

affairs and fraternal organizations. He was married in 1879 to Miss Annie Crabtree, who died in 1915.

The death of Dr. Malcolm Evan MacGregor, who has been in charge of the Wellcome Entomological Field Laboratories, has been

reported. He came into prominence in the War and studied mosquitoes with a view to solving some of the fundamental problems underlying their mode of life. He wrote numerous scientific papers and a handbook for antimalarial workers, entitled, "Mosquito Surveys."

## LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

### A CORRECTION LONG DEFERRED.

The dispensing of alcoholic liquors by pharmacists is an obligation they did not seek but accepted as a duty, because certain alcoholic liquors are recognized therapeutic agents. Pharmacists should never have been designated retail liquor dealers; H. R. 12843 by Congressman McCormick has been favorably reported to the House without amendment, changing the name of the retail liquor dealers stamp tax, applying to pharmacists. The House Committee on Rules has reported a rule on the bill which should assure its early consideration.

### STATE LEGISLATION.

Connecticut seeks to amend provisions of the Pharmacy Act, authorizing the Commission to license persons, not registered pharmacists, to sell in stores not registered pharmacies, certain drugs. Idaho and several other states are considering regulations applying to possession and sale of peyote. Indiana and a number of other states propose to restrict the sale of hypnotics, labeling them "poison," etc.; in some states acetanilid is included. The New York State Board of Pharmacy has approved a rule that no certificate of registration for the conduct of a pharmacy shall be issued or continued unless the premises are properly equipped with sanitary appliances and kept in a clean and orderly manner. Texas H. B. 627 proposes to make it unlawful for any pharmacy to distribute at retail or wholesale tobaccos, hardware, jewelery and all other articles except drugs and medicines. West Virginia proposes annual registration of pharmacies; to have in all pharmacies the latest editions of U. S. P. and N. F. Oregon seeks to prohibit dispensing of drugs by vending machines.

Secretary Rowland Jones reports the sessions of South Dakota closed and that very good work has been done by preventing undesirable legislation bearing on pharmacy and drug business.

Secretary Robert C. Wilson advises that Georgia has a new pharmacy law, which requires graduation prerequisite for Board examination. It is hoped to have two pharmacists on the Board of Health.

The Baltimore and Maryland pharmaceutical and drug-trade activities took prompt favorable action in approving the resolution embodied in Council Letter No. 7, published in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Bulletin No. 7 of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION urges pharmaceutical associations to study the editorial of the January JOURNAL, and—if committees or councils as proposed in Recommendation No. 4 are formed—to see that pharmacy is properly represented.

On February 8th, Judge Edward J. Glennon of the New York Supreme Court ruled that a licensed druggist shall be entitled to own and conduct a pharmacy and also, that he may work independently in a pharmacy in New York City.

Counterfeiting packages and labels of nationally known products, particularly medicines and cosmetics, is to be attacked from a new angle by the National Purchasers Protective Association, with headquarters at 51 Chambers Street, New York, which purposes to publish and distribute information and warnings designed to put the public on guard against counterfeit products.

"Where the evidence, in an action against a drug company for injuries resulting from the filling of a prescription with a compound not indicated by the prescription, showed that the clerk who filled the prescription had graduated in pharmacy only a few weeks before the time in question, and that, while he had passed the examination as a registered assistant pharmacist, he had not yet passed the examination required by statute to entitle him to be registered as a pharmacist, the jury was warranted in finding that he was not a competent pharmacist.—Jones vs. Walgreen Co.,

265 III. App. 308"—*Courtesy W. Bruce Philip.*

*Bulletin of the University of Mississippi*, series XXX, No. 3, 48 pages. Mississippi's

General Sales Tax—how it works. The conclusions are that it is efficient as a revenue producer, has justified itself, at least as an emergency measure.

## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*A Textbook of Pharmaceutics.* By ARTHUR OWEN BENTLEY, Ph.C., Head of the School of Pharmacy and Senior Lecturer in Pharmaceutics, University College, Nottingham; joint author of a "Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry; author of "Aids to Dispensing," third edition, 1933, revised and enlarged. Demmy, 8 vol., pp. xii + 926, with appendix and 234 illustrations. Price 15s. net. Postage Inland 9d; U. S. 1s. Publishers, Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 7 x 8 Henrietta Street, Convent Garden, London, W.C. 2.

The author states that this book covers the requirements in pharmaceutics of the syllabuses of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the University of London, and of the Pharmaceutical Societies and Boards of the British Empire. Privilege has been granted for using certain portions of the British Pharmacopœia and of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Part I of this book deals with the history of pharmaceutics in Great Britain; reference is made to an interesting account of the early history in a paper by Editor J. P. Gilmour on "The Origins of British Pharmacy," in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, for September 17, 1932. Pharmacy is described under the following subjects: Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Forensic Pharmacy and Pharmaceutics. It is stated that the latter subject deals with the preparation, from biological or chemical sources, of materials in a convenient form for use as medicines, and with the preparing of medicines in a form suitable for administration or application. The subject is subdivided for purposes of study into four sections—History of Pharmaceutics, General Principles and Apparatus, Dispensing of Medicines, Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Part V deals with Pharmaceutical Biology and the Appendix includes tables of doses and of solubilities. The sections or parts are discussed in 86 chapters:

Part I has 36 pages devoted to history of pharmaceutics, 1511–1841, from there on to the history of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1841–1932, and the history of the British Pharmacopœia.

Under Weights and Measures, the Imperial System, Avoirdupois Weight, Apothecaries Weight, and the Metric System are considered. A distinction is recorded between dram and drachm—the former is stated "to be  $\frac{1}{16}$  part of the avoirdupois ounce and should not be confused with drachm, which is the  $\frac{1}{8}$  part of the apothecaries ounce." The Imperial standard gallon weighs 10 lb., the equal of 70,000 grains; there are 20 fluidounces in a pint. In the Metric System, the French spelling is followed, *i. e.*, "litre," "metre." In giving weight values Kilogram is spelled with a cap K (page 62), but dekagram is spelt with l. c. d. It is further stated that gramme is spelled thus instead of "gram" to avoid confusion with "grain" in writing, and should be abbreviated "G." Seemingly there is considerable confusion; furthermore, in explaining measures of capacity the terms mil, centimil and decimil are given. Also in an article following (page 63) abbreviation gm. and not G. is used.

A matter worthy of favorable comment is the giving of tolerances in weights and measures, but there seems (?) to be irregularity in graduation, for example, in a 10-ounce weight the excess allowed is 0.7 grain and in a 1-ounce weight, 0.2 grain. In measures with internal diameters (approx.) at graduation tested, the excess or deficiency allowed is: 4 inches—25 minims; 2 inches—11 minims; 1 inch—4 minims. It seems to the writer that the tolerances are not sufficient to safeguard the pharmacist.

The chapter or sources of heat have been brought up-to-date for the retail pharmacist; that dealing with "Solutions" and the one on "Decantation and Filtration," that on "Osmotic Pressure," and the one "Emulsions" deserve favorable mention. Considerable additional matter has been embodied in the revisions of the chapters on "Distillation" and "Percolation."

The chapters on "Dispensing" and "Pharmaceutical Preparations" will prove helpful. The tables of "Doses and Solubilities" are published in an appendix of the volume, which may be removed from the book, if desired, and used on the prescription desk for convenience.