

Methodist Episcopal Church, "One Hundred Percent Americanism," and Dr. William T. Ellis, war correspondent, thrilled with "A Message to America from the Oldest Old World."

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE A DRUG AND CHEMICAL CLUB.

The Committee having the organization of the St. Louis Drug and Chemical Club in charge, is made up of the following: J. H. Ambler, O. L. Biebinger, Dr. Charles E. Caspari, W. C. Hayhurst, E. I. Hopkins, James H. Howe, Albert Bond Lambert, Edward Mal-

linckrodt, K. D. Mellier, G. D. Merner, George Merrell, Carl F. G. Meyer, I. R. Milliken, John F. Queeny, George S. Robbins, Frank Ruff, Fred Sultan, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Ralph J. Whitelaw, Paul J. Wielandy and John A. Veazey.

The officers *pro tem* are: Carl F. G. Meyer, *president*; Oscar L. Biebinger, *vice-president*; James H. Howe, *treasurer*, and George S. Robbins, *secretary*.

The committee chairmen *pro tem* are: George R. Merrell, *Membership*; G. D. Merner, *Publicity*; Ralph T. Whitelaw, *Finance*; Dr. Charles E. Caspari, *Speaker*, and E. I. Hopkins, *House*.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

PROHIBITION REGULATIONS.

(A COMPILATION FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.)

Regulations No. 60 may be obtained from the Federal Prohibition Commissioner or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, if not obtainable from your Deputy Revenue Collector.

The charge has been made in a number of cities that druggists are endeavoring to profit by prohibition legislation. This should be denied and concerted effort made by all associations of druggists and pharmacists to take druggists out of the class of liquor dealers.

The deficiency appropriation bill recently reported to the House carries \$1,000,000 for enforcing the prohibition act during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30 next. This makes a total of \$3,000,000 for this purpose during this year.

Strong opposition to Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper's recommendation that the government buy the stocks of liquor now in storage and issue treasury certificates in payment for the same is developing in Congress among radical prohibition advocates.

Representative Volstead, of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and author of the enforcement measure, is among the opponents of the Roper plan.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

No one but a physician holding a permit to prescribe liquor shall issue any prescription for liquor. And no physician shall prescribe liquor unless after careful physical examination of the person for whose use such prescription is sought, or if such examination is found impracticable, then upon the best information obtainable, he in good faith believes that the use of such liquor as a medicine by such person is necessary and will afford relief to him

from some known ailment. Not more than a pint of spirituous liquor to be taken internally shall be prescribed for use by the same person within any period of ten days, and no prescription shall be filled more than once. Any pharmacist filling a prescription shall at the time indorse upon it over his own signature the word "canceled," together with the date when the liquor was delivered, and then make the same a part of the record that he is required to keep as provided in the law.

U. S. P. AND N. F. PREPARATIONS.

Distilled spirits and wines may be used in the manufacture of medicinal preparations in accordance with U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary or the American Institute of Homeopathy, provided they are unfit for beverage purposes. They must contain no more alcohol than is necessary, and must contain in each fluidounce a dose of recognized therapeutic value.

Preparations included in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary which are fit for beverage purposes will be regarded as intoxicating liquor and subject to the same restrictions.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Alcohol may be denatured by any one of the following seven formulas:

1. Mercuric chloride, 1:2,000; mercuric chloride, 0.8 Gm.
2. Hydrochloric acid, 60 Cc; alcohol, 64 Cc; water, 300 Cc.
3. Mercuric chloride, 1½ grains; hydrochloric acid, 2 drachms; alcohol, 4 fluidounces.
4. Formaldehyde, 2 parts; glycerin, 2 parts; alcohol, 96 parts.

5. Phenol, 1 drachm; tannic acid, 1 drachm; alcohol, 1 pint; water 1 pint.

6. Alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; formaldehyde, 2 drachms; camphor, 1 ounce; alcohol and water, 1 pint.

7. Liquor Cresolis compositus (U. S. P.) 10 Cc; alcohol, 1,000 Cc.

SALE OF DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Retail druggists may sell alcohol medicated as above in quantities not to exceed one pint for other than internal use, without physicians' prescriptions, to persons not holding permits, provided that in each case the container bears a poison label. Alcoholic medicinal preparations, not for use for beverage purposes, may be sold by retail druggists on a physician's prescription, provided the name of the druggist appears on the prescription in the physician's handwriting. Prescriptions may not be issued for more than one pint of such liquors at any one time. Refilling of such prescriptions is forbidden. Pharmacists may refuse to fill such prescriptions if they have reason to believe that physicians are prescribing for other than medicinal purposes or that a patient is securing, through one or more physicians, quantities of intoxicating liquor in excess of the amount necessary for medicinal purposes, which shall not be more than one pint to the same person in ten days. Physicians may not prescribe liquor for their own personal use.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Bay rum can only be sold when denatured by the addition of 32 grains of tartar emetic to the gallon, and labeled "For External Use Only."

If the retailer desires to manufacture any proprietary medicines he must file application showing the name of the preparation and the percentage of alcohol, by volume, in the finished product. He must also furnish an affidavit showing that it is properly medicated, and copies of the advertising matter and the labels. This special application is not required if the retailer has stated in his application for right to use and sell that he desires to use liquor in compounding or refilling prescriptions for preparations which are unfit for beverage use, in quantities of not exceeding 5 gallons in any period of ninety days, and if his use is so limited.

CAUTION IN SELLING.

Preparations unfit for beverage use may not be sold under such circumstances that the seller may reasonably deduce an intention on the

part of the purchaser to use the same for beverage purposes.

Tincture of ginger may not be sold by a retail druggist or other person to a consumer in quantities exceeding 2 ounces at one time, unless the consumer obtains a special permit from the director.

Persons desiring to obtain alcohol medicated in accordance with any one of the allowed seven formulae, and in excess of 1 pint, for a legitimate external purpose, may file an application without bond and obtain a special permit and permits to purchase on the usual form.

No flavoring extracts or syrups may be sold under such circumstances as indicate they are to be used for intoxicating beverage purposes.

The labels herein required must remain affixed to containers until they are completely empty, and no intoxicating liquors may be transferred from one container to another without placing the required label upon the new container. This does not apply to containers holding 1 pint or less.

WHEN \$25 LICENSE IS REQUIRED.

Under the present regulation, if you sell any of the official preparations listed above as fit for beverage use, you must have a retail liquor dealer's license, costing \$25.00 per annum, provided the sale is made in the original state; but if these items are sold only after further legitimate medication, you do not require this license; neither do you require this license for selling alcohol medicated under the seven formulae.

STATE LAWS.

It should be borne in mind that these regulations do not in any way amend your State laws so as to give you any greater rights than you are allowed under your State statutes. If you are prohibited from selling liquor under your State law, you cannot now do it as provided in the Federal regulations.

THE STEPHENS BILL.

Comment by Russell Colgate, of Colgate & Company:

"The Stephens Bill provides that manufacturers may make contracts with dealers by which the dealers agree to charge stipulated resale prices. They cannot do this as the law now stands. But these contracts are to be subject to the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission. This body is given authority, upon complaint, to investigate the fairness of the resale prices stipulated. If this measure

is passed in its present form, it will mean that there will then be two possible methods of protecting prices. First, the method of refusing to sell to price cutters, the legality of which was upheld in the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Colgate case; and second, the method of maintaining prices by contract. There are said to be concerns who are unable for one reason or another to avail themselves of the first of these methods. If so, the legalizing of the second method will open that, as an alternative, to those who cannot use the first. The provision that the contracts and the stipulated prices shall be subject to the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission seems to us unnecessary. For,

unless the manufacturer possesses a monopoly, he cannot name unduly high resale prices. Competition will compel him to make his resale prices reasonable.

"The Stephens Bill recognizes that price cutting is or may be an evil. The recognition of this evil is almost as important a feature of the bill as is the remedy provided. It is to be hoped that the time will come when indiscriminate selling below cost, or even without a reasonable profit, may be recognized as an unfair and unlawful method of competition, whether the manufacturer has any price contract with the dealer or not. The passage of the Stephens Bill will be a step in that direction."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Organic Chemistry. Victor von Richter. Newly translated and revised from the German edition by P. E. Spielmann. Vol. 1, 2d Ed. revised. 8vo. 719 pp. Price, \$5.00. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

A Manual of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, Inorganic and Organic; Adapted to the Requirements of Students of Medicine. A. P. Luff and H. C. Candy. 6th Ed. 12mo. 745 pp. Price, \$3.00. Chicago Medical Book Co., Chicago.

Production and Treatment of Vegetable Oils. T. W. Chalmers. 4to. 152 pp. Price, \$7.50. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

Amateur Chemist; an Extremely Simple and Thoroughly Practical Chemistry for the Home, Office, Shop, and Farm. A. F. Collins. 12mo. 209 pp. Price, \$1.25. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Intermediate Textbook of Chemistry. Alexander Smith. 8vo. 520 pp. Price, \$2.25. Century Co., New York.

Hydrogenation of Oils: Catalyzers and Catalysis of the Generation of Hydrogen and Oxygen. Carleton Ellis. 2d Ed. Revised and enlarged. 8vo. 767 pp. Price, \$7.50. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

Chemistry and Manufacture of Hydrogen. P. L. Teed. 8vo. 152 pp. Price \$2.40. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Colloid Chemistry: An Introduction with Some Practical Applications. Jerome Alexander. 16mo. 90 pp. Price \$1.00. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

Opportunities in Chemistry. Elwood Hendrick. 12mo. 101 pp. Price, \$0.75. Harper & Brothers, New York.

A Treatise on Prescription Incompatibilities and Difficulties. William J. Robinson. 263 pp. 12mo. Price, cloth, \$3.00. The Critic and Guide Co., New York.

Carbohydrates: The Simple Carbohydrates and the Glucosides. E. F. Armstrong. 3rd Ed. 8vo. 239 pp. Price, \$4.00. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Catalysis in Industrial Chemistry. G. G. Henderson. 202 pp. Price, \$3.00. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Chemistry: Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. Hodgman, Coolbaugh, and Senseman. 7th Ed. 533 pp. Price, \$2.50. Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Enzyme Action, Nature of. W. M. Bayliss. 4th Ed. 8vo. 190 pp. Price, \$2.50. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Organic Chemistry: Handbuch der Organischen Chemie. F. K. Beilstein. 4th Ed. 982 pp. Price, \$15.00. G. E. Stechert & Co., New York.

Physical and Chemical Constants: Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants and Some Mathematical Functions. G. W. C. Kaye and T. H. Laby. 3rd Ed. 8vo. 153 pp. Price, \$2.50. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Physical Chemistry: Lecture Demonstrations in Physical Chemistry. H. S. Van Klooster. 196 pp. Price, \$2.00. The Chemical Pub. Co., Easton, Pa.