

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

STATE LEGISLATION.

Arizona has enacted Senate Bill 22 regulating the distribution and sale of caustic and corrosive acids and alkalies.

Arkansas has enacted Senate Bill 241 defining portions of the pharmacy law and regulating the sale of drugs and poisons.

Indiana has enacted House Bill 177 requiring three years' pharmacy experience and eighteen months' schooling for registered assistant pharmacists.

The following bills have passed the **Colorado** House: Bill No. 35, amending the present act for the registration of pharmacists by requiring of the applicant three years in a college of pharmacy and two years of practical experience; House Bill 36, requiring a licensed pharmacist in each drug store; No. 37, allowing certain persons, in towns under 500 not having a licensed pharmacist, to sell drugs, medicines, and poisons compounded by a licensed pharmacist.

Iowa House Bill 96 provides for the suspension of the license of physicians and pharmacists who have been convicted of a violation of the federal statutes and regulations relating to intoxicating liquors or to narcotics.

Kansas has been successful in passing a pharmacy law with graduation prerequisites and in amending the drug act prohibiting the sale of coca and narcotics by providing that the provisions of the act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom or other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

The **Maryland** Legislature passed an amended bill regulating the sale and labeling of caustic acids and alkalies.

Massachusetts House Bill 59 authorizes the Department of Public Health to gather and disseminate public health information.

Montana House Bill 44 regulates the production, dispensing and possession of marihuana. House Bill 43 amends the state narcotic act by excluding marihuana from the list of drugs deemed to be narcotic.

New Mexico now has a law providing for instructions in the public schools on the effects of alcoholics and narcotics. House Bill 254 makes it unlawful to import, plant, cultivate, grow or possess or to barter, sell or distribute any cannabis indica and provides that cannabis indica may be imported for medicinal purposes only by licensed pharmacists and physicians.

Dr. Jacob Diner advises that no legislation affecting pharmacy was passed during this legislative session by the **New York** legislature.

North Carolina Senate Bill 41 permits druggists to fill alcoholic prescriptions written by physicians for medical purposes, in compliance with the provisions of the Volstead Act. Substitute for House Bill 222 would require the public schools of the state to furnish adequate instruction in the subject of alcoholism and narcotism. Senate Bill 277 provides for the license tax on the sale of drugs, medicines, alcohol and cosmetics.

North Dakota has amended the pharmacy license law by requiring at least two years of practical experience in a retail pharmacy by candidates for registration.

House Bill No. 413 of the **Ohio** Legislature seeks to amend the pharmacy law by adding to the list of drugs to which the act does not apply: aspirin tablets in original packages, powdered boric acid, camphorated oil, oil of cloves, carbolated petrolatum, Seidlitz powders and essence of peppermint.

Senate Bill No. 505 of the **Pennsylvania** Legislature seeks to prohibit the compounding, dispensing and preparation of drugs, medicines and poisons except by duly registered pharmacists or assistant pharmacists and charges the State Board of Pharmacy with the duty of enforcing the law.

Senate Bill 77 of the **South Dakota** Legislature amends the law relating to the State Board of Pharmacy by defining a pharmacopœia as the latest edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary as the latest edition of that work published by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Senate Bill 58 amends the law regulating the sale of poisons by scheduling under A and B drugs deemed to be poisons.

Texas will celebrate its Golden Anniversary association meeting with a new pharmacy law containing the prerequisite of graduation requirement of candidates for licenses.

In **Utah**, House Bill 157 provides for instruction in the public schools in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the injurious effects of alcoholics and narcotics on the human system and further provides that one hour per week shall be given to such instruction.

Wyoming Senate Bill 16 makes it unlawful to possess or distribute by any means whatever *Lophophora williamsii* (peyote) and *Agave americana* (maguey).

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

Senate Joint Resolution 209, introduced by Senator Wheeler, Montana, creates a joint committee to be known as the Committee on Narcotic Traffic to make a study of the use of habit-forming drugs and to report not later than December 31, 1929, to the first session of the Seventy-First Congress, its findings and recommendations for the amendment and revision of existing laws necessary to prevent and curtail the unlawful sale, traffic and use of such drugs. The companion resolution in the House is H. J. Res. 404, introduced by Representative LaGuardia, New York.

H. R. 17058, introduced by Representative Wainwright, New York, proposes to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the regular army. The bill increases the number of medical, dental and veterinary personnel, both officers and enlisted men. Pharmacists are given little consideration in the Bill.

CAMPHORATED OIL, NOT A PATENT.

The appellant, Abramoff, appealed to the supreme court of New Jersey from a judgment entered by the district court in favor of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, in a penal action for an alleged violation of the Pharmacy Act. He, a grocer or ordinary tradesman, undertook to sell a small bottle of camphorated oil, corked and sealed, and bearing the imprint of a legally licensed pharmacist. On appeal, he argued among other things that Section 9 of the Pharmacy Act provides that everything therein shall be construed to cover the making and vending of non-poisonous patent or proprietary medicines. But, said the court, camphorated oil is neither a patent medicine nor a proprietary medicine. Consequently, a complete case of a violation of the act, not within the exceptions embodied in Section 9,

was made out. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Jour. A. M. A.*

AMENDMENT TO THE NEW JERSEY PHARMACY LAW.

On March 25, 1929, Governor Morgan F. Larson signed Senate Bill No. 17, amending the Pharmacy Law of the State of New Jersey which had passed the Senate on February 25, 1929 by a vote of 13 to 0 and the House of Assembly on March 18, 1929 by a vote of 48 to 0. This amendment is now Chapter 15 of the Laws of 1929, and became effective the day it was signed. It provides that the examination fees for Registered Pharmacists and Assistant Pharmacists shall be \$25.00 instead of the previous fee of \$10.00. The amendment also provides that every Registered Pharmacist and Assistant Pharmacist shall renew his registration annually instead of biennially, as heretofore required, and the re-registration fee is \$2.00 annually in place of \$1.00 biennially.

The amendment further provides that applicants for the Assistant Pharmacist Certificate must have successfully completed at least two years in a School of Pharmacy complying with the rules and regulations of the Board of Pharmacy of this state.

This amendment had the support of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, the various local associations throughout the state, and of the Board of Pharmacy. The Legislative Committee of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association which sponsored the amendment, includes the following: Henry D. Kehr, Chairman, Trenton, N. J.; Samuel Lavigne, Newark, N. J.; Charles H. Jackson, Ventnor City, N. J.; John J. Debus, Jersey City, N. J.; James V. McFadden, Camden, N. J.; Louis C. Arnold, South Orange, N. J.; Robert P. Fischelis, Trenton, N. J.—R. P. FISCHELIS.

DETERMINATION OF CHLOROFORM IN CHLOROFORM LINIMENT.

Edward M. Givens of Freehold, N. J., has favored us with the following method for determining the amount of chloroform in chloroform liniment. The method follows:

Into a resistance flask, using a high side-tube connection and a well-cooled condenser, mix 10 cc. of the sample and the same volume of sodium chloride solution *N*/5.

Slowly distil from 8 to 10 cc. of the mixture into a graduated receiver containing 10 cc. of 10% sulphuric acid. Add more of the acid if required to precipitate all the chloroform; agitate, and let stand until separation is complete and read the volume at the line of demarcation—that times 10 equals the per cent of chloroform present. The reporter states that the time required for making an assay is about 15 minutes, and that he has made several hundred of them.

The method was submitted to a referee who states that the use of sodium chloride in the distillation flask is clever. The only criticism he has to offer is that the amount of the sample to be distilled is too small. He suggests that 25 cc. of the chloroform liniment and a like amount of the salt solution should be used, and 35 cc. of the distillate should be collected in a casein tube or similar type tube so that the chloroformic layer may be centrifuged.