

men of these bills cite as the "uniform narcotic drug act." The bills, however, differ from the model uniform narcotic drug act in some important particulars and contain obvious errors in phraseology. They omit the provisions in the model bill intended to limit the gross quantity of a habit-forming drug a person can buy in exempt preparations within a period of forty-eight hours.

INDIANA.

H. 113 proposes "to authorize the state board of pharmacy to appoint a narcotic inspector to enforce, and to collect information necessary to enforce, the state and federal laws relating to narcotic drugs." S. 83 proposes "to repeal the laws regulating the distribution and possession of narcotic drugs and to enact what apparently is the uniform narcotic drug act." S. 118, to amend the workmen's compensation act; H. 211 proposes to authorize counties, cities and towns "to supply insulin free of charge to citizens who are in need of insulin treatment for diabetes and who are financially unable to purchase the drug."

ARIZONA.

H. 19, Arizona, proposes to enact a new pharmacy practice act. Apparently this bill proposes to prohibit physicians from dispensing drugs and medicines but permits them to administer personally "drugs and medicines carried or kept for emergencies. . . . in order to supply the immediate needs of their own patients."

MISSOURI.

H. 73, Missouri, proposes to forbid the sale or other distribution of acetylsalicylic acid, carbolic acid or iodine, except on the prescription of a licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian.

MONTANA.

S. 35, Montana, to supplement the pharmacy practice act, has passed the house, proposing "to authorize the state board of pharmacy to adopt rules requiring registered pharmacists to keep a record of all poisons sold or disposed of, containing the signatures of the purchasers and such other information as may be required by the board."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Toxicologie Moderne: A L'Usage des Étudiants en Médecine et en Pharmacie, des Médecins Legistes et des Chimistes Experts. By ROGER DOURIS. 1935. 339 pages, 47 figures. Published by Vigot Frères, Paris.

Should the pharmacist specialize in toxicology? Conversely, why not? His daily training teaches him much regarding the occurrence, properties, reactions, incompatibilities, chemical and pharmaceutical behavior of poisons, and he is required to be familiar with customary antidotes. Blyth defined toxicology in the title to his book: "Poisons: Their Effect and Detection." It should be frankly appreciated that the pharmacist is not trained in pathology. Therefore, he will not be able to make detailed studies of a pathological nature. However, he is very specifically trained in the detection of poisons. Professor Douris has prepared a manual not only for medico-legal chemists and industrial toxicologists, but also for students of pharmacy and medicine.

The book is divided into eight distinct parts. The first four chapters discuss general aspects of poisoning, variations in toxicity according to methods of administration, relationship of age and method of administration to effect, trans-

formation within the organism and tabulate a series of antidotes. The second part contains fourteen chapters dealing with the method of collecting viscera, tests for the metallic poisons, and methods of extraction of organic poisons and alkaloids. A brief chapter discusses methods of physiological identification. This section closes with a discussion of poisonous gases and corrosives. A series of excellent tables indicates the detailed procedures to be followed in separation and identification of inorganic and organic poisons.

The third portion gives specific methods to be used in testing for various organic or inorganic poisons, both chemically and by physiological methods, and lists the toxic and the lethal doses of many of these products. In this chapter ureides, barbituric acid compounds, glucosides, alkaloids, ptomaines and metallic poisons are discussed in some detail.

The fourth section deals with war gases, giving their "nom de guerre," formula, boiling point, physiological action and common adjuvants. So far as possible, the toxicity of these products is also recorded. The fifth chapter deals with poisons to be sought in examining drinking water. The sixth section

discusses the action of bacterial toxins and of mushrooms. The seventh section deals with medico-legal identification of blood, sperm, stomach contents, etc., and is followed by a brief discussion of the toxicological reports submitted in the French Courts.

This book supplements information given by Blyth, by Autenrieth and by Peterson, Haines and Webster. It will prove very useful for pharmaceutical reference purposes.—JAMES C. MUNCH.

Annual Survey of Research in Pharmacy, 1933-1934 and Proceedings of National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, 1933-1934. Edited by JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR., Secretary. Press of The John D. Lucas Printing Co., Baltimore.

Secretary John C. Krantz, Jr., has presented an annual volume which shows his usual care and the research subjects reported speak well for pharmacy. The subjects are arranged in alphabetical order under "Specific Problems" and "General Problems" and the former 228 in number and the latter are listed under Bibliography, Botany and Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutical Economics, Pharmaceutical Education, Pharmaceutical History, Pharmaceutical Law, Pharmaceutical Publications, Pharmaceutical Inter-Relationships, Pharmaceutical Retail Studies, Revision Studies, N. F., Revision Studies, U. S. P. and Miscellaneous. The latter include general, directing and general biological research, household products, medicinal chemicals, medicinal organo-metallic compounds, organic research and synthesis, pharmaceutical research and physical-chemical research.

The Table of Contents lists 18 titles; the Preface concisely relates the functions of the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research and refers to its accomplishments and aims. The contributors are to be congratulated for their work which the Editor has ably presented in this volume. The book contains 170 pages.

The Therapy of the Cook County Hospital. Edited by BERNARD FANTUS, M.D., Chicago.

In their elaboration, these articles are submitted to the members of the attending staff of the Cook County Hospital by the director of therapeutics, Dr. Bernard Fantus. The views expressed by various members are incorporated in the final draft for publication. The series of articles will be continued from time to time in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Lea & Febiger, Memorial Volume.—This sketch was originally prepared by Henry Charles Lee in 1885, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Lea & Febiger. It has now been revised and amplified and the title changed to conform to the present anniversary—the completion of the 150 years of continuous business activities. The volume contains a number of interesting illustrations, among them the copy of a check returned to General LaFayette on the occasion of a second visit to the United States in 1824 for the sum of \$400.00, upon which the business had been started. There is also a copy of a letter from Washington to Matthew Carey and a copy of Carey's first publication of the *Pennsylvania Evening Herald*.

Proceedings of the 60th Regular Meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 1-4, 1934. Former proceedings have been noted in these columns, this report in a general way follows the plan. Much information of value to all readers is contained in these pages relating to laws and business practices. The volume includes the fair trade practices for wholesale druggists discussed in Chicago on December 6, 1934, briefly referred to in the December JOURNAL, page 1252. Publications obtainable through the N. W. D. A. are listed; also, bulletins of the statistical division, of the Druggists' Research Bureau, 1928-1929, case studies by the latter, numbering 256 reports. In addition to the records, the addresses and reports contain valuable information relating to all divisions of the drug industries.

We are in receipt of the following dissertations for the Doctor's degree:

Beiträge zur mikroskopischen Diagnostik der Gemüse, Leguminosenhülsen, Wurzel und Knollengemüse, Blatt und Stengelgemüse, Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Mathematisch - Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Hamburgischen Universität. Vorgelegt von Hans Volger aus Braunlage (Oberharz), Hamburg, 1934. (Dr. G. Brede-mann.)

Beiträge zur Chemie des Gummigutti (Gamboge). Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der philosophischen Doktorwürde. Vorgelegt der Mathematisch - Naturwissenschaftlichen Abteilung der Philosophischen Fakultät der Universität Basel, von Martha Furrer Apothe-

kerin aus Basel. (Dr. H. Zörnig and Dr. P. Casparis.)

Beiträge zur Pharmackognosie der Liliifloren, Anatomie des Laubblattes. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der philosophischen

Doktorwürde vorgelegt der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Abteilung der Philosophischen Fakultät der Universität Basel von Paul Schonman, Apotheker aus Basel. (Dr. H. Zörnig and Dr. G. Senn.)

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 designed 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).

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