

the extension of this service has been made possible by the coming into the faculty of Roy Childrey, formerly of the Childrey Drug Store.

THE 104TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE WAS CELEBRATED FEBRUARY 23.

The 104th anniversary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science was observed February 23. President William C.

Braisted, Deans Charles H. LaWall and J. W. Sturmer made brief addresses. Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, Robert J. Ruth and members of the student body, made reports of activities under their supervision. A musical program, rendered by students of the College, was followed by a One-Act Play, entitled "The Shades of the Alchemists"—the dramatic satire was written by Dean LaWall and presented by the Bachelor in Science and Post-Graduate students.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

Because of an intense desire to carry into effect certain purposes there is sometimes a cynical disregard of the principles of justice and equity with which taxation must be animated if it is to be differentiated from arbitrary expropriation. Thoughtful citizens cannot view this disposition with complacency; if it is encouraged Legislatures will feel free in their quest for revenue and get it where there is least danger to the political lives of the legislators.

20,000 BILLS IN STATE LEGISLATURES.

The *National Industrial Council* estimates that 20,000 new laws have been or will be proposed during legislative sessions. Among the "freak bills" pending in legislatures are the following:

"To make it unlawful for a corporation to make any noise interfering with radio broadcasting from 6 P.M. until midnight; requiring state examination and license of beauty doctors; prohibiting the use of paint-spraying machines, so union painters can use more time and get more pay by hand painting; making it unlawful for any employer or worker to offer or accept employment under an individual contract not to join a labor union; requiring corporation employers to file proof with state banking department of ability to meet payroll; requiring motor vehicles to come to a full stop before entering upon paved state roads; providing semi-monthly pay-day for all labor; limiting freight trains to half a mile in length."

STATE LAWS AFFECTING THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In many states regulation and taxation of tobacco and cigarette sales have been under discussion and in some states the proposed measures have become laws. A number of bills in the California Legislature seek to amend the pharmacy law.—Senate bill No. 80 seeks to

create a department of narcotic enforcement; No. 180 provides for the establishment of an institution for treatment of narcotic addicts No. 162 seeks to regulate the hours of work of employees in retail drug stores.

Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts has signed the bill to dispense with the annual local votes on the question of liquor licensing in each city and town. The law reads that such votes will not be taken, as provided by other statutes, so long as the sale of liquors is forbidden. Pharmacists of Massachusetts are opposing a measure which seeks to consolidate various examining boards.

A bill to prohibit others than registered pharmacists from owning a drug store was introduced in the Minnesota legislature. A companion bill would forbid the use of the term "drug" or "pharmacy" in connection with a store unless it is equipped to fill prescriptions.

A bill which, it is said, is aimed to curb large cut-rate concerns and booze drug stores, has been introduced in the House and now is pending before the Committee on Public Health and Scientific Institutions of the Missouri Legislature. Edward G. Davidson, an insurance agent of St. Louis, is the author of the measure, which would prohibit anyone from owning a drug store who is not a registered pharmacist, nor would it allow the employment of any but a registered pharmacist as manager of the store.

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association seeks to amend the State Pharmacy law in order to simplify the penalty clause; another bill provides for the registration of pharmacies and limits the use of the terms "Pharmacy," "Drug Store" and "Apothecary Shop" to places so registered by the Board of Pharmacy.

Under the provisions of a bill introduced in the New York Assembly by Edward J. Donohue, Sec. 234, Public Health Law is amended

by permitting a corporation to conduct pharmacies or drug stores if a licensed pharmacist is employed in each pharmacy or drug store. We are not advised relative to this measure—all bills relating to pharmacy should have the approval of State Associations before support is given thereto.

Senate bill 300 and house bill 728 of Pennsylvania Legislature provide that all manufacturers and handlers of alcoholic liquids be required to obtain permits from a State alcohol permit board, to keep records of transactions and permit inspections of books and premises by the board. This bill has been amended, but is still very far from meeting the approval of the drug trade. The Senate passed the bill by a majority of one vote. As first presented it would have required a State permit for the manufacturer or wholesale distributor of any liquid which contains or develops after manufacture one-half of one per cent. or more of any alcohol. Such a requirement embraces any and all medicinal preparations containing one-half or more than one per cent. of alcohol whether manufactured within the State of Pennsylvania or imported into the State. It would include a large percentage of medicinal preparations, non-proprietary and proprietary (patent) medicines. The alcoholic percentages of some of these are given on the labels, but not on all preparations; all are in original packages, and it would be impossible to determine their actual content of alcohol and keep a record of the quantities of alcohol contained in them unless the packages were broken and their contents analyzed. This would be absolutely impracticable.

Regulation of the manufacture and sale of carbonated beverages and still drinks by registration of manufacturers, and establishing standards for bottling, labeling and advertising carbonated drinks, is provided in a bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate. The bill would prohibit the sale of any still drinks kept cool by addition of ice. Enforcement of the act is placed under the Department of Agriculture.

Senate bill 235 of Texas Legislature adds to the existing State prohibition law the following definition of intoxicating liquor:—"All distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquors, and all alcoholic liquids or compounds, such as Jamaica ginger, lyko, force, monticello tonic, or other alcoholic preparations by whatever name called, containing more than 00 per cent. by volume of alcohol, and which are capable of being used for beverage purposes, . . ."

House bill 58 of Utah Legislature proposes to amend the liquor law so as to require persons who shall sell any alcoholic extracts, essences, medicines or preparations containing in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume, to keep a record of all sales in a book for that purpose, which book shall be signed by purchasers.

Wisconsin pharmacists are seeking to pass a model pharmacy law, incorporating the clause which provides that licensed pharmacists should own all drug stores; amendments to the prohibition enforcement law permitting drug stores to dispense liquor on prescription as well as conduct soda fountains, and eliminating the tax on alcohol purchases; and the erection of a pharmacy building at the University of Wisconsin.

THE CRAMTON BILL FAILED.

The Cramton Bill did not become a law. Strenuous efforts were made during the last sessions of the Congress to pass the measure, advocates yielded many points and at the last asked only that the employees of the department be placed under civil service.

ALCOHOLIC BITTERS BARRED IN WISCONSIN.

Soft drink establishments are not permitted to dispense alcoholic bitters according to a recent ruling by Herman L. Ekern, attorney general of Wisconsin. The sale of bitters containing 18 per cent. alcohol intended for medicine, without a prescription, violates the Severson dry act if the bitters are fit to be used as a beverage, the opinion holds. The opinion was requested by Harold J. Marcoe, district attorney of Lafayette county, who reported that a soft drink parlor in his locality was dispensing bitters by the drink. Another opinion affecting soft drink parlors held that the town board has no power under the statute to revoke a license for the sale of non-intoxicating liquors. Another opinion was that an officer who informs the owner of a certain premises that he has a warrant to search the place and exhibits a folded warrant has sufficiently exhibited the same to make its execution legal.

OKLAHOMA REGULATES SALE OF ALCOHOLIC GINGER PREPARATIONS.

A bill has been passed by the senate of the Oklahoma state legislature regulating the sale of Jamaica ginger and other preparations containing as much as one half of one per cent. of alcohol. The bill reads: Section 1—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give away,

barter, or otherwise furnish for beverage purposes, or under any circumstances from which the seller or furnisher might reasonably deduce the intention to use the same for such purpose, any extract, medicine or other preparation containing as much as one-half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume.

Section 2—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give away, barter or otherwise furnish Jamaica ginger, in any form, containing in excess of one-half of one per cent. of alcohol for beverage purposes, or for any other purpose; provided, however, any licensed apothecary, druggist or pharmacist who shall have executed a bond to the state of Oklahoma, approved by the governor, in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars, for the purpose of procuring pure grain alcohol for medicinal purposes as provided by law, may procure Jamaica ginger for sale for medicinal purposes only. It shall be unlawful for any such apothecary, druggist or pharmacist to keep in excess of one-half gallon of said Jamaica ginger in any form.

In addition to the penalty for a violation of any provision of this act the bond herein mentioned shall be forfeited to the state, and the

governor shall require the attorney general to proceed to collect the amount of such bond, the same to be deposited in the state treasury to the account of the general revenue fund.

Section 3—A violation of any provision of this act shall be punished by not less than \$50, nor more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than 30 days, nor more than 6 months.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

VIRGINIA LAW RELATING TO SALE OF TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Section 63 of the Layman Act (Virginia) reads:

63. Jamaica Ginger.—It shall be unlawful for any one but a licensed pharmacist to sell, dispense or give away to the consumer the extract, essence or tincture of Jamaica Ginger, and such pharmacist only upon the prescription of a regular licensed physician, and then only upon the same conditions as ardent spirits are sold under the provisions of this act.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the manufacture and transportation for sale outside of the State, of the extract, essence, or tincture of Jamaica ginger, into territory where the same may be legally sold.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The Chemical Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., publishers of chemical and technical books, submit these 3 texts for review:

Our Farm in Cedar Valley. By Edward Hart. 12 mo. 250 pp. Cloth, \$1.50.

The author is Professor of Chemical Engineering in Lafayette College; was formerly Editor of the *Journal of the A. Ch. Soc.* and the *Journal An. and Appl. Chemistry.* It is a book on farming, not agriculture, and in pleasant language, intermingled with stories and anecdotes, describes the author's farm—Cedar Valley. As can be expected from such an authority as Professor Hart, a lot of scientific matter is mixed in whenever occasion permits. We want to call special attention to the chapters on: Soil, Trees and Springs in Cedar Valley, Old Time Farming, Old English Farmers and Some Entirely New Ideas. It is a book worth reading and also well suited to take along on your vacation!

The Story of Sugar. By C. F. Bardorf. 12 mo. 191 pp. Cloth, \$1.50.

A highly interesting story! The sugar crystal tells the story of its life—in fact of its two

lives, *i. e.*, its first experience as a raw sugar crystal and its re-birth as a white crystal. The author succeeded in presenting the technical processes in a popular and attractive form, intermingled with historical facts. This autobiography of a sugar crystal is well worth reading, quite especially by pharmacists to whom *Saccharum Album* is a true friend.

The Story of the Oak Tree. By Mrs. Ezra Bowen. 12 mo. 127 pp. Cloth, \$1.50.

If you stood alone under an oak on a summer's day, and that tree could talk, it would tell you the story as laid down in this book. From the 14 chapters I want to point out the following: Tree Feelings; The Acorn, the Root and the Seedling Oak; The Stem and the Branches; The Leaf, the Flower; How Nature Created the First Plants; Wonders of Wood; Our Beautiful Forests; The Man with the Microscope.

The author chose the Oak Tree as her subject for a nature study, because its story serves as a complete illustration of that underlying fact of nature, the interdependence of all things—the inseparable linkage of animate and inanimate; of atom, molecule, and substance; of soil and plant; animal and man.