

Gardenias, The Willow, Dean Wulling in his Office. The Pharmacy building is shown. The pictures are interesting because they depict the wonderful development of the University.

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY WILL HAVE NEW PHARMACY BUILDING.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a Pharmacy and Science Building; at present the School of Pharmacy occupies Canevin Hall and uses the Science Building of the University. The *Duquesne Duke*, of April 19th, was a "pharmic" issue, commemorative of the first graduating class of the Pharmacy School.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Acknowledgment is made of quite a number of programs for commencement exercises to take place during the latter part of this month, and others ending their school year in June.

Dedicatory exercises were held April 9th and 10th at Howard University, Washington, D. C., at which time presentation was made by the

Government of the new Medical School Building. Secretary of the Interior—Dr. Hubert Work made an address. A number of National and State Medical Associations sent representatives; the building and laboratories of the medical, dental and pharmacy departments were inspected by the visitors and officials. Dr. Charles J. Fuhrman is dean of the College of Pharmacy. Dr. John J. Mallowney, of Meharry College, Nashville, was among the visitors and participated in the exercises.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY TO HAVE NEW BUILDING.

A step in the expansion of Purdue University has been taken by the Board of Trustees in providing for two new buildings—one for the Department of Chemistry and the other for the School of Pharmacy. These will be the first buildings to be erected from the Educational Improvement Funds provided by the last session of the Indiana Legislature and will become available in 1929.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE PASSES H. R. 11026—CONFERENCE REPORT IS APPROVED.

Coördination of Federal health activities and facilities for increased efficiency in the functioning of the Public Health Service as the central health agency of the Government, is provided in this measure passed by the Senate May 7th when a conference report on a bill (H. R. 11026) for this purpose was approved. The conference report was submitted to the Senate by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Senator Jones of Washington. The bill awaits the signature of the President.

Under the provisions of this enactment pharmacists are eligible for commissions up to the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon. See p. 92, January JOURNAL A. PH. A. Efforts of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were directed in favor of the Bill.

MEASURES FOR REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS PENDING IN CONGRESS.

Compulsory treatment of drug addicts in specially designed institutions as proposed by the Interparliamentary Union in Paris in August 1928, is advocated by Mr. Porter.

He has introduced a bill (H. R. 11192) proposing to establish two Federal narcotic farms for care and treatment of addicts now confined in Federal prisons. His bill, he said would admit others than Federal prisoners if facilities are available, and would permit states to board addicts who violate state laws. His proposal, he said, is in line with a suggestion in the President's message to Congress on December 6, 1923, that the Federal Government give more attention to its penal problems.

The Porter Bill was referred to the House Committee on Judiciary, so far without action. Another bill (H. R. 12575), similarly referred to the Judiciary Committee, has been introduced in the House by Representative Kindred, of Astoria, N. Y., to provide for a Federal narcotic hospital in New York State; also without action.

CAPPER-KELLY BILL MAKES PROGRESS.

The resale price bill (H. R. 11) introduced by Representative Kelly, of Edgewood, Pa., has been reported favorably to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by the sub-committee appointed for its consideration.

Representative Lea of Santa Rosa, Calif., filed a minority report. The signers, favorable to the measure, are Representatives Schuyler Merritt, Carl E. Mapes, John E. Nelson, Parker Corning.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS MAKE NARCOTIC FIND IN BANK.

Breaking into two safe deposit boxes in a Bronx bank on suspicion, Federal narcotic agents, May 8th, seized a large quantity of heroine and opium. After making an arrest of man and wife on charges of violating the narcotic law, a receipt for rental of the deposit boxes was found in the man's possession, but no keys. Accompanied by local police, the Federal agents drilled the walls of the boxes and, with the assistance of bank experts, picked the locks.

NARCOTIC LAW UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT.

In two decisions, both accompanied by dissenting opinions, the Supreme Court of the United States, on April 9th, upheld the constitutionality of the Harrison anti-narcotic law and the methods of using evidence in its enforcement.

DRUG EVIL ABATING.

In an address at the annual dinner of New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, on May 4th, Judge Cornelius F. Collins, of the Court of General Sessions—on "The Co-relation between Law and Medicine" said that "the narcotic evil from an underworld standpoint and as a public menace was very perceptibly decreasing."

Judge Collins, who was formerly Chairman of the New York City Committee on the Drug Evil and also of the Drug Evil Committee of the New York State Association of Magistrates and Justices, declared that the average age of the drug addict had materially increased in the last ten years and that the proportion of newly made addicts was very small. In 1927, he said, the average age of the drug addict was thirty-four years, while the number of addicts at twenty-one years was 5 per cent of the whole and the number under twenty-one years was only 2.8 per cent.

Practically speaking, Judge Collins continued, there was no drug addiction among children under sixteen years of age in this part of the country, "sensational" reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

REGISTRANTS AID ENFORCEMENT.

The Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition in Charge of Narcotics, L. G. Nutt, who is also Secretary of the Federal narcotics control board, of which the Secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce are members, said orally, April 3rd, that the 315,000 registered manufacturers, physicians and druggists are cooperating in the proper handling of narcotic drugs. He said that out of 4469 persons convicted last year for violation of the Harrison Act only 160 were registered under the law. Sentences were imposed totaling 7088 years, ten months and a day.

"Public sentiment," Mr. Nutt said, "is strongly in favor of enforcement of the various narcotic laws. The state and local courts and authorities are cooperating with us all along the line. Our force of 285 field operatives have produced results.

"No narcotic drugs are grown in this country. The chief plants from which all narcotic drugs are obtained are the poppy and the coca. To bring either coca leaves or raw gum opium into this country, manufacturers must get permits which are based on the medical needs of the country.

"The manufacturers meet with the board. They tell of the needs of their trade for the next year. The board in turn tells each manufacturer how much he may have and the manufacturer applies accordingly for a license to bring that amount into the country.

"In this way, the Government is kept advised. It knows substantially the amount of narcotics in this country and how much should be allotted to meet medical needs.

"The manufacturers or wholesale dealers can only ship to such countries as have ratified the international opium convention, and then only to reputable dealers in those countries which have to furnish the narcotic dealer with a certificate that there is medical need for the articles there and that he will not ship it out of his country. Upon that showing, the United States Government issues an export license to the American manufacturer.

"We have 145,000 doctors and other practitioners registered under the Harrison anti-narcotic act to dispense narcotic drugs. The doctor is required to show that he is duly qualified under the state laws and has a right to practice and to handle narcotics. There are also 55,000 druggists who are paying the tax. The doctor pays \$1.00 internal revenue tax and the druggist \$6.00 internal revenue

tax to handle the drugs. There are also manufacturers, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and other classes, making a total of 315,000 registrants."

CHAIN STORE PROBE SOUGHT.

A bill directing the Federal Trade Com-

mission to investigate chain stores and their methods of purchasing and selling, with a view of ascertaining if these methods violate any of the Federal antitrust laws, was introduced in the House to-day by Representative George R. Stobbs of Massachusetts.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Condensed Review of Pharmacy. By GEORGE W. FIERO, Ph.C., B.Sc. Second edition revised and enlarged. 104 pp. George W. Fiero, publisher, Los Angeles, Calif. Price \$2.00.

The author states in the preface that "The object of the work is to furnish the College of Pharmacy graduates with a complete condensed compend of the drugs, chemicals and preparations of the United States Pharmacopœia, Tenth Revision, and the National Formulary, Fifth Edition." The subject matter is subdivided into five parts—(1) Practical Pharmacy; (2) Galenical Pharmacy; (3) Materia Medica; (4) Toxicology and (5) Elementary Chemistry. Part one defines pharmaceutical operations, outlines pharmaceutical calculations, prescription abbreviations and solubilities in an elementary manner. Thus we find under pharmaceutical operations, "Distillation is the process of converting a liquid to a gas and condensing the gas to a liquid again." Many other definitions of loose construction are present throughout the work. Under prescription abbreviations, the abbreviation b. i. d. and q. i. d. for two and four times a day are given, but the common abbreviation t. i. d. for three times a day is omitted. Following the title, "Solubilities of Important U. S. P. Chemicals," the solubilities of approximately 55 chemicals in water, alcohol and glycerin are tabulated. The English title is frequently used to designate the chemical, in some cases partial abbreviations are employed, one Latin title and two trade names are used. The solubility of calcium bromide is given but not calcium chloride, that of camphor is given but not that of thymol or menthol, etc.

Part II treats of galenical pharmacy. The official galenical preparations are tabulated according to Latin title (sometimes abbreviated), active constituents, therapeutic properties and doses. The use of abbreviations to designate therapeutic action varies greatly. In a single table, alternative is abbreviated as "alt." and "alter.;" diuretic as "Diuret." and "Diur." and expectorant as "Exp." and

"Expt." and "Expect." Numerous other illustrations of inconsistency in the use of nomenclature, abbreviations and terms are present through the volume.

Part III on Materia Medica tabulates vegetable drugs, active plant constituents, animal drugs, organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals and common names. The U. S. P. X vegetable drugs are tabulated morphologically, giving Latin title, synonyms, botanical source, habitat, constituents, properties, dose and preparations. The N. F. Drugs are arranged in the same manner but only the Latin title, botanical source, use and dose are given. The treatment of chemicals is exemplified by the following illustration. "Chemical, Ac. Oleicum Red Oil $C_{17}H_{30}COOH$ —Preparation, from Fats, Oils—Prop., Dose, for Oleates." A rather extensive synonymy table is offered at the end of this part, however, it is not cross indexed so cannot be used for ready reference.

Part IV entitled "Toxicology" gives some loosely constructed toxicological definitions, a very brief résumé of emetics, stimulants, etc., and a short summary of some common poisons with symptoms and treatment. Part V attempts to summarize elementary chemistry in three pages. This part of the book might better have been omitted. The book is apparently designed to present to candidates a condensed summary of memorization material for use in preparation for State Board Examinations. It has little value as a reference or compend to the official standards. The preface would better represent the work if the word complete were omitted from the statement "... a complete condensed compend ..."

GLENN I. JENKINS.

Peking Union Medical College Formulary, 1927. Peking, China. The Foreword informs that the Formulary is published by the Hospital Committee of the Peking Union Medical College. Two principal reasons have prompted the publication of the Formulary—to promote the teaching of rational drug therapy within