BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

A Text Book of Pharmacognosy. By GEORGE EDWARD TREASE, B.Pharm., PhC., Lecturer on Pharmacognosy in the University College of Nottingham, with contributions by H. H. Barker, W. R. Heading, H. M. Hirst and A. H. Ware. vi + 653 pp., 187 figs. Baltimore, Wm. Wood and Co., 1935. Price $6.00.

This new text in pharmacognosy is stated by its English author to cover the requirements in pharmacognosy of students reading for pharmaceutical examinations in most English-speaking countries.

Its contents are arranged in three parts, an appendix and index. Part I, entitled "General Principles," comprising 132 pages, contains a brief chapter on historical pharmacognosy which is followed by a chapter dealing with the cultivation of medicinal plants by H. M. Hirst, and by three chapters dealing, respectively, with enzymes, vitamins and hormones by H. H. Barker. There next follow chapters by the author on the collection, drying and storage of drugs, insects and other pests in drugs, London commerce in crude drugs, one on plant principles and their extraction by W. R. Heading, another on tests for plant phenols as an aid to drug identification by A. H. Ware and two by the author on the microscope as an aid to drug identification and filtered ultra-violet light as an aid to drug identification.

Part II, entitled "Drugs of Vegetable Origin," comprising 462 pages, contains a chapter called "Introduction" which briefly summarizes some facts concerning plant classification and nomenclature, and eight chapters dealing with the drugs of the Thallophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms which the author has arranged into phyla and subphyla.

Part III contains an introductory chapter of a page dealing with classification of animal drugs and a chapter on animals and animal products. The appendix contains nearly six pages devoted to a glossary of Latin words used in naming species.

In adopting the taxonomic method of presenting the subject matter on animal and vegetable drugs the author has followed what the experience of many of his fellow teachers have found to be more satisfactory than the morphologic method. A condensed morphological classification in addition, however, would seem desirable especially for correlating the drugs representing similar organs or cell contents.

The chapter on the cultivation of medicinal plants is well written and gives sufficient information on this topic for the time allotted for their presentation of this phase of pharmaceutical botany in the average undergraduate curriculum. For purposes of the growers of medicinal plants, however, the information given under many of the species is too scant to be regarded of more than elementary value.

The chapter on hormones is on the whole well written and an innovation in the average pharmacognosy text. It is somewhat surprising that we note no mention under the Anterior Pituitary of the hormones Prolan-A and Prolan-B, and no mention of the hormone Progestin of the Corpus Luteum.

Another innovation in a text of this kind is the chapter on "Filtered Ultra-Violet Light as an Aid to Drug Identification." Fluorescence analysis as applied to crude drug identification has made rapid progress within the past decade and its evidence is often of some value in pharmacognosy when taken in conjunction with evidence derived from other sources. The fundamentals of this comparatively new field including an adequate description of the Hanovia analytic quartz lamp and brief notes on the examination of types of pharmaceutical products are included in this chapter.

In the consideration of most of the crude drugs, the following order of treatment is noted: British pharmacopœial title or general Latin title, synonyms, source and collection, history, characters, constituents, substitutes and uses. Under characters, the physical characteristics are given with usually the outstanding diagnostic histological features.

It is surprising that one finds no mention of powdered drugs in various drug monographs, especially since this phase of pharmacognosy is usually more needed in general pharmaceutical work than that of identifying the whole drug. In many instances, also, the treatment of the microscopical characteristics of the whole drug is inadequate, and insufficient data are given on adulterants. Most of the figures are good and have been borrowed from a variety of sources.

The work as a whole is creditable and should serve as a text on pharmacognosy in colleges where British standards are taught providing

the data on histological details and adulterants and substitutes are amplified in the lectures. It may well serve as a reference for students of pharmacognosy generally.—H. W. YOUNGKEN.

Annual Survey of American Chemistry. Volume IX, 1934, edited by CLARENCE J. WEST, Director, Research Information Service, National Research Council, published for the National Research Council, by Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York; 400 pages. Price $4.50.

The Annual Survey of American Chemistry for 1934 follows the same general principles as preceding volumes with the exception that this year the chapter on Biochemistry has been omitted. The reason assigned for the omission is that the Annual Survey of Biochemistry is fully covered by the Annual Survey of Biochemistry published by the Stanford University Press. Most of the contributors have been represented in previous volumes, all of them outstanding in their special fields. The volume has 400 pages and is presented in twenty-five chapters, half of them are concerned with industrial subjects and suggest the trends in the industry as well as the accomplishments of the period.

Each chapter is followed by references, citing the subjects discussed. The Authors' Index, in three columns, covers twenty pages and gives an idea of the completeness with which the subjects are dealt.

Previous volumes have been reviewed in this publication and the favorable comments made in these editions apply to this volume.

The Law of Patents for Chemists. By JOSEPH ROSSMAN, Patent Examiner, U. S. Patent Office, member of the bar of the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court, editor of the *Journal of the Patent Office Society*, published by the Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md. Price $4.50.

The publishers state that this is a work both for study to familiarize the reader with the essentials of Patent Law and for regular reference and to guide the inventor in practical matters pertaining to his protection. These matters are discussed in Part I. Part II discusses the essentials of Patent Law principles. Part III speaks of obtaining the patent. Part IV of the patentee's rights under the law.

The table of cases and the Index indicates the large number of important cases which have relation directly or indirectly to the drug industries.

The Glossary of ten pages defines words and phrases most commonly used in patent law. The author states that no attempt has been made to give exact legal definitions or explanations but rather to translate such terms into concise English so that they may be understood and used by the reader.

A Table of Contents shows that the book is divided into twenty-one chapters and has been divided for study and presentation.

The makeup of the book shows the usual care given by the publishers.

The Law of Drugs and Druggists. A treatise with text, cases, statutes, readings and digests for schools of pharmacy, retail, wholesale and manufacturing druggists, by WILLIAM R. ARTHUR, Professor of Law at the University of Colorado, published by West Publishing Co., St. Paul. Price $3.00.

The volume is dedicated to his friend, Col. Homer C. Washburn, dean of the School of Pharmacy, University of Colorado. It is stated in the Preface that the volume was commenced many years ago by Dean Washburn and the author of the volume but not completed until recently. Professor Arthur has been giving a short course on Drug Law to the Senior classes of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Colorado, largely reviews of cases and the text is largely the result of these studies in analyzing litigations and cases in courts to bring out important details of laws relating to Pharmacy and allied branches. The book is divided into three parts: the first is a presentation of state and local laws; the second part of Federal statutes and regulations; and the third, in the form of an appendix, includes further references to food and drug legislation, narcotic and poison laws. The table of cases, cited and discussed, covers ten two-column pages. The list is followed by a Glossary explaining the terms and definitions in law procedure. Sixty pages are given to the Index.

The book is well printed and bound and will be found of value when information relative to laws of the drug trade and industries is needed.

SEPARATE FORMS OF THE ABSTRACT SECTION.

Extra forms of the Abstract Section can be supplied at 25 cents per set. This new service was begun in the March JOURNAL and will be continued each month. Order from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.

FAIR TRADE MEASURES.

Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, has signed the Alfonsi fair trade bill; the Iowa Legislature has adopted the Berg fair trade bill and transmitted it to Gov. Clyde L. Herring. Both the Wisconsin and the Iowa measures are based on the California Junior Capper-Kelly law. Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and other states have taken similar action or contemplate perfecting such legislation.

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 $8^1/_2$ 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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The Editor will appreciate comments from Board of Review and Committee on Publication, members, authors and others interested.