

owns a pharmacy or a drug store in this State; neither shall the provisions hereof apply to the surviving spouse, heirs, administrator, executor, or trustees of a deceased owner of a pharmacy or drug store who continues to operate said pharmacy or drug store.

Section 3. Publication clause. This act is deemed of immediate importance and shall take effect from and after the publication in two newspapers in accordance with the laws of Iowa.

SODA BEVERAGE BILLS.

Bills have been introduced in the Legislatures of South Carolina and Tennessee which propose a tax to be levied and collected by the retailers of 20 per cent on all soft drinks which is in effect a tax of 1 cent per glass on each sale. The retailer, by these bills, is made the tax collector for the State; he receives no remuneration and in addition thereto doubtless a loss of trade will be incurred. Such legislation as this should evidence to druggists in all States that support should be given to the State associations, so that enactments of this kind may be stopped.

STATE LEGISLATION.

In quite a number of States efforts are being made to strengthen the prerequisite laws and to pass legislation which will require college training. There are also quite a number of bills which have to do with limiting the ownership of drug stores to registered pharmacists and defining drug stores and pharmacies.

California pharmacists are endeavoring to pass the prerequisite requirement of college graduation and reciprocal registration. It is stated that the chain store interests have opposed prerequisite legislation.

A Colorado bill seeks to amend the pharmacy law by providing for a two-year college requirement and to secure additional appropriations to enable the Board to employ a permanent Secretary. There is also provision

for restricting the use of the terms "drug store," "pharmacy," etc.

Delaware pharmacists are seeking to limit the registration of pharmacists to graduates in pharmacy and the ownership of drug stores to registered pharmacists.

Pharmacists of the District of Columbia are endeavoring to have the pharmacy law amended so as to provide for the college prerequisite.

Idaho pharmacists are endeavoring to secure legislation which will permit the State College to become a member of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

Indiana pharmacists desire to amend the law so as to provide for the registration of drug stores.

Iowa pharmacists are endeavoring to pass an ownership law.

Legislation in Minnesota relates to ownership of drug stores by registered pharmacists, amending the caustic acid and alkali law, allowing experience in a hospital pharmacy in lieu of drug-store experience, exempting pharmacists from obtaining an ethyl alcohol license; striking out the requirement that pharmacists must file a duplicate liquor prescription and otherwise re-drafting the present pharmacy law.

North Carolina pharmacists are supporting a bill to increase the college requirement from two years to three.

Ohio pharmacists are seeking to pass a bill requiring annual registration of all places of business where drugs are displayed or sold, to restrict the advertising of places as drug stores to those owned and conducted by registered pharmacists.

Texas is endeavoring to revise the pharmacy law and require college graduation.

Wisconsin pharmacists are supporting a bill requiring high school and college of pharmacy graduation of applicants for registration as pharmacists.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy. An outline history of Pharmacy and the Allied Sciences, by Charles H. LaWall, Ph.M., Phar.D., Sc.D., F. R. S. A. Publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price \$5.00.

"The long crude efforts of society
In feeble light by feeble reason led—

But gleanings, gathering still, effect of cause,

Cause of effect, in ceaseless sequence fed;
Till, slow developing the eons through,

The gibbering savage to a Darwin grew."

It is said of the late John Fiske, who wrote on both historical and philosophical subjects, that the historians generally regarded him as a better philosopher than historian, while

the philosophers considered him to be a better historian than philosopher. Although both of these qualities are not often found in the same author, they are the feature of "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy" and the combination is a happy one.

The purpose of this book is splendidly developed, and its chronology is well handled, bringing the reader from the natural inception of the use of simples in the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Greece, into the polypharmics of the Roman and the Arabian culture and on through the medieval period of Europe with its alchemists and astrologers into the broader and systematic pharmacy and chemistry of present America and Europe. Dr. LaWall deserves much credit for this publication, which we understand has grown out of his work at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Not only does the work show the growth of Pharmacy through the ages, but also of the collateral sciences with their attendant philosophies.

"Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy" has come as a distinct pleasure to one who has long felt that it was the particular training that Aristotle received as a seller of drugs that developed in him those precise qualities of reasoning which made his inductive philosophy the greatest factor in the development of Western Civilization, for what else would seem to encourage an inquiring mind as much as the search to comprehend the laws of the physical world? One unconsciously recalls certain men in pharmacy during the generation just gone, who attained their pharmaceutical ability through practical experience and their application to the study of their profession. Verily the history of man is in the characterful development of the race and "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy" appears to be a better history of philosophy than certain other publications that are more definitely titled. Every pharmacist who is interested in the evolution of his craft should read this book. JAMES E. HANCOCK.

The New German Pharmacopœia. By permission an editorial of *Journal A. M. A.* is reprinted as a review of the German Pharmacopœia, which recently became official, it follows:

"The new sixth edition of the German Pharmacopœia became official, January 1, 1927. Its green cover and heavy gold lettering are in marked contrast with the somber black covers of its five predecessors. While the new

edition is of the same breadth as the fifth German Pharmacopœia, it is half an inch longer and it contains 20 per cent more pages. Unlike most German scientific works, which are printed in Roman type, this book, except for the Latin titles, is printed in heavy gothic characters, which militates against space saving.

"In respect to admissions and deletions, the revisers appear to have followed the general trend of therapeutic advance, although critical selection is far less evident than in the corresponding revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. For example, such drugs as blessed thistle, coltsfoot, basswood flowers, arnica flowers, walnut leaves, sage and violet herb are not held in much esteem by discriminating prescribers in this country, although some of them are described in our own National Formulary. Of the 106 substances added to the sixth German Pharmacopœia, twenty-five are synthetic. In marked contrast to the policies of the U. S. P. X which avoids protected names, many of the synthetics in the sixth German Pharmacopœia are trade-marked substances. These are designated by the letters E. W. (Eingetragenes Warenzeichen—registered trade-mark). Some of the additions with protected names are Aiol, Albargin, Salvarsan, Pellidol, Luminal, Medinal, Atophan, Adalin, Dulcin, Eucodal, Filmaron Oil, Narcophine and Novatophan. Among other protected substances held over from the fifth German Pharmacopœia are aspirin, pyramidon, heroin hydrochloride, dionine, dermatol, novocaine, diuretin, tannalbin, collargol and alypin hydrochloride. Yeast is included for medicinal purposes, and yeast extract (killed) is admitted as a pill excipient. Several drugs are described which are but scantily employed in American medicine. Examples are arecoline hydrobromide, condurango, old tuberculin, synthetic camphor, tincture of absinth, tormentilla, tropacocaine hydrochloride and yohimbine hydrochloride. A number of substances deleted from the U. S. P. IX are included in the sixth German Pharmacopœia. Examples are bromoform, calcium hypophosphite, frangula, lithium carbonate, black pepper and trichloroacetic acid. Some of the drugs newly admitted to the U. S. P. X are absent; namely carbon tetrachloride, calioben, quinine sulphate and chaulmoogra oil. Five serums are described, the more important being diphtheria, meningococcus and tetanus. Glandular products are represented by dried thyroid and suprarenin (epinephrine U. S. P.).