

events scheduled is an address before the German Apothecaries' Association in Berlin, by Prof. Curt P. Wimmer of the New York College of Pharmacy. An invitation has been extended by the Wellcome Historical Museum to visit that institution in London, and it is

expected that quite a number of the party will avail themselves of this opportunity.

Inquiries relative to the tour can be addressed to Editor Hugo Kantrowitz, of the *Apotheker Zeitung*, 104 John Street, New York City, under whose auspices it has been planned.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN LEGISLATION.

The last Congress enacted 632 public laws and 75 resolutions. Congressman Ramseyer, of Iowa, has reviewed the work of Congress during 136 years—more than 50,000 laws and resolutions have been passed, covering 48,000 pages in the statute books. Far more legislation has been enacted because legislative measures are frequently passed as riders to appropriation bills, and pension bills are often combined in one measure.

The number of the last House bill, in Pennsylvania, is 1649, but included in this are 289 Senate bills that take the House numerals when messaged from the Senate to the House. These facts are stated so that an idea may be had as to how much we must remember for—ignorance of the law excuses no one.

STATE LEGISLATION.

A bill has been introduced to amend the pharmacy law of Arizona, exempting grocers and general dealers from its provisions. If passed, this would regulate pharmacists, who are qualified, but those *not qualified* would not be restricted. The present pharmacy and poison law would become a source of danger, if the amendment passes, but it is hardly probable that the Governor would sanction such legislation.

A Senate bill in Arkansas provides for registration of drug stores and pharmacies, and registered pharmacists must continuously be in charge.

In California, a judge held an employee liable—for *possession* of Jamaica Ginger (intoxicating beverage); the owner was absent and the judge's opinion did not hold that the employee had paid for the Jamaica Ginger any more than for any other items of the stock; the owner had expressly or impliedly authorized the employees to sell the Jamaica Ginger.

A bill of Delaware Legislature makes it unlawful and punishable by imprisonment up to one year and a fine up to \$500 for a person to

be found with any intoxicating liquor in his possession. The present State law allows a person to have one quart of liquor.

Idaho Legislature has passed a bill providing that two years' college training and two years' practical experience shall be required as a prerequisite to the registration of pharmacists. Another bill regulates the sale, giving away and transfer of denatured alcohol. A bill in Kansas Legislature delegates the appointing power of members of the Board of Pharmacy, without reference to the recommendations of the State Association.

A Massachusetts measure places the sale of all hair dyes under the supervision of the Department of Public Health.

Senator Horatio S. Karcher, a druggist and member of Michigan Legislature, has introduced an "ownership bill"—restricting ownership to pharmacists, whether in a company or corporation. Provision is made for the continuance of present corporations but no new companies can engage unless all conditions of the bill are met.

A bill of Missouri Legislature seeks to restrict the sale of *all* medicines containing coal-tar derivatives to registered pharmacists; a number of the foregoing are named, as acetanilid, aspirin, phenol, etc.

Governor Silzer (New Jersey), has signed Assembly Bill 54. The bill is an amendment to the present pharmacy law and under its provisions the requirements for candidates for assistant registration will be raised to include four years of high school and the completion of at least one year in a school of pharmacy recognized by the Board. The fee for registration as assistant pharmacist is raised to \$10 and hereafter each candidate appearing before the Board for either full registration or assistants' licenses will have to be either a citizen of the United States or have declared his intentions. Under the provision of the amendment candidates will have to pay an additional fee for re-examination and the war-time service clause of the Pharmacy Act is repealed. The amendment becomes effective in July of this year.

The New York State-wide dry enforcement bills were defeated. Bill No. 802 introduced by Mr. Donohue in the New York Assembly and Bill No. 632, introduced by J. F. Williams in the Senate, would permit new corporations to be organized and to engage in the practice of pharmacy.

Senate bill No. 300 and No. 728 of the House, Pennsylvania Legislature, mentioned last month, have been defeated. An insecticide measure has been amended and now seems to be acceptable to the drug trade.

Oregon Legislature amended the Oregon pharmacy law as follows: "Beginning July 1, 1925, all candidates for examination as registered pharmacists must be graduates of a college of pharmacy accredited by the Oregon Board of Pharmacy; provided, further, that the Board of Pharmacy may issue a certificate of registration to any person residing in this state who has had twenty (20) years' experience under the supervision of a registered pharmacist in a pharmacy where prescriptions of physicians are compounded, and who shall satisfy said Board of his or her competent qualification and skill as a pharmacist."

A test is being made in Martinsburg, W. Va., prohibiting the sale of soda fountain beverages on Sunday. The case being investigated is one in which a prescription for a soda fountain drink was written and dispensed.

BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Secretary L. R. Tyson, of Wyoming Board of Pharmacy, is enlisting the interest of pharmacists to have the State appropriation for the Board of Pharmacy increased. Prompt action must be taken or the pharmacy law enforcement will be impeded during the next two years.

Governor Hammill appointed **George Judisch**, of Ames, to be a member of the pharmacy commission for three years, beginning July 1.

W. D. Clark, of Portsmouth, Va., whose term of five years as member of the Virginia State Board of Pharmacy expired on March 1, 1925, has been reappointed for another term of five years by Governor E. Lee Trinkle.

REORGANIZATION OF PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM.

Reorganization of the system in the Treasury respecting control of the prohibition enforcement unit is being effected whereby the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs and internal revenue and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are to exercise

the real authority instead of the Prohibition Commissioner.

It is said that the action of the Treasury Department is a step in the direction contemplated in the Cramton bill, which failed during the last session of Congress.

BROAD POWERS OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE RELATING TO PERMITS TO USE ALCOHOL.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in a decision handed down late in February, 1925, in the case of *Ma-King Products Co. vs. David H. Blair*, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, supports the contention long made by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association to the effect that the National Prohibition Act, with its provisions for investigation of applicants for permits, has endowed the Commissioner with sufficiently broad powers to take into account the character of individuals seeking permits. This power already vested in administrative officials of the Government renders unnecessary legislation such as that contemplated in the Cramton Bill and other measures of like character which have been advocated on the ground that the Commissioner lacked this power. The decision of the Court in this case is exceedingly important, inasmuch as it makes clear that the Commissioner is not obliged to grant a permit to any who may seek it. Evidence must be given indicating that the applicant is going to make proper use of the privileges granted by the permit. Where the character and associations of the individual applicants are such as to indicate a chance or possible intent to abuse privileges, it is the duty of the Commissioner to deny the permit.—*N. W. D. A. Bulletin, No. 96.*

GOVERNMENT LOSES DYE PATENTS APPEAL.

Agreeing at all points with the reasoning and the ruling of Judge Hugh M. Morris, of the United States District Court for Delaware, before whom the case was tried, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has handed down a decision dismissing the appeal of the government from the adverse decision of the trial court in the action to invalidate the sale of some 6000 German chemical patents to the Chemical Foundation by the Alien Property Custodian. The Court of Appeals held, first, that the sale was made by the custodian within the powers conferred upon him by Congress, and that none of the allegations in

which the government sought to invalidate the transactions was proven by the evidence.

ALCOHOL URGED AS MEDICINE.

The value of alcohol for medicinal use was urged by Dr. Hobart A. Hare, professor of therapeutics at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in an address before the Congress of Internal Medicine last month. After enumerating the many medicinal properties of alcohol, Dr. Hare asked the assembly: "Does any drug do more for suffering humanity than this?" Though the American Medical Association went on record as opposed to the use of alcohol, Dr. Hare declared, that action was repudiated in a country-wide referendum conducted by the physicians themselves.

CANADA AND MEXICO APPROVE OF ANTI-NARCOTIC SMUGGLING PACT.

The Senate has ratified the treaty between Canada and the United States for the suppression of smuggling along the international border and assisting in the arrest and prosecution of persons violating the narcotic laws of either Government.

A treaty with Mexico will permit the Mexican Government to avoid legal delay when narcotic dealers are captured. Americans convicted of handling narcotics will get short shrift, being extradited without the usual reliance on lawyers' delay. Equal rigor will be applied to Mexicans who violate American laws. Whether jail sentences will be given before extradition has not yet been determined.

The Mexican Government has proposed a

special clause to give wider scope and include smuggling of liquors.

ENTRAPMENT OF PHYSICIAN UNDER NARCOTIC LAW.

The United States Circuit Court of appeals Fourth Circuit—in the case of an accused physician for violation of Harrison Act, entrapped by a narcotic inspector—instructed the jury that while it is permissible for government agents and officials, through detectives and decoys, to entrap criminals, or to present opportunity to those having intent to or who are willing to commit crime, it is not proper for government officials, agents or decoys to incite to or create crime, for the purpose of prosecuting it or punishing it, and if the jury believe from the evidence that the government's agent and witness, through false statements made to the defendant to the effect that he was suffering from a disorder of the stomach and required morphine for the purpose of relieving the pain incident thereto, or that he was an addict or had been an addict, and found it necessary occasionally to take small doses in an attempt to cure himself from the drug habit, and through such statements, which were false, procured from the defendant the morphine for the dispensing of which the defendant stands indicted, and the defendant, believing the statements made by the inspector were true, was induced thus to violate the law and that said defendant was not theretofore willing thus to violate the law, and would not otherwise have violated the law, then the jury should find the defendant not guilty.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

De Danske Apotekers Historie. By E. Dam and A. Schaeffer. Vol. I. Part 1. 80 pp. Lex. Levin & Munsgaards Forlag, Kobenhavn.

It is a pleasure to note that the much neglected study "History of Pharmacy" is receiving more attention of late years. Now comes to us the first part of a new book "The History of Danish Pharmacists." What a fascination there is in tracing the history of ancient pharmacies from their origin and foundation through centuries and generations up to the present time! The authors are to be congratulated for undertaking this task. The work when completed will contain the history of every pharmacy in Denmark and Iceland up to the year 1922 together with biographies of each owner. Vol. I is devoted

to those in existence before 1672 and Part I, before us, describes pharmacies and pharmacists in chronological order up to that time, together with chapters on the history of pharmacy during the 15th, 16th and 17th century.

The oldest pharmacy in Denmark, still in existence, is the "Love-Apotheket," *i. e.*, "Lion Pharmacy" in Odense, which received its charter from King Christian III on April 25, 1549. Since that day, beginning with Apoteker Cornelius Hamsfort, up to the present time with Apoteker Peter Johansen de Neergaard, this ancient apothecary shop has only had 18 proprietors.

This book gives a highly interesting insight into the life and activities of successive generations of Danish Apoteker and presents the