

nor E. F. Morgan, Dr. E. F. Kelley, dean of the school of pharmacy, Maryland University; J. L. Hayman, G. A. Bergy and Edmund McGary, of West Virginia University.

WISCONSIN.

President, E. G. Raeuber, Milwaukee.

First Vice-President, B. F. De Hosson, Green Lake.

Second Vice-President, Joseph Wiesner, La Forge.

Third Vice-President, Wm. Dziennik, Milwaukee.

Secretary, Otto J. S. Boberg, Eau Claire.

Treasurer, Henry Rollman, Chilton.

The association voted to continue a state-wide membership campaign. A code of ethics will be adopted by the organization in accordance with the A. Ph. A.

Wisconsin druggists will seek to have a school of pharmacy established at the University of Wisconsin. The present department of pharmacy is listed as a "course in pharmacy" which brings it under the College of Letters and Science

instead of having an executive head of its own.

The Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association has also voted to contribute \$500 to the All-American Pharmacy building.

Prevalence of goiter in Wisconsin, its history, prevention, control and remedies was the subject of an address by Dr. S. A. Gudex, deputy state health officer. Dr. Jacob Dincer, New York City, spoke on "Limited Drug-Store Ownership from a Standpoint of Public Health."

MEETING OF NEW MEXICO STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The New Mexico State Board of Pharmacy will meet in Albuquerque on October 27th and 28th, 1924, at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms. First business session at 9 o'clock Monday morning, October 27th. Headquarters of the board will be at the Alvarado.

Applicants may register at B. Ruppe's Drug Store.

President, W. E. Nutting, Raton.

Secretary, D. W. Haydon, Clayton.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

GEORGIA PHARMACY BILL FAILS IN LEGISLATURE.

By a vote of 76 to 60 the Georgia House of Representatives defeated the pharmacy bill introduced in the Legislature to supersede the present pharmacy law, the vote coming hurriedly at the close of 1924 session. The defeat of the bill is laid to the fact that a number of the members of the legislature thought its enactment would make pharmacy difficult for the poor boy to enter it as a profession. Unfortunately, it will be two years before a new measure can be again introduced, but the druggists are planning to start an educational campaign for higher standards and protection to the public, and they hope to be more successful next time.

UNLAWFUL FOR WISCONSIN DRUGGISTS TO SELL SODA WATER.

A recent opinion of the Wisconsin attorney general clearly makes it unlawful, by an involved process of reasoning, to operate a soda fountain in a pharmacy. The opinion states that druggists dispensing non-intoxicating liquors, which include practically all fountain drinks made of syrups, in the same premises on

which intoxicating liquors are kept for any reason under the sun, are liable to prosecution. The law was originally intended as a tail by which to swing "soft drink" dealers, whose actual business in many cases consisted of purveying alcoholic drinks. It was worded in such a way as to include pharmacists who handle prescription liquors, and is now seen to embrace even those who have anything containing an intoxicating amount of alcohol on their shelves. It is contemplated to have a test case go through the courts.

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY ENFORCES THE LAW.

Secretary Warren L. Bradt communicated the intent of the New York Board of Pharmacy to prosecute those who violate the pharmacy laws of the state in a very striking manner, resulting in many columns of good publicity. It was good publicity because it gave the public to understand that pharmacists do not desire those in the ranks of pharmacy who disregard laws, particularly the prohibition and narcotic enactments. It was good publicity because it conveyed to the readers that their protection is assured by patronizing pharmacies wherein pharmacy is practiced. Several licenses have

been revoked and there are possibilities of further action on the part of the Board. Secretary Bradt advised the reporters that "the state board of pharmacy has been collaborating with the federal government to obtain satisfactory evidence against proprietors of phar-

macies who have violated the prohibition and narcotic laws. It is the desire of both the federal and state governments that drug stores shall be drug stores in fact and not liquor and narcotic establishments with merely a drug-store sign over the door."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The Year Book of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1922, Volume XI, contains the sixty-fifth annual report on the Progress of Pharmacy, and the Constitution, By-Laws, Roll of Members, and Report of the Treasurer, A. Ph. A. Frontispiece, Julius Arnold Koch, President A. Ph. A., 1922-1923. Corresponding to Volume Seventy of the former Proceedings of the A. Ph. A. Cloth. Published by the American Pharmaceutical Association, Chicago, 1924.

This Report on the Progress of Pharmacy was prepared by the Editor of the YEAR BOOK, A. G. DuMez, with the assistance of his collaborators, and evidences the same care and excellence of former editions. The collaborators are: Henry M. Burlage, Joseph B. Burt, Otto M. Canis, Albert H. Clark, Zada M. Cooper, William B. Day, Moritz Dittmar, Hermann Engelhardt, Earl B. Fischer, Ralph R. Foran, Mabel Garretson, Edmund N. Gathercoal, Elizabeth Gates, Clifford C. Glover, Ernest H. Grant, Bruno E. Höckert, John C. Krantz, Jr., Henry A. Langenhan, Edward Larson, Lottie M. Manross, W. J. McGill, E. C. Miller, W. A. Prout, William A. Puckner, Roderick Rooney, K. M. Rotluff, Louis Saalbach, Clyde M. Snow, Leonard R. Wagoner.

The abstracts are drawn from American and foreign pharmaceutical literature and related publications. The subjects have been chosen with the usual good judgment of the needs of the pharmacists—representative of the various pharmaceutical activities, and designed to keep pharmacists fully acquainted with the technical side of their calling—from more than 100 foreign periodicals and more than 30 American publications. The "Bibliography of Pharmaceutical Research" published monthly in the JOURNAL of the American Pharmaceutical Association largely indicates the number and kind of abstracts printed in the YEAR BOOK.

We are quoting from former comments in saying, that several years ago an educator declared that a large proportion of the queries he is called upon to answer for students and

pharmacists can be answered by referring to the YEAR BOOK of the American Pharmaceutical Association. For the laboratory worker, the teacher, and the scientist the book is indispensable; for the busy pharmacist who has little time to more than glance through his Journals, the YEAR BOOK is an important asset—as the Editor culls for him the essentials from the non-essentials and gives him necessary references to the originals.

Including the Trade-Named Preparations about 2300 articles have received consideration in the present edition, and, by reference to the Authors' Index, it will be found that about 1400 contributors to the periodicals reviewed have been duly credited—the name of the author appears at the end of the abstract, preceding that of the publication; an improvement over the former method—the authority cited has a value and to know where to find the name quickly often represents a saving of time for the searcher. The general divisions of the present Report on the Progress of Pharmacy have not been materially changed, but quite a number of subdivisions have been added which makes the Table of Contents of greater value as a reference. For example, in the Table of Contents in Volume X, under the division of "Pharmacy" there is a classification of General Subjects, Apparatus and Manipulations, Preparations, New Remedies and Trade-Named Preparations. In Volume XI the Editor has placed new remedies and trade-named preparations under *Materia Medica*. The "General Subjects" of Pharmacy are divided into Pharmaceutical History, Pharmaceutical Education, Pharmaceutical Legislation and Miscellaneous, and, under "Special Subjects," the following: Apparatus and Manipulations, Galenical Pharmacy, Pharmacopœias and Formularies; Preparations; Dispensing Pharmacy, Hospital Pharmacy, Commercial Pharmacy and Technical Recipes. Other divisions will not be commented on, but related divisions and additions have been made that enlarged the utility of the Table of Contents as a reference. Other