

on the part of the Government given to the patentee for such disclosure is a monopoly for seventeen years of the invention to the extent of the claims allowed in the patent." *Fried, Krupp Aktien-Gesellschaft v. Midvale Steel Co.*, 191 Fed. at 594.

"The inventor gets the privilege to exclude the public from its common-law rights for a definite term. The public gets the advantage of a disclosure of something new, which the inventor might otherwise have kept secret." *Waterbury, Buckle Co. vs. G. E. Prentice Mfg. Co.*, 294 Fed. Rep. at 938.

"The object of the patent law is to protect the inventor, not in some paper ideal, but in his actual contribution to the useful arts." *Los Angeles Lime Co. vs. Nye*, quoting *Asbestos Shingle, Slate & S. Co. vs. Rock Fibre Mfg. Co.*, 217 Fed. 66.

The invention of pottery, suggested by Morgan as a criterion between savagery and barbarism is useful, also, in this connection, as a means of bringing out clearly the principles underlying the patent grant. Knowing this principle the theory of the copyright and patent laws in their relation to civilization becomes apparent. He who reads Mr. Thomas' book with this knowledge in mind will find it of great interest in showing why the laws read as they do and the way they are construed by the courts in the manner characterizing the decisions cited in this valuable volume.

As just stated, Mr. Morgan's criterion for distinguishing the time of evolution of the human species from savagery to barbarism—a distinction long since recognized by scientific writers—is the making of pottery. See his great work on *Ancient Society*, New York, 1887. The earlier methods of boiling food were either putting it into holes in the ground lined with skins and then using heated stones, or else putting it into baskets coated with clay to be supported over a fire. The clay served the double purpose of preventing liquids from escaping and protecting the basket against the flame. It was probably observed that the clay would answer the purpose without the basket. Whoever first made this ingenious discovery led the way from savagery to barbarism. Did this discovery confer upon the discoverer the right to prevent his neighbor from imitating and using this invention? Assume, for sake of argument, it did so. His every neighbor was as strong as he and unitedly they were stronger. How, then, could the

discoverer enforce his right? Assume that he could enforce it; if he could, advance in evolution of the human species would have been proportionately hindered.

Civilization is founded upon imitation and improvement of the inventions and discoveries of others. Without imitation, therefore, there could have been no civilization. The theory upon which the copyright and patent laws is founded is tersely stated by Terrill in his treatise on patent laws:

"The theory upon which these laws rest is that it is to the interest of the community that persons should be induced to devote their time, energies and resources to original investigation for the furtherance of science, the arts and manufactures. This was recognized from the earliest periods which can pretend to be described as civilized. It is to the advantage of the whole community that authors and inventors should be rewarded, and no measure of reward can be conceived more just and equitable and bearing a closer relation to the benefit conferred by the particular individual than to grant him the sole right to his writing or discovery for a limited period of time."

But it must be always remembered that the object of the copyright and patent laws, as set forth in Article I, Section 8 and clause 8, of the Constitution of the United States, is to promote progress in science and useful arts not to create and perpetuate monopolies. The invention must be "new and useful." It must show in its inception greater amount of skill than naturally to be expected from one skilled in the art to which the invention pertains. The patent law requires that the Commissioner, in granting the patent, shall give it a name by which it may be recognized and conveniently dealt in, and that name belongs to the invention as a noun of the language and passes as such to the public when the patent expires.

Provided with this knowledge in advance the reader will find Mr. Thomas' book a fascinating study even though not seeking information for guidance in obtaining a patent for his own invention if that be his object in reading or referring to its pages.—F. E. STEWART.

*Pharmaceutical and Medical Chemistry.* By Samuel P. Sadtler Ph.D., LL.D., Virgil Colblentz, Ph.D., F.C.S., and Jeannot Hostmann, Ph.G. Sixth Edition, Revised and Rewritten by Freeman P. Stroup, Ph.M. XV + 711 pages.

J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London.  
Price, \$7.00.

This new edition of the above well-known book follows closely the lines of the older editions. Part I is devoted to a theoretical introduction of 50 pages. There follow chapters on the elements under the headings of *Hydrogen, The Halogens, The Oxygen Group, The Nitrogen Group, Boron and The Carbon Group*. Part II is the chemistry of the metals, divided into chapters such as *The Alkali Metals, The Silver Group, The Tin Group, etc.* These two parts comprise the inorganic subjects and cover 405 pages. Part III is devoted to organic chemistry and follows the usual arrangement including chapters on *Alkaloids, Terpenes, Glucosides and Proteins*. An appendix of 13 pages is devoted to *Electrolysis*, 11 pages, and 2 pages on the *Strength of Acids and Alkalies*. Covering, as the book does, the two large fields of inorganic and organic chemistry and attempting to include theoretical considerations as well as the specialized topics related to the two very broad fields of pharmacy and medicine the treatment is of necessity very brief. It is unfortunate that in the theoretical introduction none of the modern ideas regarding the electronic structure of the atom have been mentioned. Students of pharmacy and certainly students of medicine should know something about this subject. The same might be said of some of the other topics, notably that on colloids. The book is too ambitious in its scope to permit of extended discussions but it is possible that, with a good teacher, this is not as serious a fault as it appears to be.

The subject of *Inorganic Chemistry* is handled in the usual manner.

The part on *Organic Chemistry* also follows the usual order. The writer, however, sees no excuse for any "mental reservations" or any alternative definition for the subject. Organic chemistry is the chemistry of the compounds of carbon and qualification is only misleading and confusing. This part is well adapted to students of pharmacy although a more extended consideration of synthetic remedies is desirable. To the student of medicine who is primarily interested in physiological chemistry it offers but little more than a large number of well-known texts on organic chemistry.

The special chapter on alkaloids cannot be passed over without criticizing certain features. To divide them into two classes according to

whether or not they contain oxygen is a startling innovation. This plan ignores the all-important character of the nitrogen-bearing groups which are of primary importance in the structure and behavior of alkaloids. The antiquated statement that "the liquid alkaloids do not contain oxygen while the solid alkaloids are oxygenated bases" is even more startling in the light of our present knowledge. It would be better to group the alkaloids according to the plant orders or families, as suggested by the author, or according to their physiological action if no satisfactory chemical classification can be worked out. The entire treatment is too brief for a subject which is of such great importance to students of pharmacy and medicine.

Beyond their brevity the writer has no criticism to make of the chapters on terpenes, volatile oils, resins, glucosides, etc.

The book is well printed and well paragraphed and with a good index. On the whole it is of great value to the student or teacher who wants in one volume and very briefly stated everything he desires to know or teach about the subject of chemistry as applied to pharmacy and medicine.—A. H. CLARK.

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#### LIMITATIONS OF DRUG STORES IN GEORGIA.

A law has been passed by the Georgia Legislature providing for the limitation of the term "drug store" to a pharmacy operated with a registered pharmacist in attendance. The board members are placed on a per diem basis.

*The N. A. R. D. Journal* for September 22, 1927, devotes a number of pages to the Diamond Anniversary meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. This is an evidence of the fraternal relations that exists between the associations represented; this is also shown by the large number of active workers who are members in both organizations.

#### OPPORTUNITY FOR SALESMEN.

On page XVII of this issue of the JOURNAL a large, well and favorably known firm is advertising for salesmen. If you are not personally interested you may know of *someone who is*. Our purpose in calling attention to the advertisement is to be helpful to some member of the A. PH. A.