

or included in Schedule A to this Act or in any amendment to such schedule."

#### SCHEDULE A.

Alcoholism, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis, Blood Poisoning, Bright's Disease, Cancer, Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Gall-stones, Kidney Stones, Bladder Stones, Gangrene, Gastric and Duodenal

Ulcers, Goitre, Heart Diseases, High Blood Pressure, Infantile Paralysis, Influenza, Lockjaw, Locomotor Ataxia, Obesity, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Ruptures, Scarlet Fever, Sexual Impotence, Smallpox, Spinal Meningitis, Trachoma, Tuberculosis, Tumors, Typhoid Fever, Venereal Diseases.

5. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1935.—*Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*.

### BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*Handbuch der Experimentellen Pharmakologie.* HERAUSGEGEBEN VON A. HEFFTER UND W. HEUBNER, Dritter Band 2 Teil, with 66 figures, pages 621-1503. Julius Springer, Berlin, 1934.

This volume gives an extensive discussion of the pharmacological properties of iron, manganese, cobalt, nickel and their compounds. The review of iron and its compounds is given by Professor Starkenstein (Prague) and covers more than 600 pages. The book is written in an authoritative way, with a critical discussion of the very extensive literature and should be of great value to any pharmacologist. The following two parts of Volume III, dealing with silver, mercury, copper, zinc, lead, gold, metals of the platinum group, aluminum, rare elements, bismuth, tungsten, molybdenum, uranium, chromium, cadmium, tin, vanadium, will be published in the near future. An excellent general chapter on the pharmacology of metals is contributed by Professor Heubner which should be of interest to any chemist and pharmacist. Inorganic and organic compounds containing metals are discussed, a critical review of oligodynamic action and of the effect of metals on growing organisms are found among other topics in this chapter. Peculiarly enough, the beneficial effect of traces of certain elements upon the growth of plants and other organisms is not mentioned.

The part dealing with the physico-chemical properties of iron and its compounds is not entirely satisfactory. The statement, for example, that a strongly acid solution of ferrous iron is not oxidized by air (page 702) is wrong; actually such solutions are extremely sensitive to air oxidation.

On page 730 it is mentioned that positively charged hydrous ferric oxide sols mainly adsorb negative substances. Primarily, however, we are dealing in these cases with a

hydrogen-ion adsorption with a subsequent secondary adsorption of negatively charged ions or complexes. The outstanding rôle of the hydrogen ions should have been pointed out more clearly.

The above-mentioned statements do not detract from the merits of the book. The printing and appearance are excellent. In addition, the publisher deserves praise for his optimism in making available a handbook of this size in these times.—I. M. KOLTHOFF.

*International Formulary of Ships' Medicines*, 1934, issued by the International Pharmaceutical Federation, 43 Leeuwerikstraat, Leiden, Holland.

In 1929 the Netherland Association for the Promotion of Pharmacy drew attention to the difficulty experienced by pharmacists in seaports in replenishing Ships' Medicine Chests. There is not only a difficulty in ascertaining the formula required, but delay may be occasioned and result in a ship leaving without being able to obtain the necessary medicines. It is to overcome these difficulties that the International Pharmaceutical Federation prepared this volume, issued under the direction of Dr. J. J. Hofman, President, and Dr. T. Potjewijd, General Secretary. The Board of the Federation expresses indebtedness to Secretary H. N. Linstead, of the British Pharmaceutical Society, Dr. Fritz Wartenberg, of Berlin, and Prof. E. Collard, of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Strasbourg. The Board states that it is hoped this book will be used extensively and that it will simplify the work of pharmacists in seaports and those responsible for the care of medicines on board of ships.

The countries represented in this volume are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United States.

It is not compulsory for American ships to carry any medicine, but a list of preparations has been recommended by the American Marine Standards Committee of the Department of Commerce. These preparations include aromatic spirit of ammonia, aspirin tablets, sodium bicarbonate tablets, bismuth subnitrate tablets, mercuric ointment, sodium bromide tablets, brown mixture tablets, calomel ointment, castor oil, potassium chlorate tablets, compound cathartic pills, Dover's powder, ear drops, eye solution, gargle solution tablets, epsom salt, morphine sulphate tablets, oil of cloves, camphorated tincture of opium, potassium permanganate tablets, rhinitis tablets, soap liniment, strychnine sulphate tablets, sulphur ointment, sun cholera tablets, spirit of nitrous ether, ointment of zinc oxide.

The names of preparations listed by other countries are indexed and described. The volume contains an Index which makes it possible to look up preparations under various foreign titles. To us it seems a timely compilation and should be useful as indicated in the abstract of the Preface.

DONATION OF A VOLUME TO AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY BY  
L. C. PARSONS, BOSTON, MASS.

*The first part of the treatise on minerals*, in which is explained the separation of gold from rocks, sand, clay and other components of the earth by the use of spirits of salt (hydrochloric acid) which is the only method by which such separation may be effected, and in which is also made known a Panacea or Universal Medicine, antimonial, with explanation as to its use by Hans Rudolph Glauber; translated into French by M. Du Teil, Paris, Thomas Lolly Iure Bookstore, Rue St. Jacques, at the corner of the Rue de Parcheminerie at the Arms of Holland, A. D., 1659, with the Privilege of the King.

PREFACE TO THE READER IN ABSTRACT.

The author explains that there are many people who, not knowing his experience, his travels, etc., have accused him of inability to put into print what he has maintained in regard to his scientific ideas. He accuses his enemies of having spread a rumor that either he knows nothing new or that what he knows he has obtained from other people. He states that if he were to follow the inclination of his nature he would be too proud to reply to them and would keep silent, but that his better sense and his regard for his fellow men de-

mand that he give to the world the results of his studies. Thereafter he explains that many people will not understand him because they are ignorant and that many other people will not want to understand him because they are envious, that for the glory of God and for his love for his fellow man he is determined to give to the world what he knows, not in an artful way to please literary dilettants, but with a probity of words so that his great secrets may be understood by those sincerely desirous to know them.

The author gives a brief description of his work, "Treatise on Minerals," which he divides into three parts: Part I, the separation of gold from other metals in rocks, sand, etc. Part II, the generation and death of minerals and metals. Part III, the possibility of the transmutation of metals which the author states is his great desire to accomplish for the glory and benefit of the human race.

*The Merck Manual of Therapeutics and Materia Medica*. A source of ready reference for the physician. Sixth Edition, Fabrikoid. 1379 pages. Price \$2. Compiled and published by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

"From an original two hundred and fifty pages in 1899, the Merck Manual has grown to one thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine pages. The new edition has been entirely rewritten, yet maintains the characteristics of preceding editions which have made it a standard reference publication for physicians, students, pharmacists and nurses.

"The therapy has been outlined by Dr. Bernard Fantus, Professor of Therapeutics, College of Medicine, at the University of Illinois and has been approached, not only as a science, but as an art. For this purpose ripe experience has been culled for the practical application of what has been emphasized so frequently, namely, that the patient should be treated as well as the disease.

"This feature of combining savoir faire with medication and accessory regimen represents a departure from stereotyped therapeutics.

"In the therapeutic portion of the more than thirteen hundred pages, two hundred and fifty-seven pathological conditions are presented alphabetically, with reference to etiology, diagnosis and therapy. Over two thousand prescription formulas chiefly covering official constituents with metric system equivalents, are provided. These are arranged in numerical sequence with reference to the use of each in the therapy."