

lyn College of Pharmacy for many years, died July 28th, at Franklin, N. J., after a brief illness, aged sixty-five years.

Professor Lohness was a native of New York State. His early education was obtained near Troy and later at Hudson, N. Y. He graduated from the National College of Pharmacy in 1888. In 1893, he became identified with the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; his ability as an instructor being recognized, he was appointed professor of *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacognosy*, in 1896. He was a member of New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Kings County Pharmaceutical Associa-

tion, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the New York Veteran Druggists' Association.

#### LOUIS SCHULZE.

Louis Schulze, former president and also secretary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and for some years member of the Maryland State Board of Pharmacy, died July 28th at his home in Baltimore, aged 67 years. Mr. Schulze owned and conducted a pharmacy at 2245 Eastern Ave., Baltimore.

The deceased had been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION since 1892. Sympathy is expressed to the bereaved.

## LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

### ALABAMA PHARMACY LAW.\*

The new Alabama pharmacy law defines a "pharmacist:" "When not otherwise limited, means a person duly registered or licensed by the Board of Pharmacy to practice pharmacy in this state." The definition for "Pharmacy" is: "When not otherwise specifically designated 'Apothecary Shop' or 'Drug Store,' shall, for the purpose of this Act, mean a place registered by the Board of Pharmacy, where drugs, medicines, prescriptions, chemicals or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed."

The board is empowered to make by-laws, rules and regulations and fix standards for registration except as otherwise specified and is to employ the necessary chemists, inspectors, clerks and attorney. A chief inspector and two assistant inspectors are to be employed in addition to the officers listed above.

Included in the provisions is the definition of who may sell, compound, dispense drugs and medicines, and the use of the term drug store, pharmacy, etc., prohibited unless registered pharmacists are in charge: It is unlawful, the measure states, for any person, firm, corporation or copartnership to open or conduct a place of business, pharmacy, dispensary, drug store, apothecary shop or store in which drugs, medicines or poisons are retailed, compounded and dispensed, or to stock, expose or offer for sale at retail any of the above except as specifically provided, or to use or exhibit the title "drugs," "drug store," "drug shop" or "apothecary," or any combination of such words or titles—or any title or description of like im-

port, or any other term or terms designated to take the place thereof, without placing in active personal charge and on duty at all times during business hours (except for temporary absences defined by the board) a duly registered and licensed pharmacist. The law also makes it unlawful to advertise as pharmacists unless there are registered pharmacists in the employ of the company. Penalty for violation is not less than \$25 and not more than \$200, and cost of prosecution of first offense \$50 and \$200 for each additional offense.

Requirements for a registered pharmacist, the bill states, includes that every applicant to be 21 years of age, good moral character, temperate habits, graduate of Grade A school or College of Pharmacy, recognized by the board (university to have requirements not less than the minimum requirement for membership in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy), shall file proof of sufficient service and experience in retail pharmacy under supervision of retail pharmacist, to make a total together with actual time in college attendance of at least four years of pharmaceutical training and shall pass an examination by the Board of Pharmacy. Those holding license as assistant pharmacist may take a pharmacist examination before July 1932, if they desire, and if successful, be issued pharmacist license.

### MARIHUANA STUDY.

In drafting plans for the administration of federal farms for treating narcotic addicts officials of the Public Health Service are considering the advisability of providing for a special study of the treatment of marihuana cases.

\* An analysis in the *Southeastern Drug Journal* has been drawn upon.

### RESALE PRICE-FIXING UPHeld IN DENMARK.

Retail prices fixed by a manufacturer, domestic or foreign, are inviolable in Denmark, according to a decision recently handed down by a Danish court, according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner Paul H. Pearson at Copenhagen.

The case was that of a German manufacturer of bicycle lights who has a settled policy of holding to fixed prices throughout the world. To that end his containers bear certain control numbers and are also marked with the retail price of the light for each particular country.

He discovered a local company dealing in bicycle accessories was selling his lights from 1½ to 2 crowns below the price fixed for the Danish market (crown equals approximately 27 cents). The lights furthermore were of a type which were supposed to be only sold in Germany and the containers were prominently marked "Ausfuhr verboten" (export forbidden).

The court held that the Danish company must hold to the prices stipulated by the manufacturer and that it was unauthorized to sell the lights in any other packing than the original containers. Furthermore it was held that the sale by the local company of lights marked "export forbidden" was unwarranted.—Issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

### DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS. (ABSTRACT.)

BY L. ROSENTHALER.

Reactions, together with illustrations of characteristic micro-crystals, are given of a number of recent synthetic drugs. *Diocaine* (*p*-dialloxyethenyldiphenylamidine hydrochloride). Characteristic micro-crystals are obtained with ammonia, sodium, chloride, potassium bromide, ammonium thiocyanate, potassium iodide and sodium perchlorate. Potassium permanganate is quickly reduced. *Percaïne* ( $\alpha$ -butyl-oxyincinchoninic acid diethylethylene diamide hydrochloride). Ammonia, potassium periodate, potassium iodide, sodium nitrate, and ammonia thiocyanate give characteristic micro-crystals. The majority of alkaloid reagents give precipitates with this compound, many of which are amorphous. *Dial* (Diallylbarbituric acid). Crystals are obtained by the addition of ammonium chloride to the solution in caustic soda. An alkaline solution of dial gives, with silver nitrate a white

precipitate which becomes biuret color on boiling. *Elbon* (*p*-hydroxyphenyl urea cinnamic ester). Oxidation with potassium permanganate gives benzaldehyde. Cinnamic acid may be obtained and identified after boiling with soda and extracting with ether. By heating with strong sulphuric acid and vanillin, a yellow precipitate is obtained. The solution in concentrated sulphuric acid is colored deep orange by nitric acid. By adding a little very concentrated alcoholic potash to the compound, it first dissolves, then characteristic crystals are obtained in two forms. *Septacrol* (dimethyldiamino-*N*-methyl-acridinium nitrate silver nitrate). Silver and nitric acid may be detected by means of potassium dichromate and nitron, respectively. The compound is characterized by the strong green fluorescence of its solutions. On the addition of dilute sulphuric acid, this disappears, and if nitrite is then added, the saturated solution becomes red, while the color of dilute solutions practically disappears. *Lipiodin* (diiodobrossidic acid ethyl ester). By warming lipiodin with saturated alcoholic potash on the object glass, characteristic crystals of potassium iodide are obtained. Iodine is obtained by warming with concentrated sulphuric acid. *Atoquinol* (2-phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid allyl ester). The components may be detected after saponification. Crystals are obtained on sublimation. *Coramine* ( $\beta$ -pyridine carboxylic acid diethyl amide). By heating with fuming sulphuric acid, making alkaline, and distilling, a solution of diethylamine is obtained and may be identified by the violet color with nitroprusside and acetaldehyde. Crystalline precipitates are obtained with mercuric chloride, Mayer's reagent, and Reinecke's salt.—*Pharm. Ztg.*, through *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, 4 (1931), 244.

### A Note on the Assay of Spirit of Ethyl Nitrite, by W. F. Reindollar and John C. Krantz, Jr.

In this paper a comparison is made between the silver nitrate method and the gasometric method assaying spirit of ethyl nitrite. Also experiments are shown to determine the vapor tension of the reaction mixture and its influence on the gas volume as measured in the gasometric assay. A comparison of the gasometric assay with the silver assay has been set forth with the view of introducing the silver nitrate assay for the spirit in the eleventh revision of the Pharmacopœia.