

make any contract, or engage in any combination or conspiracy *declared to be illegal by this act*, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."—*Drug World*.

PROPOSED NEW YORK HEALTH CODE CHANGES.

The *Drug World* gives the following as the principal points in the proposed amendments to the New York City Sanitary Codes:

"1. Every proprietary medicine or cosmetic sold in New York City shall be registered with the Board of Health at an initial annual cost of \$25.00 and renewal cost of \$10.00.

"2. Products listed in the latest revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary are excepted. Also excepted are proprietaries, each container of which bears the notice 'May not be sold except upon a doctor's prescription.'

"3. A Certificate of Registration may be denied or revoked if a false or misleading statement is made in the application for registration; for false or misleading advertising; for a claim that a product is a cure; if the product contains poisons or dangerous substances in quantities to make it potentially harmful; if the product contains alkaloid cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, more alcohol than needed for solvent or preservative, or alcohol not sufficiently medicated to be unfit for beverage purposes; if it contains methyl alcohol, more than lawful quantities of opium or any radio-active ingredient; if a formula, name or label is changed without approval of the Board of Health.

"4. The amendments shall become effective June 1, 1936, but shall not apply to stocks in the hands of persons other than manufacturers at that time.

"5. Applications for registration shall give name of product, name and address of applicant (if applicant has no New York address, address of agent on whom papers can be served), place of manufacture and by whom, name or chemist or pharmacist in continuous supervision, exact text of every judgment, decree or stipulation ever issued in connection with the product, therapeutic and other beneficial effects claimed, exact form of label on retail package, all literature distributed in connection with the product, exact text of all advertising material to be used in any manner

within the following three months, a sworn statement of the quantitative and qualitative formula, a sample of the product and container."

WISCONSIN FAIR TRADE ACT IN COURT.

A test case has been started in the circuit court at Milwaukee involving the Wisconsin Fair Trade Act. The plaintiff is the Wisconsin Wine & Spirit Importers Co. The defendant attacks the constitutionality of the Act on the grounds that it unlawfully attempts to legalize price fixing. The fair trade act became a law in Wisconsin several months ago. Wisconsin pharmacists originated agitation for the act and were prime movers in the formation of the Wisconsin Federation of Independent Associations which sponsored the bill.

VITAMIN C EASILY DESTROYED.

In general vitamin C is the most easily destroyed of all the known vitamins; also it is easily soluble in water so that rejection of cooking water or the "water" of such canned vegetables as asparagus, peas or string beans may result in the loss of a large part of the vitamin C which had escaped destruction; and, furthermore, fruits are often preserved, prepared and eaten with such large amounts of added sugar that the vitamin value (and mineral content) is materially diluted and at the same time the consumption of actual fruit diminished because of the extent to which the sugar satiates the appetite.—SHERMAN, H. C.: "Food and Health," New York, MacMillan Company, 1934, through *Journal A. M. A.*

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Medicinal Plants of France.—The Center for Technical and Economic Documentation on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (formerly the National Office of Primary Vegetable Materials for the Perfumery and Drug Trades), continuing the work begun, has just published a new series of engravings, in color, of wild and cultivated medicinal plants, representing the *first edition of the 3rd and last volume*; the first two volumes containing two articles and 104 plates, representing the complete collection up-to-date. A few of these series are exhausted and will not be published again.

Due to its consistently perfect execution and its scientific and artistic value, this *13th Series* will be appreciated just as much as the previous

series by every one interested in botany and *materia medica*. It will be of the same service to collectors and cultivators of medicinal and aromatic plants, and also useful in various kinds of studies. The 8 plates composing this 13th Series represent: Black Mustard, White Mus-

tard and Field Mustard, Cerise Laurel and Common Laurel, Odoriferous Asperule and Garance, Chiendents (Dog Teeth), Petit Houx and Official Asparagus, Reglisse and Galega, Ricin (Castor), Grande Absinthe and Marine Absinthe.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE JOURNAL AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following notice has been prepared from comments received from members of the Board of Review of Papers and of the Publication Committee.

Manuscripts should be sent to Editor E. G. Eberle, 2215 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All manuscripts should be typewritten in double spacing on one side of paper 8½ x 11 inches, and should be mailed in a flat package—not rolled. The original (*not* carbon) copy should be sent. The original drawings, not photographs of drawings, should accompany the manuscript. Authors should indicate on the manuscript the approximate position of text figures. All drawings should be marked with the author's name and address.

A condensed title running page headline, not to exceed thirty-five letters, should be given on a separate sheet and placed at the beginning of each article.

The method of stating the laboratory in which the work is done should be uniform and placed as a footnote at end of first page, giving Department, School or College. The date when received for publication should be given.

Numerals are used for figures for all definite weights, measurements, percentages, and degrees of temperature (for example: 2 Kg., 1 inch, 20.5 cc., 300° C.). Spell out all indefinite and approximate periods of time and other numerals which are used in a general manner (for example: one hundred years ago, about two and one-half hours, seven times).

Standard abbreviations should be used whenever weights and measures are given in the metric system, *e. g.*, 10 Kg., 2.25 cc., etc. The forms to be used are: cc., Kg., mg., mm., L. and M.

Figures should be numbered from 1 up, beginning with the text-figures (line engravings are always treated as text-figures and should be designated as such) and continuing through the plates. The reduction desired should be clearly indicated on the margin of the drawing. All drawings should be made with India ink, preferably on white tracing paper or cloth. If coördinate paper is used, a blue-lined paper must be chosen. Usually it is desirable to ink in the large squares so that the curves can be more easily read. Lettering should be plain and large enough to reproduce well when the drawing is reduced to the width of a printed page (usually about 4 inches). Photographs intended for half-tone reproduction should be securely mounted with colorless paste.

"Figure" should be spelled out at the beginning of a sentence; elsewhere it is abbreviated to "Fig.;" per cent—2 words.

The expense for a limited number of figures and plates will be borne by the JOURNAL; expense for cuts in excess of this number must be defrayed by the author.

References to the literature cited should be grouped at the end of the manuscript under the *References*. The citations should be numbered consecutively in the order of their appearance (their location in the text should be indicated by full-sized figures included in parentheses). The sequence followed in the citations should be: Author's name (with initials), name of publication, volume number, page number and the date in parentheses. Abbreviations for journals should conform to the style of *Chemical Abstracts*, published by the American Chemical Society.

(1) Author, A. Y., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 79, 289 (1927).

Papers presented at the Sections of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION's annual meeting become the property of the ASSOCIATION and may at the discretion of the Editor be published in the JOURNAL. Papers presented at these Sections may be published in other periodicals only after the release of the papers by the Board of Review of Papers of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Editor will appreciate comments from Board of Review and Committee on Publication, members, authors and others interested.