

of Southern California have been completed and the importance of pharmacy is recognized by the inclusion of the pharmacy building in this first unit.

#### PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE.

The incoming class of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science will be the last class to be enrolled for a 2-year course in pharmacy.

The P. C. P. Track Team won second place in the Intercity Collegiate track meet and the team is now getting ready for the great event of the Spring Field Sports at the Franklin Field.

We are indebted to Dr. Arno Viehoever for an autographed copy of "Oh, Alma Mater," written by Dean J. W. Sturmer and set to music by the former.

#### PITTSBURGH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY CONTRIBUTES TO A. PH. A. HEAD-QUARTERS FUND.

The faculty and student-body of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy have subscribed \$3750 to the A. Ph. A. Headquarters Building fund.

#### MANILA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY ANNUAL.

The "Manila College of Pharmacy Annual," a book of more than 150 pages, is dedicated to the Faculty by the Class of 1923. Photographs of Dean Alfredo Guerrero and Prof. Filemon Tanchoco introduce the faculty of twelve members, of whom excellent halftones are shown and also of Dr. Alejandro Albert, under-secretary of Public Instruction, founder of the Manila College of Pharmacy. Pictures of the students, singly and in groups, and also of the various departments of this institution, illustrate the interesting volume. The reading pages give an historical account and cur-

rent events of the college, curriculum, etc.; the editors and artists have exhibited their fitness for the work assigned them, and it is pleasing to note the humor of the cartoonist, who thereby confirms American relationship.

#### MORTAR AND PESTLE SOCIETY, FLORIDA SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Subjects for the program of April 11 of the Mortar and Pestle Society of Florida School of Pharmacy included the following: "Decolorized Tincture of Iodine" by R. A. Jones; "Waterglass" by S. N. Work; "Chemistry of Digitalis" by J. A. Gardner.

Quite a sum of money was subscribed by the Society for the A. Ph. A. Headquarters Fund.

#### NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY HAS TRADE BULLETINS.

The college of business administration of the University of Nebraska is now giving direct service to the business interests of the state; eight bulletins have been issued recently giving a survey of different lines in display, showing average turnover, average profits, average capital invested per unit of gross sales, and cost of marketing.

Four members of faculty are devoting their time to supplying business information to the commercial interests.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SCHOOL COURSES OF CHEMISTRY.

Prof. Neil E. Gordon of the University of Maryland presented a report before the American Chemical Society on the high school courses as far as they relate to chemistry. A new outline of high school chemistry is being brought to the attention of the teachers and a proposed uniform college course and plans for a national organization to deal with chemical education are being worked out.

### THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

#### ANOTHER PRICE MAINTENANCE MEASURE.

The Williams Bill provides for price maintenance and is entitled *A BILL*: To protect the public against the use of deceptive and injurious practices in the marketing of articles of standard quality under a distinguishing trade mark, name or brand.

*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-

ica in Congress assembled, That in a contract for the sale of an article of merchandise of standard quality, under a distinguishing trade mark, name or brand, to a dealer, wholesale or retail, hereinafter referred to as the "vendee," by a manufacturer or other owner thereof, hereinafter referred to as the "vendor," it shall be lawful for such vendor, if the contract constitute a transaction in interstate commerce or in any district or territory subject to the

jurisdiction of the United States, to prescribe a uniform price and uniform terms of settlement for the resale of such article, Provided, that (a) such vendor shall not have a monopoly or control of the production of or the market for such or any other article, in violation of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, or any of the acts supplemental thereto; (b) such vendor shall not be a party to any agreement, combination or understanding with any of his competitors in the production and sale of such or any other article, with respect to the price at or the terms upon which it shall be sold or resold to the public, in violation of any of said anti-trust acts; (c) such vendor shall negotiate and effect such contract with each vendee, separately, in the course of a private business; (d) such contract shall be subject to reasonable exception; and (e) such contract shall not relate to a sale to the United States or any political subdivision thereof, or to a public institution, or to any society or institution established solely for religious, philanthropic, educational, medical, scientific, philanthropic, or literary purposes.

#### UNIFORMITY IN STATE LAWS AND CONFORMITY WITH FEDERAL ENACTMENTS.

President Coolidge in a recent address said: "If we are to maintain the nation and its government—institutions with a fair semblance of the principles on which they are founded, two policies must always be supported: First, the principle of local self-government in harmony with the needs of each state. This means that in general the states should not surrender, but retain their own sovereignty and keep control of their own government. Second, the policy of local reflection of nationwide public opinion. Each state must shape its course to conform to the generally accepted sanctions of society and of the needs of the nation. This policy is already well recognized in the association of the states for the promotion and adoption of uniform laws. Unless this policy be adopted by the states, interference by the nation cannot be resisted."

#### ETHICAL CANONS FOR BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the National Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland a committee recommended the adoption of a Code of Ethics to govern the every-day trade transactions of the business world. One of the canons in this proposed code sets forth that a business should

so conduct itself as to render restrictive legislation unnecessary. However much this may be desirable, it is hardly probable that such a condition in legislative affairs will very soon come about. Legislators would very likely resent being deprived of the opportunity of making laws however unnecessary they may be.

#### SECRETARY HOOVER AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has invariably shown his interest in business associations and the policies of his department along these lines have been constructive. In a recent message to a convention he said: "I hope you will have opportunity to express my faith in the great national values of constructive trade association work. I can see no other method of organization in industry by which many of the problems of common interest—which at the same time have their public implications in greater stability to business, greater economies in production and distribution, greater conservation of our national resources and improved skill and business ethics—can be accomplished except by such organization."

#### REVISED REGULATIONS NO. 60.

Revised Regulations No. 60 for the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act became effective May 1. This is the first revision of these regulations since January 17, 1920, when the National Prohibition Act was put into effect. Many changes have been made and it behooves every pharmacist to study them carefully. Everyone holding a permit under the Prohibition Act should receive a copy and they can be had from the nearest revenue officer.

The importance of knowing what a pharmacist may or may not do in dispensing alcoholics cannot be too strongly impressed. The laity should be convinced of the necessity of close observation over those who are charged with the duties of enforcement as well as those who accept the responsibility of dispensing—alcoholics for internal use, and some others as well, are medicinal products and only a pharmacist should dispense them—drug stores and pharmacies should be in charge of and owned by pharmacists and those who wilfully violate the trust reposed in them should be denied the right and honor to practice pharmacy.

#### INDIANA LAW PROHIBITS THE MISUSE OF PROPER DRUG STORE TITLES.

A section of the Indiana law reads: *Drug Store, Pharmacy, Apothecary, Use of Terms.*

*Section 1.* That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not legally licensed as a registered pharmacist by the Indiana Board of Pharmacy, or any person, firm, or corporation who does not have in his or its continuous employ, at each place of business, a duly registered and licensed pharmacist, licensed by the Indiana Board of Pharmacy, to take, use or exhibit the title "drug store," "pharmacy," or "apothecary," or any combination of such titles, or any title or description of like import, or any other term designated to take the place of such title.

#### POSSIBILITY OF CONGRESS INCREASING THE POSTAL RATES.

An increase in postal rates, whether of parcel post or second class, affects everyone. Various bills in Congress contemplate an advance in postal rates and readers should inform themselves on the subject by sending for H. R. 6650 introduced by Representative Calvin D. Paige of Massachusetts to readjust the postage rates on ordinary, insured and C. O. D. domestic parcel post matter; also H. R. 8437 introduced by Representative N. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania for the consolidation of third and fourth class mail and prescribing rates therefor. The proposed increase in second class rates will add to the cost of every periodical, large or small, as it would be levied principally on the

nearby zones. Unless the public generally will take an interest in this matter and express opposition there will certainly be an advance in postage rates, notwithstanding the fact that Postmaster-General New advocates no change in the rates until a report from his department conducting investigations into costs with the object of making readjustments in postal charges on a scientific basis has been completed. The recommendation of the Postmaster-General is commended and readers are urged to write to their Congressional and Senatorial representatives protesting against hasty legislation which would nullify work of the committee referred to and prevent a scientific adjustment of rates.

#### CONTEMPLATED HEROINE PROHIBITION.

H. R. 7079 seeks to prohibit the importations of crude opium for the manufacture of heroine. There has been no concerted opposition to the bill. Members of the medical profession have testified to the effect that heroine is the most dangerous of all habit-forming drugs and for that reason its manufacture and distribution should be prohibited. Most pharmacists hold that it is altogether a question to be decided by the medical profession; the greater number of physicians, if not all, agree that there would be no handicap because of the prohibition of its manufacture.

#### BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*Neues Pharmazeutisches Manual* von Eugen Dieterich. 14. verbesserte und erweiterte Auflage. Herausgegeben von Dr. Wilhelm Kirkhof, ehemal Director der Chemischen Fabrik Helfenberg. Mit 156 Textabbildungen-Lexicon. 825 pp. Cloth, \$5.00. Berlin, Verlag von Julius Springer. 1924.

In the realm of pharmacy in Germany, in fact throughout the world, two names stand out prominently, Hager and Dieterich. Dr. Hermann Hager, the zealous apothecary, the founder of the Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle, was a literary genius and his two master works, "Pharmazeutische Praxis" and "Pharmazeutisch-Technisches Manuale," remain an everlasting monument to him. Eugen Dieterich, the apothecary and pharmaceutical chemist, became the founder of manufacturing pharmacy in 1869 through his establishment in Helfenberg, Saxony, and enriched pharmaceutical literature by his "Pharmazeutische Manual," the first edition of which was published in

1887. What a real success this work was can be seen from the fact that the first edition was completely exhausted within 6 months and that 5 editions were published during the first 5 years. Up to his death in 1904 Eugen Dieterich published 9 editions of his Manual. He was succeeded by his son, Professor Dr. Karl Dieterich, who up to his death in 1920 published 4 editions, a total of 13 editions by Dieterich, *pater et filius*.

The present, 14th edition, just published was revised by Dr. Wilhelm Kirkhof, former director of the Helfenberg establishment, who in the preface acknowledges his thanks to Dr. H. Mix, chemist of the same firm, for his collaboration. The book is so known throughout pharmacy of the entire world that it needs no further introduction nor comments. For the benefit of American pharmacists permit me to point out its following advantages:

1. Alphabetic Arrangement. This also includes the various processes used in pharmacy.