

of the book, and are constructed so as to show readily the principal requirements of the laws to which they relate.

The volume also contains a list of the authorities consulted, a full and well arranged index, and a list of the Public Health Bulletins issued by the Public Health Service to date. Its completeness, excellent arrangement, and the evident care with which the abstracting has been done, are highly creditable to its authors and to the Public Health Service.

Copies can be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

J. H. BEAL.

HOW TO DEAL WITH PHARMACEUTICAL CROOKS.

There always have been and probably always will be rascals and crooks in every trade, calling, or profession. To detect and punish and expel them is not easy. Among the very men who are employed to aid in the work of detecting and punishing and expelling are rascals and crooks. But flagrant cases of depravity, lawlessness, unprofessional conduct and other forms of remissness on the part of members of the pharmaceutical profession should and can be, and sometimes are, punished in a more effectual way than that specifically provided by law in such cases. The payment of a fine for selling sub-standard goods may amount in effect merely to the payment of a license fee for permission to break the law. It may seem profitable to the man lacking in moral sense, to save a hundred dollars on materials and be fined only fifty dollars for supplying goods not of the proper quality or strength. Doubtless there are men masquerading as pharmacists who would not hesitate to make fifty dollars in this way. The thing for the other kind of pharmacists to do is not only to cooperate with the forces of law and order to make the fines larger than the profits of law-breaking, but to show the public that retail dealers in drugs who jeopardize health and life by making it a business to sell drugs of inferior quality have no standing in representative drug circles. They have done this to a certain extent. The greater this extent is made, the fewer complaints of dishonesty will be lodged against the profession of pharmacy as a whole, and when complaints are lodged, the better will be the position of those members of that profession who are not guilty of the shortcomings charged. A prominent Brooklyn druggist expressed the correct idea in discussing a recent wholesale accusation of substitution on the part of druggists, when he said that the members of the profession who do a legitimate business are desirous of seeing the substitution evil wiped out and, in their efforts to abolish it, would welcome the cooperation of the man making the charges.

Often when the hue and cry about druggists has subsided and the charges have been sifted, it is found that members of the pharmaceutical profession are not the law-breakers, but rather that they are the innocent victim of law-breakers who make no pretense of being pharmacists.—*The Druggist's Circular*.