

\$3.50, and flexible leather, interleaved, \$4.50. Pharmacists will likely make their purchase through wholesale druggists.

The National Formulary. Fourth Edition. By authority of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Prepared by the Committee on National Formulary of the A. Ph. A. Official from September 1, 1916. 8vo., 394 pages. Published by the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The remarks made relative to extended reference in these columns of the U.S.P. IX applies also to the National Formulary, Fourth Edition.

The improvements made in this revision are so decided that they will attract the favorable attention of all who make use of this valuable Formulary, which now is far more than that, as it lays down standards and provides the pharmacist with tests and much useful information.

The mechanical part of the work has been done with great care, the typography is particularly clear and readable. J. B. Lippincott Company are the printers and binders; the Midland Publishing Company, Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed general sales agent with the following sub-agents: The Baker-Taylor Company, New York City; The

Chicago Medical Book Company, Chicago; L. S. Mathews Company, St. Louis, Mo.; The Pacific Drug Review, San Francisco and Portland. Wholesale druggists will supply the book.

The prices of the National Formulary in the various bindings are as follows: Muslin, plain, \$2.50; Buckram, plain, \$2.75; Buckram, interleaved, \$4.00. They are now on sale.

Poisons and Habit-Forming Drugs. A digest of laws and regulations relating to the possession, use, sale, and manufacture of poisons and habit-forming drugs, enacted during 1914 and 1915, now in force in the United States. By Martin I. Wilbert, Technical Assistant, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

The number of this reprint is 330, and may be obtained from the Government Printing Office for 20 cents. This publication is a valuable and convenient reference book of all narcotic and poison laws and therefore of particular interest to all branches of the drug trade.

Besides the laws and regulations there is much instructive commentary matter, and a very complete index to subjects is included.

AMERICAN TRAINING FOR FRENCH COMMERCIAL STUDENTS.*

It is generally recognized in both France and the United States that one of the greatest needs, in the development of foreign trade, is that of providing commercial education which not only shall be sound pedagogically, but in which emphasis shall be placed upon practical usefulness. With a view to discussing, in a preliminary way, the possibility of devising a practicable scheme for the interchange of students of commerce between France and the United States, I last week called a meeting of persons (both Frenchmen and Americans) interested in the subject of commercial education. Among those present were the Paris representatives of some of the largest exporting and importing firms of the United States and the representatives of several French organizations of manufacturers and merchants and of the University of Paris and other educational institutions.

It was suggested at the conference that, while the two countries now exchange professors, possibly greater benefits would accrue from an exchange of students who intend to make foreign trade their career. A committee representing both countries was appointed to draw up a tentative plan; and this committee desires most earnestly to be placed in touch with American manufacturers or dealers actively interested in this question, and especially with trade organizations likely to give serious attention to the general subject of training young men along practical lines in connection with the promotion of foreign trade. For the present the chairman of the committee is the Commercial Attaché of the United States (address: 36 Avenue de l'Opera) at Paris.

* Commercial Attaché C. W. A. Veditz, Paris, France, July 14, in *Commerce Reports*.

TYPOGRAPHY AND ORTHOGRAPHY IN THE JOURNAL, WITH A FEW
SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTHORS.

In presenting the following data the contention is, that not all errors in the pages of printed literature are chargeable to the authors, the printer or even the editor. The purpose then is not for criticism or pointing out deficiencies, but to be helpful. Everyone will admit the lack of uniformity of style in magazines. While no pretensions are made that this study will eliminate all imperfections in this JOURNAL, there should follow a degree of improvement which will make the compilation worth the time and space given to the presentation. It is the intention, from time to time, to continue this theme, and both constructive criticism and suggestions are invited from members, authors and the pharmaceutical press. The first article will deal with many subjects and hence be more or less superficial; this has largely been arranged for our own convenient reference in marking copy.—The Editor.

Originality and accuracy are high qualities of acceptable papers. Simplicity of style and brevity assure more readers for an author than an unnecessarily long contribution, written in obscure style. The thoughts and conclusions of an author should be explicitly presented, for he cannot follow his messages into the homes of the readers.

The name of the author of a paper should be written as he desires to have it appear in print. Special attention should be given to the spelling of proper names.

The article should preferably be type-written, double space between lines, a wide margin along both sides of the writing. An abstract may be sent with the contribution. When written for one of the Sections of the American Pharmaceutical Association, an abstract should invariably accompany the paper. Another recommendation is to complete the paper with the expressed conclusions of the author, or a summary. The aim of writing is to give information and everything that contributes thereto enhances the value of the effort.

Credit for previous printing of an article or information as to its reading or presentation should be given in a footnote, the cross reference for which should be * following the title. All other footnotes should be numbered consecutively throughout the article, beginning with one. When a number of references are supplied they should be placed at the end of the article under the head "References," or "Bibliography."

If the article has been printed before, credit should be given to the periodicals in which it originally or subsequently appeared. The volume number of all periodicals should be expressed in Roman numerals. A uniform system of abbreviation for publications should be followed. (We are now preparing

a list and this will appear in a succeeding issue.) The names of all periodicals should be in italics, except the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which should always be in caps. and small caps.

A drawing may be used where it will serve to make clearer the author's meaning or will replace a long explanation. For such drawing India ink should be used. The submitted drawing should be at least one and one-half times as large as the reproduction. Tables should be avoided when it is possible to give the same information, in less space, in the text.

Within certain limitations the simplified spelling of words is preferred, as *e* for *æ* in such words as anesthesia, hemorrhage; *e* for *æ*, as in esophagus; *er* not *re*, as in meter, center; *role* not *rôle*; *distil*, not *distill*; *fluidrachm*, not *fluiddrachm*, but *whiskey*, not *whisky*, in conformity with the Government spelling of the word. English plurals should be used, as formulas, not formulæ. The orthography of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary should be followed.

All words, phrases and sentences in foreign languages should be in italics. Names of new compounds should be spelled out in full and underscored (underscoring indicates italics). When letters are used as mathematical symbols they should be in italics.

Weights and measures should be expressed in terms of the metric system, whenever practicable. All periods of time should be spelled out, so as to be readily distinguished from weights or measures, which should be expressed in numerals. A sentence should not

commence with Arabic numerals. Do not use an apostrophe after the word apothecaries when writing apothecaries weight or measure.

All temperature should be expressed in the Centigrade scale, and if no scale is mentioned Centigrade degrees will be understood. Do not spell out the word degree, but use the symbol, °.

The terms mil and mills should be used, so far as practicable, instead of cubic centimeter or the abbreviation Cc. Chemists will likely continue to employ the latter and, therefore, unless it be in pharmaceutical formulas, no change, from the one term to the other, will be made. A few abbreviations are here given that appear in articles of the JOURNAL:

Cc.	cubic centimeter.
cm.	centimeter.
Gm.	gramme and grammes.
Kg.	kilogramme.
M.	meter.
L.	liter.
$\frac{N}{1}$	normal solution.
$\frac{N}{50}$	fiftieth-normal solution.
sp. gr.	specific gravity.
$[a]_D$	specific rotation.
Kw.	kilowatt.

All Latin titles of preparations should be capitalized, but English titles, lower case, except when the official preparation is specifically referred to, and also in discussions of preparations, when the title is of prime importance, as, for instance, in articles now appearing on the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary. Synonyms are not capitalized.

Excepting in cases where the words president, secretary, etc., are used as part of a name or instead of a full name, they should be in lower case, as President John Jones called the meeting to order; the President delivered an address; but the following officers were elected: John Jones, president; William Brown, vice-president, etc. Names of special committees should be capitalized.

When the word association is written instead of the full title and refers to a particular body, it should be capitalized; so also pharmacopœia, when implying a reference to that of a certain country. Capitalize the

names of all college and university degrees, as Master of Pharmacy. Words like state, south, etc., are capitalized only when they are substituted for the name of a particular state or section under discussion. When such words as bill, law, etc., form part of the name, they should be capitalized, as Harrison Law, Stephens-Ashurst Bill. We realize that most publications set law and bill in lower case, but the application of such rule would, in our opinion, put down pharmacopœia, when preceded by United States, capitalizing United States only. The modern idea is to print in lower case whenever possible and whenever there is doubt. This, beyond question, makes for a better appearing printed page, but we prefer not to go to the extreme of such practice.

Chemical symbols should not be used for abbreviating purposes solely, in the text, but may be given when the purpose, for example, is to indicate content of the element or elements in a formula or compound, as, Syrup Ferrous Iodide should contain not less than 4.75 percent nor more than 5.25 percent of FeI_2 . If the symbol of a chemical compound has to be separated at the end of a line, a hyphen should never be used to show the break, as it is apt to be understood as a dash. Endeavor not to split a chemical symbol.

Except when an official name supplies the authority, hydroxyl derivatives of hydrocarbons should end in *ol*, as resorcinol; glycerin, official designation, may also be given glycerol. Benzene and toluene are preferable to benzol and toluol. The term hydroxide should be used for a compound with OH and hydrate for one with H_2O ; pharmacopœial authority will, however, change the application in some instances.

The ending *ine* should be used for basic substances *only* (distinction for alkaloids); *in* for glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, proteins, etc.; thus, atropine and aniline; gelatin, ouabin, cornin and albumin. In translations it should be remembered that the French use *ine* for both basic and neutral substances, while the Germans employ *in* for the same designations. German names of hydrocarbons and ending in *an* should be translated *ane*.