

the City of Philadelphia, and Prof. Samuel P. Sadtler. The subject of the first speaker was "The Founding of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy;" Dr. H. V. Army spoke on "The Pharmacy of One Hundred Years Ago and To-day." The Mayor expressed his interest and that of Philadelphia in the

institution, and Professor Sadtler dwelt on the part pharmacists have had in the development of chemistry.

The College is to have its formal centennial observance in June in connection with its commencement, and plans are well under way for providing a new home.

## THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

### REGULATIONS FOR THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

A National Council of Pharmacy, by creation of the National Council of Hygiene, regulates the practice of pharmacy in the Republic of Panama. The National Council of Pharmacy consists of five qualified pharmacists, appointed every two years; the officers are a president, one vice-president and a secretary; no person can engage in or carry on the practice of pharmacy in the Republic save by the authority of the Council. All holders of foreign diplomas issued by a statutory authority of the country of origin will be admitted to practice on producing valid documentary credentials, together with a payment of three balboas, equivalent to three dollars, this being the prescribed fee for a license to practice. But this is only a provisional license for six months, on the expiry of which the license-holder, in order to remain in practice, must pass an examination for which a fee of 50 balboas, to be paid into the National Treasury, is chargeable. On and after March 5, 1926, all pharmacies not in the charge of a duly qualified pharmacist, or for which a license has not been obtained, will be closed. A new shop cannot be opened, unless by authority of the Council, upon which is imposed the duty of keeping a correct register of all pharmacists in the country. Provision was made for the registration of those in business, but after the expiration of that period all those who failed to register, or whose names do not appear on the register, are liable to a fine of five dollars. It is now unlawful under the law for an unregistered vendor to sell any drugs or chemicals for medicinal use under a penalty of 25 balboas for a first and 50 balboas for each subsequent offense. If any proprietary medicine is sold without the express authorization of the Council the vendor may be amerced in a fine of from 10 to 20 balboas. It is forbidden to sell poisons to private

individuals. They may be sold only to members of the medical profession or for use in art and industry, the package or container being labelled with the name of the poison and the name and address of the seller. Medical practitioners are permitted to open pharmacies and practice pharmacy, provided that they conform to the same legal requirements as pharmacists. The fine for contravention of such requirements by a medical practitioner is 50 balboas. The Council of Pharmacy is invested with disciplinary power to suspend from practice any registered pharmacist who is found to be guilty of addiction to alcohol, cocaine, or morphine; this suspension to be decreed by the Governor of the province in which the addict resides. For the present, in order that there may be an official standard for drugs and medicinal preparations, the United States Pharmacopoeia is adopted. All prescriptions must be written plainly in Spanish or Latin, and signed and dated by the prescriber, along with the name of the patient. The dispenser is to copy the prescription into a book kept for the purpose, and the book preserved for not less than a year from the date of entry. The pharmacist is required, if called upon, to furnish a copy of the prescription to the customer. And if an excessive dose or an error occurs in the prescription, it devolves upon the pharmacist to make any necessary correction, or to communicate on the subject by letter with the prescriber. The *metric system of weights and measures* is made compulsory for dispensing, and all pharmaceutical operations involving weighing and measuring.—Abstracted from the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*.

### NEW TEXAS ADVERTISING LAW.

Any person, firm, corporation or association, who, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation or association, directly or indi-

rectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or any interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, or placed before the public in this state, in a newspaper, or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, as to its character or cost, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading in any material particular as to such matters or things so advertised, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$10, nor more than \$200, for each offense, *provided, however,* that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any owner, publisher, agent or employee of a newspaper or other publication, periodical or circular, who, in good faith, and without knowledge of the falsity of the character of such advertisement, causes to be published, or takes part in the publication of such advertisement.

#### CALIFORNIA DRUGGISTS OPPOSE LAW RESTRICTING BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY WORK TO GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

Senate Bill No. 406, introduced into the California legislature by Senator Crowley of San Francisco, is being opposed by the drug trade of the state. Senator Crowley's bill amends the State Medical Practice Act by adding a new section (17-b) prohibiting a pharmacist, even though qualified by taking a course either in the pharmacy, medical or any other department of the University of California or other institution of learning in bacteriology or pathology, from opening or conducting a laboratory unless he places in charge a person holding an unrevoked physician's and surgeon's certificate. The section as interpreted prohibits the sale of serums, vaccines, antitoxins, etc., in a drug store, unless under the immediate direction and supervision of a person holding an unrevoked physician's certificate. W. Bruce Philip, secretary of the Retail Druggists' Association of San Francisco and the Alameda

County Pharmaceutical Association says "the bill should be amended so that while it would exclude an incompetent person from doing this work, those who are qualified should be permitted to follow their chosen calling."

The section referred to, reads:

"No person other than a person holding an unrevoked physician's and surgeon's certificate as provided by the terms of this act shall conduct, maintain or operate any clinical, diagnostic, pathological, biological or other laboratory in this state for the investigation, diagnosis or treatment of human beings for diseases or the prevention thereof, or for any injuries, deformities or any other physical or mental condition of human beings, or for the preparation, manufacture, standardization, sale or other disposal of any serum, vaccines, antitoxins or other biological products except under the immediate supervision and direction of a person holding an unrevoked physician's and surgeon's certificate as defined by this act."

#### RULINGS ON THE SALE OF ALCOHOL.

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange has notified its members that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer has recently ruled that:

"(1) The authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue permits for the sale in wholesale quantities of intoxicating liquor is limited to manufacturers and wholesale druggists.

"(2) The authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue permits for the sale in wholesale quantities of industrial alcohol is limited to manufacturers and wholesale druggists if said alcohol is fit for beverage purposes; but not if it is denatured so as to be unfit for such purposes."

Such ruling places the entire burden of distributing alcohol and intoxicating liquor throughout the United States upon manufacturers and wholesale druggists.

As to what constitutes a wholesale druggist, probably the best definition of the term is that proposed by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. It is as follows:

"A wholesale druggist is a person, firm or corporation which carries a stock of drugs, oils, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries in such assortments and quantities as will enable them to supply regularly from their stock through selling service and credit extension the usual and immediate requirements of retail druggists and pharmacists, hospitals.

and dispensaries, and whose volume of business is primarily and principally in such articles."

It is understood, of course, that dealing in one or a few of the lines of articles mentioned

in the definition would not constitute a wholesale druggist; the functions and operations of a wholesale druggist certainly embrace all or the great majority of such lines.

### BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*Scientific and Applied Pharmacognosy.* By Henry Kraemer, Ph.B., Ph.M., Ph.D., Dean of the College of Pharmacy and Professor of Pharmacognosy in the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy; Member of the Executive Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Second edition, revised and illustrated with over 300 plates. Octavo, xxviii + 741 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Owing to an increase in the size of the printed page, the second edition of this standard reference book is more compact than the previous volume. The use of heavy-faced type for the titles of the different items considered and for subtitles of paragraphs makes for greater convenience and is a decided improvement.

In the introductory chapter the author not only calls attention to the exceedingly broad field of pharmacognosy but lays stress on the qualifications necessary for an intelligent pursuit of this branch of pharmacy as a livelihood. A thorough knowledge of botany, chemistry, physics and crystallography is considered essential. No mention is made of the importance of even superficial training in *materia medica* and therapeutics in the identification of drug products and the essentials of bacteriology in the microexamination of food products. General principles and definitions regarding natural, commercial and botanical origins, habitat, titles, time of collection, valuation and methods of preparation and preservation are stated in this part of the book.

The body of the text is devoted to a consideration of the various official and non-official drugs and drug products together with brief notations regarding some of the more important foodstuffs. Engler and Prantl's natural arrangement of botanical orders has been followed throughout the work. A summary of the anatomical characters is given in connection with each family. This is followed by detailed descriptions of the individual plants of medicinal or economic importance in that family. The descriptions include details of macroscopic and microscopic structure, constituents, allied plants, possible adulterants

and literature regarding the item under consideration. In the last section of the book the topic of powdered drugs is very briefly considered and an analytical key for the identification of many powdered drugs and drug products is included. The official standards for spices set forth in Circular 136 (Standards of Purity for Food Products, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry) are stated in connection with the spice or condimental drugs, but these requirements are not always in conformity with the Pharmacopoeial and Formulary standards and attention should be called to the differences. The designation of official items might possibly increase the usefulness of the volume especially to those who are not entirely familiar with the drugs and products included in the Pharmacopoeia and Formulary.

The volume is a very compact and useful reference book for those possessing a knowledge of botany and vegetable histology and who are familiar with the technical procedures in microscopy.

C. W. B.

*The Microanalysis of Powdered Vegetable Drugs.* By Albert Schneider, M.D., Ph.D. (Columbia University), Professor of Pharmacognosy in the College of Pharmacy and Professor of Pharmacology in the College of Medicine, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Second edition, with 237 illustrations. 548 pp. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Price \$5.00 net.

The second edition, which has followed many years after the first, presents a very striking enlargement over the first edition.

Schneider's work is thorough, comprehensive and strictly up to date, and perhaps is the best so far presented in American literature. The introductory chapters embracing "The Microscope in Modern Pharmacy," "General Suggestions on the Examination of Vegetable Powders," "The Quality and Purity of Vegetable Drugs from the Standpoint of the Pure Drugs Act," "Causes Modifying the Characteristics of Vegetable Powders," "Powdering Vegetable Drugs," "Adulteration or Sophistication of Vegetable Drugs," "The Microscopical Examination of Powdered