

*District Governors* were named as follows: Alex. Sloan of Yakima, Dr. P. H. Dirstine of Pullman, D. E. Garrison of Centralia, Frank Gillette of Hoquiam, Olie Lien of Tacoma. Hoquiam will probably be the next meeting place.

#### WISCONSIN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association made an appropriation of \$500 annually to the State Pharmaceutical Research Fund under the auspices of the School of Pharmacy. Among the speakers of the convention were, Samuel

C. Henry, H. C. Christensen, Nels Darling, and Secretary Wm. B. Day of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: *President*, A. E. Haise, Milwaukee; *Vice-Presidents*, E. J. Burnside, Ripon; P. W. Gullard, Greenwood, and Edwin Boberg, Eau Claire; *Secretary*, O. J. S. Boberg, Eau Claire; *Treasurer*, Henry Rollman, Chilton.

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary at the meeting in Halifax July 29 to 31. An interesting program has been provided.

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## THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

"Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Lincoln C. Andrews, in charge of prohibition enforcement, is about to inaugurate changes of far-reaching consequence in the system employed for prohibition enforcement. His plan has the unqualified support of both the President and Secretary of the Treasury, Mellon and will be put into force as rapidly as possible beginning August 1 next when a revision of Regulations 61, prepared in cooperation with the Alcohol Trades Advisory Committee, will go into force.

"Prohibition Directors and local supervising special agents, who are now in charge of enforcement in the forty-eight States, will be superseded by twenty-four Prohibition Administrators. State lines will be abolished, conforming the twenty-four new districts as nearly as possible to the existing judicial districts except that in certain cases several such districts are embraced within the jurisdiction of a single Administrator. Collectors of Internal Revenue, who heretofore have had primary supervision of the manufacture, distribution and use of denatured alcohol, will hereafter function only with respect to tax matters, all their other duties being discharged by the Prohibition Administrators."

In each district a prohibition administrator will be appointed, selected for personal fitness and executive and business ability. He will be given full authority and held responsible for the enforcement of the law and for all personnel within his district. His official staff will include a first assistant directly in charge of work on permits and a second assistant in

charge of enforcement work, a chemist, and a counsel who will work in close coöperation with United States attorneys. Agents under the first assistant will be trained pharmacists and chemists; and under the second assistant, trained criminal investigators and detectives.

The plan is a decentralization with view to economy and efficiency, permitting the use of a smaller personnel with higher qualifications. Its disregard of State lines makes it more clearly a Federal organization, not unlike that of the customs service. The headquarters in Washington will be largely one for supervision to secure uniformity of policy, standardization, coördination, etc. Its functions will be conducted under the same officers as at present, but their duties will be less administrative and more supervisory. Opportunity will be given for these officers to spend a considerable portion of their time in the field outside of Washington.

The following schedule shows the districts into which the country has been divided, the headquarters of each Prohibition Administrator and the territory subject to his jurisdiction:

No. 1—Boston: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

No. 2—New York: Southern and eastern districts of New York and Connecticut.

No. 3—Buffalo: Western and northern districts of New York.

No. 4—Pittsburgh: Western and middle districts of Pennsylvania.

No. 5—Philadelphia: Eastern district of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

No. 6—Baltimore: Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and Delaware.

No. 7—Atlanta: Georgia and North and South Carolina.

No. 8—Tampa: Florida.

No. 9—New Orleans: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

No. 10—Louisville: Kentucky and Tennessee.

No. 11—Columbus: Ohio and West Virginia.

No. 12—Detroit: Michigan and Indiana.

No. 13—St. Louis: Missouri and eastern and southern districts of Illinois.

No. 14—Chicago: Northern district of Illinois and Wisconsin.

No. 15—Minneapolis: Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

No. 16—Omaha: Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

No. 17—Fort Worth: Texas and Oklahoma.

No. 18—Denver: Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

No. 19—Helena: Montana, Indiana and Wyoming.

No. 20—Seattle: Washington, Oregon and Alaska.

No. 21—San Francisco: Northern district of California and Nevada.

No. 22—Los Angeles: Southern district of California and Arizona.

No. 23—Honolulu: Hawaii.

No. 24—San Juan: Porto Rico.

"While each Prohibition Administrator will be assigned a chemist the work performed by these technical assistants will correspond largely to that which is now done in the branch laboratories of the Prohibition Bureau. The Division of Industrial Alcohol and Chemistry, of which Dr. J. M. Doran is the head, will continue to supervise all technical matters including the fixing of standards, the examination of samples, the determination of potability, etc., and an important function of this division will be the careful harmonizing of the practices of Prohibition Administrators with respect to the treatment of all permit holders."

#### ROY A. HAYNES WILL RESIGN?

It is reported in the daily press that Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes will resign. The Commissioner who has served for four years, is known to have desired to resign several times. President Coolidge, it is said, prevailed upon him to keep out of the Ohio gubernatorial fight last November, when

he was prepared to run as the dry candidate.

Other reports say the Commissioner will not resign and will function as a "Chief of Staff" to General Andrews.

#### COCA IMPORT ALLOTMENT TO BE CUT NEXT YEAR.

As a result of a conference of the Experts' Committee of the Federal Narcotic Control Board with American manufacturers of cocaine, the allotments of coca leaves that may be imported during the year beginning July 1 have been reduced, compared with this year.

The reason for this is found in the fact that sales of cocaine have declined very largely. L. C. Nutt, chairman of the board, says that sales in the last fiscal year were about 50 per cent less than in 1923, when they aggregated 57,123 ounces, compared with 37,051 ounces during the fiscal year 1924. The allotments of coca leaves that may be imported have not been stated, but in 1923 importations were 286,000 pounds.

#### VERBATIM REPORTS OF LECTURES.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist*, a curious copyright case came before the Paris Courts recently, in which six professors of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, MM. Bougault, Coutière, Grimbert, Guignard, Lebeau, and Perrot prosecuted a publisher for selling *verbatim* reports of their lectures. The French law of copyright covers oral University lectures, and a conviction was secured, although the penalties, a 50 fr. fine and 100 fr. damages to each professor, were not particularly heavy.

#### PAN-AMERICAN STANDARDIZATION RESOLUTIONS.

One of the eight resolutions passed at the recent Pan-American Standardization conference at Lima, Peru reads: "That the weights and measures used in the various countries tend toward the metric system, and that the new specifications, and any modifications which may be made in those now in existence, be expressed in C. G. S. (centimeter-gram-second) units. That in catalogs and industrial and technical literature where weights and measures of other systems are used these should be accompanied, so far as possible, by their equivalents in the decimal metric system."

Ounces and pounds mean little to the inhabitants of the fifty-five countries which have legally adopted the metric system. The only

two countries in the civilized world which are not metric are the British Empire and the United States; yet even British and American measures are not the same. For instance, our quart is 20 per cent smaller than the British quart. For that reason, in exporting

to Canada special markings of goods is sometimes necessary, since Canada refuses to allow the importation of goods in containers marked in pints or quarts or gallons. Such liquid exports to Canada must be labeled according to weight.

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## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*The Effects of Ions in Colloidal Systems.* By Dr. Leonor Michaelis, University of Berlin; at present Professor of Biochemistry at the Aichi Medical University in Nagoya, Japan. Published by Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md., 1925. Price \$2.50.

In this short monograph Michaelis discusses the parts played by ions in the various phenomena exhibited by colloidal systems. He explains the various modes of formation of the double layer: appositional adsorption, dissociation of the colloid, and a group in which neither of these causes accounts for the charge. In this last group comes charcoal, to which a chapter is devoted. The Donnan equilibrium is also taken up as a means of explaining the formation of a surface potential. This is followed by a discussion of the discharge of the particles in adsorption and flocculation. The last two chapters are devoted to the effects of electrolytes on the swelling of agar and kon-yaku, and a brief description of some "antagonism" phenomena in mixtures of electrolytes.

In this not too comprehensive discussion of some of the more important effects of ions on the behavior of colloidal systems, the author has pointed out the necessity of a study of these phenomena as a means of interpreting biological changes in terms of the laws of chemistry and physics. The work is up-to-date and of special interest to biologists.

F. P. NABENHAUER.

*Parry's Cyclopedia of Perfumery.* A Handbook on the raw materials used by the Perfumer, their origin, properties, characters and analysis; and on other subjects of theoretical and scientific interest to the User of Perfume Materials, and to those who have to examine and value such materials. By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S. Two Volumes. Price, \$10.00. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1925.

The author states that the need for a scien-

tific work of reference devoted to perfumery and its raw materials has long been felt. He has very successfully supplied the want; formulas for finished perfumes are not dealt with—the reasons assigned are that really good formulas are rarely published and the best of these are merely an index to the perfumer.

As far as the subject matter is concerned the author has given comprehensive information; for example, about thirty pages deal with oil of lavender. About the same number of pages are devoted to "Perfume in the Plant." Under this head the author speaks of the genesis and functions of perfumes in plants, admitting, of course, that this branch of physiological botany is still but little understood. A paragraph of this discussion will be of interest.

"Whilst it may be true that the essential oils which constitute the perfume material of plants are, so to speak, by-products of the metabolic processes of cell life, and as such to be classed with alkaloids, tannins, and coloring matters, it is impossible to overlook the enormous importance of the perfume in the plant economy in attracting insects for the purpose of fertilizing the flower. It is, of course, true that some flowers are odorless whilst the green leaves are highly odorous—as in the geranium; and also that the essential oil is frequently to be found in almost all parts of the plant, including the root. But in the former case the insect will be attracted by the perfume of the leaf, and so brought within range of the colored flower which he will then visit; and in the latter case, it may frequently be that the oil is being manufactured by steps in the plant, and its presence in parts of the plant remote from the flower merely indicates one of the steps of its evolution, since the oils from different parts of the same plant are usually different in character."

The materials are treated in alphabetical order in about 900 pages; as indicated, some of the subjects are discussed at length, others are dismissed with a few lines only, according