

Dr. H. M. Whelpley is on the program for an illustrated lecture on "Medicinal Plants Used by the Indian Medicine Men," and Dr. C. A. Mayo of Cincinnati will give an illustrated lecture on "Medicinal Plants Grown in the United States." It is hoped to have Dr. Lyman F. Kebler of the Bureau of Chemistry give an illustrated lecture on "Bread Making."

The days of convention week have been designated according to the special features or attractions and named for cities to be represented by large numbers on the respective days. The show is being advertised throughout Ohio and a large attendance is expected from all sections of the state. On each afternoon of the week a sales clinic will be conducted by men well known for their professional standing and as salesmen and merchants. Special entertainments will be provided each day and the Women's Pharmacy Club will have a booth for the sale of their handiwork, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the Women's Club Building of the Columbus Women's Federation. When the last bulletin was issued practically all of the booths had been spoken for and there is every indication of great success for the undertaking.

THE TEXAS DRUG SHOW.

The second annual drug show conducted by the Texas Pharmaceutical Association will be held during convention week beginning June 10. Sam P. Harben, a past president of the Association, is manager of the drug show. He has closed a contract with the Stephen F. Austin Hotel for the entire lobby and this is to be used for display space. There is every indication of success and this will add largely to the educational features of the convention. The attendance is expected to be nearly 2000.

The Texas Pharmaceutical Association has determined to see that the pharmacy law of Texas is enforced and in order to assist in this work a fund has been collected among the druggists, both wholesale and retail, for defraying the expenses of a man constantly in the field. The responses have been very satisfactory. In some cities the local associations have taken up this work and are also meeting with success. The slogan of these bodies is to ask candidates for the offices of County and District Attorney to pledge themselves for enforcement of the pharmacy law, if they expect to have the vote and support of the druggists of Texas.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW,

THE MAKING OF LAWS.

In a recent address R. E. L. Sauer, president of the American Bar Association said: "If the directors of a business to-day were to take the attitude of the directors of our Government as they sit in the Capitol that firm would be doomed to destruction. The vote on any question is settled largely on party lines."

Amendments to the Constitution are looming up and the grind of laws is almost continuous. The question of the likelihood of enforcement of proposed laws to the degree of effectiveness is always relevant in formulating legislative measures; this fact, unfortunately, does not always receive the attention that it is worthy of. When a measure is enacted in disregard of that consideration such legislation may create harm instead of good, induce disrespect instead of obedience of laws.

PROTEST THE CRAMTON BILL.

James B. McGovern, general attorney of the United States Chemical Company recently said: "In its scope and subtleties the Cramton bill (H. R. 6645) presents an even greater menace to American chemical industry than

contained in the Ernst-Wood Bill of the 67th Congress which as a result of the nationwide opposition of scientific societies and commercial organizations failed of passage.

In the Cramton Bill the lines of the latter measure were quite closely followed and there are added provisions the practical effects of which are to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Prohibition Commissioner by transferring to him certain powers exercised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And to make certain that the new bureaucrat would be clothed with authority without limitation, the bill includes under his rule "Any other statutes or parts of statutes to the extent to which they similarly prohibit tax, control or regulate" liquors or narcotics.

Under the Cramton Bill the administration of all denatured alcohol laws would be removed from the Internal Revenue Bureau and placed under the domination of a Prohibition Commissioner and his police force.

The Cramton Bill in its present form is unworkable from an administrative point of view and it is more than likely that the services of pharmacists for the sick would thereby be

handicapped more than ever. This also applies to the use of alcohol in the manufacturing industries, which from a standpoint of urgency is of great significance. Do your part and inform your patrons of the importance of protesting the enactment.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON OPIUM.

The United States is represented at the meeting of the Committee in Geneva to plan the program and work of the two international conferences to be held there next November. The special committee which is drawing up the program is composed of representatives from France, Great Britain, and Holland and Sir John Jordan of the Opium Commission of the League of Nations and Edwin L. Neville of the Department of State. Germany, Bolivia, Greece, India, Japan, Persia, Russia, Switzerland and Turkey have been invited by the League Council to appoint representatives who might be called upon to collaborate with this preparatory committee. The first conference in November will deal largely with smoking opium. The second conference will consider a measure limiting the manufactures of the alkaloids of opium and of cocaine. To this second conference governments that are members of the League or parties to the 1912 convention on opium traffic will be invited. These two conferences have been brought about to a large extent by the delegation from the United States in May 1923.

VIRUS AND SERUM ACT OF 1902.

Senator Copeland and Representative Rathbone have introduced a bill to amend the Virus and Serum Act of 1902 which relates to the sale of biological products in the District of Columbia, but it would apply also to biologics in interstate commerce.

At recent hearings Dr. John Anderson who, as former chief of the Government Hygienic Laboratory helped to draft and for several years administered the present Virus and Serum Act, said that it is working satisfactorily and he opposed the pending bill as unnecessary and complicating matters.

The attitude of some producers of biologics is said to be that the matter should be left to the physicians of the country and that if they want the practice of their profession restricted, it would be satisfactory to the manufacturers. The Illinois Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Association also oppose the bill and

Commander Butler of the U. S. Navy speaking for the Surgeon General of the Navy endorsed the statements by the Illinois medical experts. It is also reported that Surgeon General Ireland of the Army opposes the bill. Surgeon General Hugh Cumming of the Public Health Service spoke briefly against the provisions of the bill. Director McCoy, Hygienic Laboratory, endorsed the purpose of the bill but stated that the proposed measure was impracticable.

The Committee has received many protests from medical and pharmaceutical circles against the bill; one of such protests came from S. L. Hilton of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

SENATE HEARINGS ON "DIPLOMA MILLS."

Following a hearing of the Senate Committee investigating "diploma mills" on March 6 at which time Assistant Commissioner of Education of the State of New York—Augustus S. Downing—was present, Senator Copeland requested the latter to prepare a bill for the District of Columbia which would be a model for the states. It was stated that such a bill would place educational institutions in the District of Columbia under the United States Bureau of Education. The Committee also decided to confer with postal officials relative to steps which would curb the use of the mails by correspondence schools that sell degrees.

PHARMACISTS SHOULD BE INFORMED RELATIVE TO LAWS APPLYING TO PHARMACY AND THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The *P. A. R. D. Bulletin* for March publishes laws governing pharmacy in Pennsylvania that are being rigidly enforced. Points from these laws are given herewith. A permit is required of every person, firm or corporation to conduct a pharmacy or retail drug store. A fine of \$200 is fixed for non-compliance.

The owner or manager of a pharmacy is subject to a fine of \$100 for leaving an unregistered person in charge and the latter is liable to a fine of \$50 if in charge of such an establishment. He is also liable to a fine of \$500 for compounding a physician's prescription except under the immediate supervision of a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist.

Such designations as "drug store," "medicine store," "pharmacy" for signs, labels or in advertising can only be used by a registered

pharmacist or by a place where such person is in charge. A fine of not less than \$50 applies. Non-display of certificates by owner and registered pharmacists subjects the violators to a fine of \$10 and costs.

Every pharmacy must have the latest editions of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary and every owner of a pharmacy is held responsible under the law for the purity and quality of the drugs and preparations dispensed in the store whether prepared on the premises or purchased from jobbers or manufacturers.

The Federal Government requires that the drug store proprietor who is not a registered pharmacist in making application for a permit to handle non-beverage spirits must give the name of the registered pharmacist in charge. The drug store proprietor even though himself a registered pharmacist, if he operates more than one drug store, must name on the permit the registered pharmacist in charge of the store or stores not under his personal charge.

PENNSYLVANIA RULES STANDARD THREE YEAR PHARMACY COURSE BEGINNING IN 1925.

(Bulletin B 11 Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information.)

The State Board of Pharmacy of Pennsylvania has adopted the following rule for a minimum course in a college of pharmacy, qualifying applicants for admittance to its pharmacy licensure examinations on and after June 1st, 1928.—L. L. WALTON, *Secretary*.

"Beginning with the fall of 1925, the minimum course of instruction given by a College of Pharmacy, recognized by the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, shall be *three* years, covering 2250 hours of instruction. The course shall consist of not less than 40 per cent. in-

struction in lectures and recitations, and not less than 40 per cent. laboratory work."

INDIANA COLLEGES ADOPT THREE YEAR COURSES.

In accordance with the action of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and complying with the expressed wish of the pharmacists of Indiana, the Purdue University School of Pharmacy, the Valparaiso University School of Pharmacy, the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, and the University of Notre Dame Department of Pharmacy have adopted the three-year minimum course to begin in the fall of 1925. This means that the last class to enter a two-year course in these colleges will be the class that enters in the fall of 1924, and that the last class to graduate from a two-year course will be the class that graduates in the spring of 1926.

NEW YORK STATE NARCOTIC LAW PROPOSED.

An act amending the New York State public health law in relation to habit forming drugs, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kennedy, has been referred to the Committee on Public Health. The act would provide for practically the same regulations and control which existed prior to the creation of the Narcotic Control Board.

The act allows manufacturers and dealers to sell freely to each other and a pharmacist to sell upon a proper prescription. Physicians, dentists and veterinarians are permitted to prescribe and administer narcotics. The act provides that a record of each transaction must be kept for two years after it takes place. A number of features regarding labels and the like which were held objectionable by the American Pharmaceutical Association in the first draft of the bill, were eliminated before its introduction in the Senate.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The well-known firm of Theodor Steinkopff, Dresden—Blasewitz, publishers of pharmaceutical, chemical and technical works and also of the old *Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle* established by Dr. Hermann Hager in 1859, favored us with the following books for review:

Klinische Kolloidchemie, Von Dr. Ernst Joël. Octavo, 124 pp.

The book contains 9 lectures by a practicing physician at the Hospital Moabit in Berlin

on colloidal chemistry in clinical medicine. Ever since Thomas Graham, F. R. S. and Master of the Mints, laid the foundation to colloidal chemistry with his lecture "Liquid Diffusion Applied to Analysis" before the Royal Society of London on June 13th, 1861, this new chemistry, the dawn between physics and chemistry, has made great strides, especially in the last few years.

The application of colloidal chemistry in medicine and pharmacy is of the greatest