

university, member of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. Each school, college or department of pharmacy is limited to two candidates."

"Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild offers a scholarship in the sum of \$300 to be awarded to that graduate student in any of the colleges holding membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties who has had two years of drug-store experience, is a high-school graduate, and who passes the best competitive examination to be conducted by or under the auspices of a committee made up of members appointed jointly by the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy."

MONTANA BRANCH, A. PH. A.

Prof. C. E. Mollet, of University of Montana, writes that preparations are being made for some interesting Branch meetings during the winter. He also reports that the following students of the School of Pharmacy were awarded membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association: S. M. Harschfeld Butte, for proficiency in manufacturing pharmacy; Stanley W. Curtis, for pharmacognosy; C. W. Folkestad Ennis, for commercial pharmacy. The prizes were offered by F. J. Zuck, C. E. Mollet and Alex F. Peterson.

HIGHER REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The State Board of Pharmacy and State Pharmaceutical Association are both advocating a law requiring at least two years of collegiate work of all applicants for registration.

The law now requires nothing beyond high school training, with the usual experience.

The school of pharmacy at State College has capacity classes this year.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE BEGINS AN ADVANCED COURSE IN COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

A course in advanced commercial training

for retail pharmacists has been opened by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Robert P. Fischelis teaches Advertising and Selling; C. A. Wesp, director of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, Central Y. M. C. A. has charge of Accounting, and Howard Kirk, a Philadelphia lawyer, lectures on the laws involving contracts, real estate, banking, etc.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY NOW ON WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

The Cleveland School of Pharmacy has been moved on the campus grounds of Western Reserve University, and the school is now officially attached to the latter, having been taken over in 1919.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT.

Secretary J. G. Beard of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association advises that a Bureau of Employment has been opened for the purpose of serving employer and employee. The office is located in Chapel Hill, and the purpose is to serve the interests of the drug business in North Carolina.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A resolution stating that the Government has made an error in assigning the dispensing of liquor to drug stores and urging the establishment of Government dispensaries, was considered by the District of Columbia Association, October 14. Action on the resolution was deferred until their next meeting.

Frank T. Stone was elected president of the association for the coming year. The other officers are: H. W. Kenner and Charles E. Gross, Vice-Presidents; Charles J. Fuhrman, Secretary, and W. H. Bradbury, Treasurer.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

REORGANIZATION OF THE PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT BUREAU.

The Prohibition Enforcement Bureau is to be reorganized, Commissioner Kramer announces, to afford closer scrutiny of applications to withdraw liquors from bonded

warehouses. The commissioner stated that the change was necessary, owing to the increase in the work. Two new divisions were created supplanting that which formerly examined applications. One will pass upon applications for the manufacture of alcoholic products,

determine all non-beverage uses of intoxicating liquor, fix the standards for manufactured articles containing alcohol and conduct trade investigations to determine whether articles permitted to be manufactured are produced in accordance with the law. The other division will have supervision of the construction and operation of industrial alcohol and denaturing plants.

It is planned also that the division having charge of industrial alcohol will devote some time to the development of uses for denatured alcohol by laboratory and research work. Its functions also include the analysis of many manufactured articles which contain alcohol to determine whether they comply with the regulations.

SO-CALLED MEDICINES SAID TO BE DISPENSED AT SOFT DRINK STANDS.

Prohibition enforcement officers of the Maryland district are advocating the enactment by Congress of legislation to check the unrestricted sale of so-called medicines at soft drink stands and former saloons. The officers maintain that many of these so-called medicines and other decoctions contain a high percentage of alcohol, and that they are being used in the place of intoxicants. One of these officers, District Supervisor Stone, declared the fundamental need was to prevent the sale of medicines in soft drink stands, where they could be passed over the bar by the glass as beverages, bringing the dry law into contempt.

ABSTRACT OF REQUIREMENTS WHICH RETAIL DRUGGISTS MUST OB- SERVE IN DISPENSING NAR- COTICS AND ALCOHOLICS.

The Kings County (New York) Pharmaceutical Society has compiled the following comprehensive list of rules that apply to the dispensing of narcotics and alcoholics. The tabulation is in convenient form for reference. Dates herein refer to year 1920, unless otherwise indicated.

NARCOTICS.

No. 1. If a retail druggist sells narcotics to physicians or dentists in broken packages he becomes a Manufacturer and must register as such and pay the manufacturers' fee of \$24.00 per year.

The druggist may, however, upon presentation of an official order blank, sell a solution of narcotic in an amount not to exceed one

fluidounce to a physician or dentist for use in their office practice.

No. 2. If a druggist sells on official order blanks in original or unbroken packages he must take out a license as a wholesaler and pay a fee of \$12.00.

An occasional sale of an original stamped package by one retailer to another may be made without the necessity of a wholesaler's license.

No. 3. If he sells on prescription only and in broken packages he takes out a license as a retailer and pays the fee of \$6.00 per year.

No. 4. The partial filling of a prescription is not permitted under any circumstances.

No. 5. Prescriptions by telephone cannot be filled.

No. 6. Each narcotic prescription must show on the back thereof the signature and address of the person to whom the medicine is delivered.

No. 7. The label must show the name and registry number of the pharmacist, the serial number of the prescription, the name and address of the patient, and the name, address and registry number of the physician who wrote the prescription.

No. 8. Druggists must register in Class 5 as dealers in exempted preparations and in ordering such preparations must give their registry number.

No. 9. They must keep a record of all such preparations purchased and sold.

The record of those sold must give the quantity, date, name and address of the PURCHASER, signed by same.

LIQUORS.

No. 1. Pharmacists should keep a record of the amount of the eighteen official preparations designated as liquors by the Internal Revenue Department that they manufacture or purchase and the disposition of the same.

No. 2. The label on each preparation should show the quantity, name of manufacturer and date made or received.

No. 3. A retail Liquor Dealers' License is not necessary in order to dispense these preparations on prescription but they cannot be sold without a prescription.

No. 4. All prescriptions for "liquors" must be written on official prescription blanks, which is form 1403.

No. 5. It is illegal for a pharmacist to compound a prescription for "liquors" written on any other prescription blank except in

emergency cases and those must be scrutinized carefully.

No. 6. All prescriptions for "liquors" when filled must be marked "cancelled" over the signature of the pharmacist, the date of filling also must be written and the prescription must be kept on separate file and full report of the prescriptions compounded the preceding month made before the 10th of each month on form provided by the Department.

No. 7. This report must show name and quantity of the liquor, name and address of the patient and name and address of the physician and total amount delivered to each patient.

No. 8. The report must also show all "liquors" purchased and the disposition made of them.

No. 9. Reports must be made to Federal Prohibition Director.

No. 10. Prescriptions for liquors must be compounded but once and must not be for a quantity exceeding one pint for any one person in a period of ten days.

No. 11. Physicians who are not specially registered to prescribe cannot write a prescription for "liquor" and a pharmacist should not compound prescriptions written by physicians that are not registered.

No. 12. Toilet articles such as bay rum, hair tonics, etc., must be sufficiently medicated to render them unfit for beverage purposes. A recent decision of Prohibition Commissioner Kramer adds to the list of permissible denaturants for bay rum, the addition of the soluble matter of not less than two grammes of the pulp of *Colocynth* fruit (*Citrillus Colocynthis*) to each fluidounce of the preparation.

No. 13. The Internal Revenue Department has approved the following medicating or modifying agents:

1. Tartar emetic 4 grains to one pint.
2. Quinine alkaloid or salt 2 grains to each ounce.
3. Resorcin or Salicylic acid 5 grains to each ounce.
4. Cinchonidine 2 grains to each ounce.
5. Sodium Salicylate 5 grains to each fluid-ounce.

No. 14. All such preparations must be labeled for external use only.

No. 15. Any of these preparations in stock when the law went into effect should now bear a label "For External Use Only" and one

stating that they were in stock when the law went into effect.

No. 16. Denatured alcohol labels must contain under the skull and bones symbol the word "Poison" in large letters and the following statement:

"Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison. It cannot be applied externally to human or animal tissue without serious injurious results. It cannot be taken internally without inducing blindness and general physical decay, ultimately resulting in death."

N. B. This applies to "denatured" and not to "medicated" alcohol.

KEEP RECORDS FOR MONTHLY ALCOHOL REPORT.

No. 17. Prohibition Mimeograph Regulation 45 has been variously construed. Many thought that it required monthly reports by users of alcohol in manufacturing and compounding beginning with April 1920, so as to cover the month of March preceding. The Internal Revenue Bureau, however, states that the first monthly report is required on or before May 5th next, covering the month of April 1920. Form 1421 must be used by all persons who hold permits on Form 1403 and Form 737. It will be necessary to keep records of users of alcohol during the month of April and every succeeding month to be able to render the reports required by the Department.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

No. 18. On Form 1421 must be stated the quantity of alcohol used, the wine or proof gallons, in manufacturing or compounding alcoholic medicinal preparations unfit for beverage use, and the quantity of liquor other than alcohol if used for such purposes, in wine gallons. On the same form must also be stated the quantity of alcohol, in wine or proof gallons, used in manufacturing or compounding alcoholic medicinal preparations fit for beverage purposes, in wine gallons. The permit holder must certify that he is the lawful holder of a permit, giving its serial number, and that he used the quantities of alcohol and other liquor in manufacturing and compounding the articles enumerated in his report in accordance with the terms of his permit and the National Prohibition Act and the regulations for its enforcement.

Alcohol used in making medicated alcohol should be recorded under Antiseptic Solutions, etc.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

No. 19. On form 1421 must be reported monthly the quantity of alcohol, in wine or proof gallons, used in manufacturing or compounding antiseptic solutions, toilet preparations and perfumes unfit for beverage use, and the quantity of liquor other than alcohol used for such purposes in wine gallons. It should be remembered that in making applications for permits to use alcohol in manufacturing barbers' supplies, perfumery or other toilet preparations, the rule is such that each preparation must contain not less than one ounce of essential oil to the gallon. Applications for permits are being held up by the Department because they fail to give percentage of essential oils, or show that less is used than is required.

OTHER ALCOHOL REPORTS.

No. 21. On form 1421 monthly reports must also be made giving the quantity of tax paid alcohol consumed in laboratory, manufacturing and technical use. The instructions to prohibition and revenue officers are furnished on form 1421 and should be read by all non-beverage alcohol permit holders.

No. 22. Failure to make the above reports will result in the revocation of permits.

No. 23. The reports must be made in triplicate: one copy to be retained by the permit holder and the other two copies forwarded to the State Prohibition Director.

MEDICATED ALCOHOL.

No. 24. The following formulas are prescribed for the preparation of Medicated Alcohol, which may be sold in quantities not exceeding one pint with a poison label. (The Conference, at its meeting of March 23d, voted to recommend the adoption of Formula No. 5 to the members of the affiliated organizations.)

1. Bichloride of mercury, 1 part; alcohol, 2,000 parts.

2. Bichloride of mercury, 0.8 Gm.; hydrochloric acid, 60 Cc.; alcohol, 64 Cc.; water, 300 Cc.

No. 3. Bichloride of mercury, 1½ grains, hydrochloric acid, 2 fluidrachms, alcohol, 4 fluidounces.

4. Formaldehyde, 2 parts, glycerin, 2 parts, alcohol, 96 parts.

5. Carbolic acid, 1 drachm; tannic acid, 1 drachm; alcohol, 1 pt.; water, 1 pint.

6. Alum, ½ ounce, formaldehyde, 2 fluidrachms, camphor 1 ounce, alcohol and water, each 1 pint.

7. Liquor Cresolis Comp. (U. S. P.) 10 Cc., alcohol 1,000 Cc.

No. 25. Pharmacists are limited to 100 gallons of distilled spirits (including non-beverage alcohol) in any 90 days. If larger quantities are required, a special permit must be secured.

No. 26. Physicians can secure but 100 official prescription blanks in a period of ninety days, except by special request. T. D. 3023. All prescriptions for liquor and narcotics must be written in ink.

No. 27. Regulation No. 80 provides that the head of each Ecclesiastical jurisdiction must approve all applications for sacramental wines made by ministers, priests, etc.

No. 28. T. D. 3020 gives the retail druggist when applying for renewal of his registration, under the Harrison Act, the privilege of filing an inventory taken at any date between January 1st and July 1st. Your application must positively be filed before July 1st, or a penalty will be imposed. Your inventory must include all Narcotics except those that are exempt under Section 6. Retail druggists must register under Class 3 and Class 5. Applications must be made on form 678. These must be signed by the applicant and acknowledged before two witnesses. Separate applications must be made for each class under which registration is desired. A druggist who does not register before July 1st does not have legal possession of Narcotics and is subject to severe penalty. The inventory must be on form 713 and in duplicate. The original should be placed upon file and the duplicate mailed with the application for registration. Both these must be sworn to.

RECORDS REQUIRED OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS FILING PRESCRIPTIONS FOR INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

Regulations No. 60 have been amended in some particulars relating to the records that must be kept by pharmacists and physicians who dispense or prescribe intoxicating liquor. The amended regulations are incorporated in T. D. 3069. The abstract of requirements which follow should be corrected in accordance with T. D. 3069.