

which is generally weaker in strength than a fluidextract." It would have been an easy matter to have used the definition of the Pharmacopœia or National Formulary. Doubtless, pharmacists will consult the *Dictionary*, therefore, the definitions of drugs and preparations of them should, as they do in most instances, conform with the standards. The latter references may be of secondary importance in a *chemical dictionary*, but the writer knows the author's desire is to have his work authentic, and the references are made for that purpose. Authors and historians should bear in mind that pharmacists, because of their training and education, may have done outstanding work in some of the sciences underlying pharmacy, but they retain their title as pharmacists and should be so accredited even though in the course of their activities they gained distinction in chemistry, biology, botany, pharmacognosy or other science.

As before stated, the *Dictionary* deserves commendation and will be found a very useful addition to the library; there is much information contained which obviates the necessity of search in a number of volumes. The publishers have prepared an informative circular which may be obtained by addressing them.

The Medical Museum, Based on a New System of Visual Teaching, by S. H. DAUKES, Director, The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science, size 10" x 7", pages 172. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., Endsleigh Court, 33, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1, England.)

This book is not merely a theoretical contribution to the improvement of museums in general and medical museums in particular but a description of practical achievement based upon theory and vision.

The author is precise, clear, and has obviously devoted much study, skill and care to a subject on which this book stamps him as an expert. Having in the first chapter discussed the functions of a medical museum and made a plea for reform and for a wider outlook, Dr. Daukes proceeds in subsequent chapters to describe and discuss the details of the new system of visual teaching on which the ideal medical museum is based.

This is followed by appendices dealing with the application and development of the system, with types of buildings, walls, screens, cases, labels, illustrations and technical de-

tails of preserving and mounting specimens. In conclusion there is a very valuable and complete bibliography of technical museum publications and 45 whole-page illustrations of screens, sections and specimens which are most helpful as providing practical evidence of the soundness and practicability of this new system of visual teaching.

The letterpress is in large, easily-read type, and the typography gives an air of distinction to the publication which is further enhanced by the technical perfection of the photographs of difficult subjects and the high quality of the halftone reproductions.

Everyone interested in museums, whether in regard to construction, development, control or use, should read and study this book. Having done so there will be a natural desire to see its methods developed in actual practice, which, fortunately, is possible for all those who can visit The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science, 33 Gordon Street, London, England, of which Dr. Daukes is Director. Dr. H. S. Wellcome has been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for more than 50 years.

Diabetic Manual for Patients, a Non-official Guide for the Person Suffering with Diabetes, by DR. HENRY J. JOHN, Director of the Diabetic Department of Laboratories of the Cleveland Clinic. Publishers, C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, Mo. Price \$2.00.

LEGAL, NARCOTIC PRESCRIPTIONS.

Narcotic regulations require that a narcotic prescription must be dated as of and signed on the day when issued and must bear the full name and address of the patient and the name, address and registry number of the practitioner. The prescription should be written with ink or indelible pencil or typewritten. If typewritten, it should be signed by the practitioner. The foregoing applies to all prescriptions for narcotic drugs and preparations not exempt under Section 6 of the Harrison Narcotic Act. A prescription for taxable narcotic drugs cannot legally be refilled. The partial fillings of a narcotic prescription, as a general rule, is unlawful. Orders from physicians over the telephone for narcotic drugs cannot be filled by retail druggists except in emergencies and even then the employee of the druggist must be supplied with a properly prepared prescription before delivery is made to the patient.