

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

STATES MUST GOVERN OR BE GOVERNED.

President Coolidge on Memorial Day at Arlington, emphasized the point that states must govern or be governed. He said in part:

"The individual and the local, State, and national political units ought to be permitted to assume their own responsibilities. Any other course in the end will be subversive both of character and liberty. But it is equally true that they in their turn must meet their obligations. If there is to be a continuation of individual and local self-government and of State sovereignty, the individual and locality must govern themselves and the State must assert its sovereignty. Otherwise these rights and privileges will be confiscated under the all-compelling pressure of public necessity for a better maintenance of order and morality. The whole world has reached a stage in which, if we do not set ourselves right, we may be perfectly sure that an authority will be asserted by others for the purpose of setting us right."

The President also referred to the multiplicity of laws; the varied possibilities of all appeals; the disposition to technicality in procedure; the delays and consequent expense of litigation which inevitably inure to the advantage of wealth and specialized ability. The President said that these conditions point to the necessity for simplification and codification of laws, for uniformity of procedure, for more accurate delimitation of state and federal authority.

In speaking of the same subject before the United States Chamber of Commerce, Chief Justice Taft said that public opinion was necessary for enforcement of laws, and that one of the difficulties in securing the useful aid of public opinion was the lethargy of the average citizen. He said it was not enough to have intelligent men in our citizenships, nor to spread education, we must also arouse the active interest of those who must be individual units of the many whose united views are public opinion.

REORGANIZATION OF THE PROHIBITION UNIT.

According to press items of April 29 a reorganization of the prohibition unit is in

prospect, indicated by Assistant Secretary Andrews, as a result of the month's study he has given the bureau since he assumed office. He did not disclose the nature of the changes to be made, but reiterated that Commissioner Haynes will remain for the present in charge of enforcement. There was every reason to predict satisfactory coordination between Mr. Haynes and his own office, the Assistant Secretary declared.

The new field marshal of prohibition decried reports that he would be "hard boiled" in putting through the proposed reorganization. What was intended, he explained, was to give trusted workers encouragement and support and to weed out the crooks and others who are not functioning in the interest of law, and "to eliminate sentiment."

OHIO COURT OF APPEALS RULES PHARMACIST MUST BE IN CHARGE OF PHARMACY.

The Franklin county court of appeals affirmed the Columbus municipal court in fining E. W. Harrington, a King avenue druggist, for violating the state law requiring a pharmacist to be "in full actual charge" of a drug store, or to have a registered pharmacist in charge of the store. The case is a test one, arranged to determine whether a registered pharmacist who owns a store may leave the store in charge of an assistant who is not a registered pharmacist.

STATE LEGISLATION.

Idaho has amended its pharmacy law to include prerequisite college graduation requirement of Board of Pharmacy candidates.

West Virginia, likewise, has adopted such requirement, and assistant pharmacists must have passed the final examinations of at least one year in a recognized school of pharmacy.

Michigan also has adopted the prerequisite, to become effective in 1929. Michigan will require that after July 1, 1927 persons desiring to apply for "registered assistant pharmacist" examination must produce evidence that they have completed twelve grades of school work, and, after September 1, 1925, all aliens applying for "registered pharmacist" examination must produce evidence that they have declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States.

"No person shall hereafter carry on, conduct or transact business under a name which contains as a part thereof the words drugs, drug-store, or pharmacy, or in any manner, by advertisement, circular, or poster, sign, or otherwise, describe or refer to the place of business conducted by such person by the terms drugs, drug-store, or pharmacy, unless the place of business so conducted be at all times in charge of a registered pharmacist, or during the temporary absence of such registered pharmacists in charge of a registered assistant pharmacist. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of fifty dollars."

PRICE MAINTENANCE ADVOCATES
WILL PREPARE A BILL TO BE
PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

A committee has been organized, to represent the public and the trades, for the preparation of legislation for protection of re-sale prices, for submission to the next session of Congress. The action was the result of a conference in Washington of representatives of the American Free Trade League, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and trades and industries interested in a satisfactory price maintenance measure, among them all divisions of the drug trade.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Allen's "Commercial Organic Analysis," 5th Edition, Revised and in part rewritten, Editors: Samuel S. Sadtler, S. B., Elbert C. Lathrop, A. B. Ph. D., and C. Ainsworth Mitchell, M. S., F. I. C. Volume III. 36 illustrations. 8 vo. IX + 732 pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, \$7.50.

Volume III of the 5th Edition comprises practically the same scope as that of the 4th Edition. "Benzol and Its Homologues" which in the latter was included in the chapter on "Bitumens" has been omitted and will appear along with "Dye Intermediates and Dyes" as a special chapter in a later volume.

Such a volume as this, almost cyclopaedic in character lends itself with great difficulty to a brief review. The entire subject matter seems to have been very thoroughly revised and rewritten and brought very much up to date.

H. E. Cox, M. Sc., Ph. D., F. I. C., of Newport, England has rewritten chapter I, "The Hydrocarbons." Methods for the detection and determination of Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, Paraffins, Olefines, Acetylenes, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Tars and Pitch are given in detail. The latest approved methods of the United States Bureau of Mines and the American Society for Testing Materials are usually followed.

"Bitumens" are treated of in chapter II. The work on this chapter was practically completed by the author Dr. Samuel P. Sadtler before his decease. Methods for the qualitative and quantitative examination of, as well as descriptions and sources of Natural Gas, Petroleum and its Distillation and Distillation Products and Residues, Asphalt and its compounds are very complete.

W. A. Davis, B. S., A. C. G. I., Rock Ferry, England is the author of Chapter III comprising "Naphthalene and Its Derivatives."

Anthracene, Phenanthrene, Carbazol and other Constituents of the High-Boiling Fractions of Coal-Tar are discussed in Chapter IV by John H. Sachs, Ph. D. of Wilmington, Del.

In Chapter V, contributed by J. Bennett Hill, Ph. D. of Philadelphia, are included the Phenols, Cresols, Zyleneols, Commercial Carbolic Acids, Dip and Flotation Oils, Creosote, Its Constituents and Derivatives, Commercial Disinfectants, etc. Descriptions and tests are very complete. The Rideal-Walker and Hygienic Laboratory Phenol Coefficient Tests as well as the methods adopted by the American Wood Preservers Association and the British Engineering Standards Association and many proved "commercial" methods are given in detail. Very comprehensive illustrations of necessary apparatus for the distillation test for "heavy oil" and the "Float Tester" are included. The methods for the complete examination of commercial disinfectants appear to be very exhaustive and satisfactory.

Chapter VI, "Aromatic Acids," written by Edward Horton, B. Sc., London, England, treats of Sulphonated Phenols, Benzoic and Salicylic Acids and their compounds and derivatives, the "aromatic" gums and resins, Coumarin, Vanillin, Saccharin, etc. Quite a number of so-called "Newer remedies," synthetic derivatives of salicylic acid have been included.

W. P. Dreaper, O. B. E., F. I. C., London, England, is the author of Chapter VII, Gallic Acid and its Allies.

Phthalic Acid and the phthaleins comprise Chapter VIII, contributed by the author of