

queries involving pharmaceutical knowledge.

B. To provide the raw material for a course in Commercial Pharmacy based upon a job analysis of the commercial duties, problems and difficulties of pharmacists.

It was decided early in planning this study to work only toward the first objective. It is obvious that in a study of the information, skill and ideals involved in the filling of prescriptions, it would be essential to have a complete list of the items appearing in prescriptions. Such a list when properly classified would be basic to many branches of the whole study.

In the compilation of this list of items, it was necessary first to collect copies of prescriptions from the prescription books of pharmacists. About twenty thousand copies were collected from centers as follows:

East—Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.

Middle West—Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Norman, Okla.; Minneapolis, Minn.

West—Lincoln, Neb.; Seattle, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Los Angeles, Cal.

South—Richmond, Va.; New Orleans, La.

A complete list of the items appearing in prescriptions hereafter, referred to as the "Type of Ingredient List" was drawn from 16,000 prescriptions and included 1827 different items, with a total frequency of 39,880.

A summary of the Type of Ingredient List gives the following information:

1. Frequency of each ingredient in the 16,000 prescriptions studied.

2. Frequency of each group of ingredients such as salts, tinctures, alkaloids, etc.

3. In which group of 500 each ingredient first appeared.

4. Number of ingredients appearing for the first time in each group of 500.

5. Rank of each ingredient as related to the total number of ingredients.

The Type of Ingredient List is also basic to the following studies which will develop the objective of the whole study: Pharmacology, Dosage, Toxicology, Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Preservation, Adulteration, and Contamination, Nomenclature, including Latin, Arithmetic, and Physics.

Throughout this study a rather unique scheme called "partitive sampling" is being employed. In the compilation of a list of different ingredients found in prescriptions this method was indispensable. The 16,000 prescriptions were studied in groups of 500 and new ingredients noted as each group was completed. This method of grouping gives rise to the term "partitive sampling." 360 different ingredients appeared in the first group of 500, 220 new ones in the second group, 135 in the third group and so on until the 29th group when only one new ingredient appeared.

When this point was reached, new ingredients then became so rare that the study was stopped at the 32nd group.

A study of the Latin included in these prescriptions was conducted along the same lines. The next bulletin will contain facts developed in the study of Nomenclature.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

CRAMTON BILL HEARINGS.

The Senate voted to recommit the Cramton Bill, so-called (H. R. 6645), and the Senate Committee of the Judiciary now has the bill and has held one or two hearings. January 7th has been named as the date when hearings will be resumed before the Senate Committee. Alcohol-using interests have been in frequent conference through representatives, giving consideration to various features of the Bill, with the hope of working out an agreement on such amendments to the existing measure as will amply safeguard legitimate industry in every respect. The very active interest in this measure shown by legitimate industry is responsible for the recommitting of the measure to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

DISCUSSION OF THE CRAMTON BILL.

Secretary Jeannot Hostmann of New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, in mimeo 2-C, discusses the Cramton Bill as follows:

"The Cramton Bill, H. R. 6645, has been recommitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Hearings have been going on since December 17th. At a recent conference between representatives of the Drug Industry and the Anti-Saloon League several amendments, satisfactory to the retail drug trade, were tentatively agreed upon by both parties. These amendments are now the subject of the hearings. Members should not make the mistake and believe that the recommitment of the bill means its defeat. The "dry" forces appear to have enough votes to pass it. The following amend-

ments will probably be discussed at the various hearings:

"1. Provision for a Division of Permits in proposed Prohibition Bureau, to administer Title 2 of the National Prohibition Act, governing all kinds of intoxicating liquor for non-beverage purposes; the chief of such division to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Prohibition Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary, in which event there shall be a Board of Review to consider appeals from decisions of the Prohibition Commissioner, to consist of three members, one appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Secretary of Commerce and the third by the Attorney General.

"2. Provision for a Division of Industrial Alcohol and Chemistry to administer Section 13 of Title 3 of the National Prohibition Act, governing industrial alcohol. The chief of this division shall be a graduate chemist to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or if appointed by the Prohibition commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary, there shall be afforded the right of appeal to a Board of Review constituted in the manner described in the foregoing paragraph.

"3. Provision for the two divisions mentioned in the proposed Prohibition Bureau, with jurisdiction as indicated, and with chiefs appointed in the manner stated, together with a Board of Review to consider appeals from the decisions of the National Prohibition Commissioner, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Amendment No. 1 has the support of drug and pharmaceutical interests. There is now in the Prohibition Unit a Permit Division, enforcing the provisions of Title 2 of the National Prohibition Act, so that this amendment involves no change in existing enforcement. The proposed Permit Division would have jurisdiction over all permittees interested in any kind of liquor for non-beverage purposes, as defined by the National Prohibition Act, including alcohol, rum, brandy, whisky, wine and gin, or, in short, all forms of vinous and spirituous liquor.

"Amendment No. 2 providing for a Division of Industrial Alcohol and Chemistry, for the enforcement of Section 13 of Title 3 of the National Prohibition Act, involves no change in the present law, or its enforcement, because there is to-day such a division in the Prohibition Unit.

"Amendment No. 3 is insisted upon by the

managers of the Cramton Bill, including Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Wheeler objects to the Board of Review being appointed outside of the Treasury Department. He argues that final authority and responsibility for the administration of the National Prohibition Act is lodged in the Secretary of the Treasury, and that for this reason the right of appeal should not lie with Department officials outside of that Department. Those insisting upon a Board of Review consisting of members appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General as well as the Secretary of the Treasury it would in the last analysis amount to nothing more than appeal from the decisions of the National Prohibition Commissioner to the National Prohibition Commissioner. Mr. Wheeler answers that this could be prevented by having the Board of Reviews, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, consist of members outside of the proposed Prohibition Bureau."

ONE PINT LIMIT OF ALCOHOL PRESCRIPTIONS UPHELD.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Court of New York, has reversed the decision of Judge Knox in the case brought by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, attacking the constitutionality of that section of the Volstead Act which limits the amount of intoxicating liquor which may be prescribed by a physician in a period of ten days. Judge Knox had held that this section was unconstitutional in that it interfered with the right of a physician to properly prescribe in the course of his lawful practice. A stay was granted on appeal by the United States Government, so that the decision of Judge Knox never became effective, and an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Rogers upheld the constitutionality of the Volstead Act and reversed the ruling of the lower court. Physicians, therefore, in those states where liquor may be dispensed, are not allowed to prescribe more than one pint of spirituous liquors for any one patient in ten days.

COLGATE POLICY UPHELD.

Judge William N. Runyon in the United States District Court at Newark instructed the Federal Jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty" of the charges brought by the United States Government against Colgate & Co., to the effect that the Colgate price-maintenance

policy, based on the exercise of its right to refuse to sell its goods to anyone who cut the price, involved entering into unlawful agreements and violating the Sherman Act. Prior to giving this instruction to the Jury, Judge Runyon rendered an opinion granting the motion of counsel for Colgate & Co. to instruct the Jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

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OPIUM CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

The International Opium Conference, which has been in session at Geneva, Switzerland, for several weeks, was adjourned last week to January 16, according to a copyrighted cable to the *New York Times*.

European delegates went home to consult their governments. No progress, whatever,

could have been made had the delegates remained in session. There are six votes definitely against admission to the agenda of the method for suppression of the traffic in opium proposed by the Americans. Holland, Great Britain, India, France and Portugal have announced they could not take part in the discussion, and without the participation of these countries discussion would be absolutely futile.

The American plan, which was at first termed idealistic, has gained much support since it was introduced. Latin America has formed a solid bloc behind the United States.

Everything, or almost everything, depends on the attitude taken by the British when the conference reconvenes.—*Oil Paint and Drug Reporter*.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Lang's German-English Medical Dictionary. Edited and revised by Milton K. Meyers, M.D., neurologist to the Northern Liberties Hospital, etc. Third edition, enlarged, 8 vo., 613 pages. Cloth. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., publishers. Price \$7.00.

The preface of the third edition of *Lang's German-English Medical Dictionary* states that "since the last edition was published in 1913, the world war actively internationalized medicine so that a wider use of foreign terms resulted. It is probable that the resumption of peace relations with Germany and Austria will result in even greater importation of the literature of German-speaking countries than in the past, in which case a book of this kind will be needed more and more.

"The editor has incorporated herein over 4000 new terms, so that this edition now contains approximately 53,000 definitions. These comprise only words that are spelled differently from the English words that have the same meaning. The counterparts of many of the definitions, especially those of the majority of the eponymic terms herein defined, have not as yet found their way into the purely English medical dictionaries."

The editor acknowledges his indebtedness to Duden's "Orthographisches Wörterbuch" and to Guttman's "Medizinische Terminologie;" also to the small German Medical Dictionary compiled by Dornblüth.

The foregoing, in a general way, will answer for a review. Aside from medical terms or,

perhaps, largely because of them, the value of the dictionary to pharmacists is indicated; many medical terms are also pharmaceutical and have medical application, and these will be found in this Dictionary. In glancing over the pages the more common pharmaceutical terms were noted and also botanical drugs and chemicals and their preparations, many not officially recognized. Botanical and chemical terms and names employed in these and other ancillary sciences are given, but we find that terms used in botany and pharmacognosy are rather limited in number. The Dictionary will be found useful for pharmacists; it reflects credit on the editors and publishers.

"*Handbuch der praktischen und wissenschaftlichen Pharmazie*." By Prof. Dr. Hermann Thoms, with coöperation of nearly two hundred leading authorities in the subjects relating to pharmacy. Many of the latter names appear in the YEAR BOOK and among them honorary members of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Urban & Schwarzenberg of Berlin, Germany, are the publishers.

A monumental work of this kind—prepared by a leader in pharmacy and with coöperation of leading German pharmacists, which will comprise four thousand or more pages—is deserving of an extended review. The work is to appear in six volumes; parts of two volumes have reached this office. Professor Thoms visited this country about a year ago, on his way to Japan where he had been invited by a number of his former students and other