readable form.

*The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon St., London E.C., England.

### MANUAL OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

—Qualitative and Quantitative—Organic and Inorganic—by John Muter, Ph. D.; F.R.S.E., F.I.C., F.C.S.—This work is based on the course of instruction followed in the laboratories of the South London School of Pharmacy. The author has compiled a work which is admirably adapted for the use of pharmaceutical students, not only while in attendance at lectures, but as they advance in the study of analytical chemistry. The edition before us is the second American (illustrated), adapted from the eighth British edition. Publishers: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.25.

**COMMERCIAL ORGANIC ANALYSIS.**—A treatise on the properties, proximate analytical examination, and modes of assaying the various organic chemicals and products employed in the arts, manufactures, medicines, with concise methods for the detection and determination of their impurities, adulterations and products of decomposition. By Alfred H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S., past-president of the Society of Analysts.

The volume before us is the last of a series of four volumes treating of organic analysis. This volume is devoted to the proteids and albuminous principles, proteoids or albuminoids. It gives the classification, composition, analytical re-

actions, color-reactions, coagulation, detection and distinction of proteids and deals exhaustively with the analysis of the food products, etc.

The former volumes—1, Treated of alcohols and their derivatives. Ethers, vegetable acids, etc. Vol. 2, Of fixed oils and fats, Hydrocarbons, mineral oils, etc. Vol. 3, Divided into three parts: Part 1 being of acid derivatives of phenols, aromatic acids, dyes, etc. Part 2, the amines, pyridine and its hydrozines and derivatives and part 3, vegetable alkaloids, non-basic vegetable bitter principles, etc.

These are to be followed later by an appendix volume, containing a review of the whole work.

The work is one of the most valuable authorities that has been published on the subject of "Commercial Organic Analysis," being the result of over fourteen years' labor by the author and deals with the subject under discussion up to the most modern researches.

The set comprises six volumes, which are sold at \$4.50 per volume, to be followed by the appendix.

Publishers, P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Bacteriological Terms.

**Asepsis.**—Absence of blood poisoning; exemption from putrefaction and its consequences.

**Aseptic.**—Free from tendency to putrefaction.

**Anti-sepsis.**—The exclusion, especially from wounds, of living microscopic organisms that cause putrefaction, blood-poisoning, or septic infection, as by antiseptics, coverings, cold, etc.

**Antiseptic.**—Preventing putrefaction.

**Antiseptic (noun).**—An agent or medicine used in antiseptics; anything that destroys or restrains the growth of putrefactive micro-organisms.

**Aerobes.**—Bacteria which require free oxygen.

**Anaerobia.**—Bacteria which flourish without free oxygen.

**Bacillus.**—A genus of bacteria consisting of rod-like or filiform, cylindrical cells, multiplying by transverse division and by the formation of endogenous spores.

**Bacterium.**—A sphizomycete or microscopic fission-fungus; a microbe.

**Chromogenic.**—Producing pigment.

**Contagious.**—The communication of disease from person to person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc.

**Diplococcus.**—A cell or micro-organism consisting of two cells united.

**Disinfectant.**—A substance used to destroy the germs of infectious diseases.

**Disinfection.**—A process by which bacteria and their toxins are rendered inactive.

**Germicide.**—Any agent used to destroy disease germs or other micro-organisms.

**Infection.**—The communication of disease by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic or hygienic conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental.

**Microbe.**—Synonymous with bacterium.

**Micrococcus.**—Spherical bacterium.

**Micro-organism.**—Synonymous with bacterium.

**Pasteurization.**—A process for arresting or preventing fermentation in liquids by heating to 140° F., so as to destroy the ferment or fermenting organisms.

**Pathogenic.**—Disease-producing.

**Pyogenic.**—Pus-producing.

**Saprogenic.**—Productive of putrefaction.

**Saprophytic.**—Living on dead or decaying organic matter

**Septic.**—Productive of putrefaction.

**Sepsis.**—Infection from a putrescent virus containing bacteria.

**Spirillum.**—A screw shaped micro-organism.

**Staphylococcus.**—A species of microbe arranged in grape-like clusters.

**Sterilization.**—A process of killing or removing all bacteria.

**Streptococcus.**—A species of micrococci arranged in chains.

**Tetrad.**—A grouping of four micrococci.

**Toxicogenic.**—Poison-producing.

**Vibrio.**—A comma-shaped micro-organism.

**Zymogenic.**—Producing fermentation.

—*Drug Topics.*

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