

PENNSYLVANIA.

President, W. J. Sturgeon, Kittanning.
First Vice-President, W. B. Goodyear, Harrisburg.
Second Vice-President, J. N. G. Long, Philadelphia.
Secretary, Louis Saalbach, Pittsburgh.
Treasurer, F. H. E. Glein, Lebanon.
Local Secretary, Ambrose Hunsberger, Philadelphia.
 Place of next meeting, Philadelphia.

TEXAS.

President, W. C. Burns, San Antonio.
First Vice-President, W. Arthur Skillern, Dallas.
Second Vice-President, J. W. Collins, Amarillo.
Third Vice-President, W. H. Wentland, Manor.
Fourth Vice-President, W. G. Willman, Brownsville.
Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cousins.
Home Secretary, J. W. Graham, Austin.

San Antonio was selected for the next place of meeting.

UTAH.

President, Charles E. Driver, Ogden.
First Vice-President, Harry Coombs, Salt Lake City.
Second Vice-President, Ed. Johnson, Mt. Pleasant.
Secretary, Edwin C. Smith, Salt Lake City.
Treasurer, George Huscher, Murray.
 Logan was selected for the 1921 meeting.

WEST VIRGINIA.

President, Ivan S. Davis, Huntington.
First Vice-President, F. C. Kramer, Parkersburg.
Second Vice-President, E. S. Bradley, Bluefield.
Third Vice-President, P. A. George, Ronceverte.
Secretary-Treasurer, P. H. Kelly, Montgomery.
 Parkersburg was selected for the 1921 meeting.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

THE TAXATION SPREE.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* says in an editorial: "Incontrovertible proof that the government of the United States is engaged in a taxation orgy is furnished by the Treasury Department's report for the fiscal year ended on June 30 last. During twelve months of peace the federal income exceeded federal expenditures, extravagant as they have been, by more than \$291,000,000. The tax collected was 25 percent greater than that of either of the war years and surpassed the official estimates by about \$300,000,000.

"Preposterous indeed, therefore, is the financial burden which clumsy and ill-digested legislation has compelled the American people to bear.

"The duty of Congress can no longer be obscured by the greed of overfed federal departments or wasteful plans to consume the surplus.

"Needful taxation in war time is unpleasant, as is all sacrifice, but the patriotism and philosophy of the nation are hardy in a crisis. Oppressive and superfluous assessments in peace are of the nature of outrage.

"There is some palliation for congressional negligence during the last session. It miscalculated on the federal income and underestimated, in the absence of facts now demon-

strated, the amount of imperative expenditures. But such excuses will possess no future authority.

"The taxation monstrosity must be reformed, revised, emphatically reduced.

"A gluttonous Uncle Sam is the least engaging of national emblems."

PREREQUISITE IN THE PHARMACY LAW OF MISSISSIPPI.

Section 22 of the Mississippi Pharmacy Law reads:

"By a 'recognized college,' as used in this Act, is meant a college holding membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties."

The amended Sections are Nos. 1, 2 and 3; they read:

"Section 1. Registered pharmacists, in the meaning of this Act, shall comprise all persons who have secured license to practice pharmacy prior to the passage of this Act, and all persons over the age of twenty-one years who are graduates of a recognized school or college of pharmacy, and who shall be of good moral character and shall pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy.

"Section 2. Assistant pharmacist in the meaning of this Act, shall comprise all persons over the age of nineteen years, who shall have

had not less than two years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded and dispensed, and who shall pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy. An assistant pharmacist shall not be permitted to conduct or manage a pharmacy, store or shop on his own account or assume the management of such business for others, except during the temporary absence of the registered pharmacist for a period of not longer than ten days.

"Section 3. That this Act take effect and be in force from and after January 1st, 1921."

THE REMEDY FOR VICIOUS AND MEDDLESOME LEGISLATION.

Dr. J. H. Beal closed his address before the recent meeting of Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association by giving his answer to the question, "Is there any remedy for the flood of emotional, unnecessary and meddlesome legislation with which the present age is afflicted?" "As Mark Twain said about improving the weather, 'Everybody talks about it, but no one does anything.'

"The one and only true remedy for excessive and meddlesome legislation is public opinion enlightened in the following particulars:

"(1) A better understanding of the plan and purpose of the original American constitutional system, and the historical reasons for the limitations upon legislation found therein.

"(2) A better understanding of the fact that law is not all powerful in curing social and economic evils, and that many are best cured without it.

"(3) A better understanding of the fact that excessive law-making promotes excessive law-breaking.

"(4) A better understanding of the fact that when any comprehensive and well considered measure has once been placed upon the statute books it should not be amended except upon the plainest possible proof that the amendment will work more efficiently than the original law; and finally—

"(5) That reason, common sense and the results of experience are better guides to law-making than emotion and hysterical propaganda.

"A better popular understanding of these elementary principles might not assure perfection in law-making, but it ought to materially reduce the quantity of misfit legislation enacted at each meeting of the general assembly."

FEDERAL COMMISSIONER ISSUED 62,760 ALCOHOL PERMITS BETWEEN JANUARY 16 AND JUNE 30, 1920.

According to statistics compiled in the office of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, 62,760 permits for non-beverage alcohol were issued to producers, rectifiers, wholesalers, retail druggists and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, proprietary medicines, flavoring extracts, syrups, etc., and individuals in the United States and its possessions during the period from January 16, 1920, to June 30. This figure represents the number of licenses approved and recorded at prohibition headquarters, and does not include carriers' transportation permits and physicians' prescription permits issued by the various State prohibition directors.

PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF FOODS DENIES SOFT DRINK MAKERS RIGHT TO USE SACCHARINE.

Permission to use saccharine as a substitute for sugar in the manufacture of soft drinks was refused twenty Philadelphia bottling establishments July 1 by Director Foust, of the Bureau of Food.

Representatives of the concerns were informed that under no circumstances will their request to violate the law be granted. The bottlers made a plea on the high cost of sugar and the trouble in getting it. Director Foust declared that sixty other bottling concerns were using sugar and the twenty must do the same or be prosecuted.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION LAW.

Amendments to Regulations 60—Important Revisions of Enforcement Rules Relative to Transportation and Delivery of Intoxicating Liquor—Purchaser Must be Identified before Deliveries are Allowable.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association *Bulletin* No. 28 conveys the following information to its members, and of value to many A. Ph. A. members. The references apply to Treasury Decision 3041, which may be obtained from Revenue officials:

"In order to prevent the liberal sale of alcohol and other intoxicating liquor made and offered for sale for strictly legal and legitimate purposes to persons or firms engaged in illicit traffic, a number of important changes have been made in Regulations 60. These changes in the main apply to the transportation of liquor and to the issuance of permits to purchase. Under the amended regulations,

authorized by Treasury Decision 3041, the 'fly-by-night' manufacturer or dealer is going to have difficulty in securing supplies of alcohol or other intoxicating liquor, and this will mean that legitimate manufacturers and dealers may hope for less trouble in future in securing supplies for their proper needs. By the terms of T. D. 3041, persons selling intoxicating liquor or permits to purchase must confine deliveries to (a) people personally known to them or to persons who have been identified by some party or parties personally known to the vendor; (b) bona fide employees of persons personally known or properly identified; or (c) to properly qualified transportation carriers who are holders of permits, and who must conform to the regulations governing transportation of liquor.

"Another feature of the amended regulations is the specific instruction to local prohibition directors or other properly authorized government agents to immediately mail or otherwise deliver approved permits to purchase to the vendors, and to advise the vendee that the permit has been approved, mailed or delivered to the vendor. These instructions should result in more prompt action on withdrawal permits of wholesale druggists and manufacturers engaged in legitimate business, and thus facilitate the withdrawal and shipment of alcohol for proper uses by and to manufacturers of medicines, and wholesale and retail druggists.

"It is important to note that hereafter no permit to purchase will be approved unless the name of the vendor appears on the application

for permit to purchase, Form 1410. This in itself should assure greater ease in shipments of alcohol to our members and by them to their customers, at the same time giving the Government a definite line on some of the less responsible dealers and traders who have more recently secured permits and begun operations of a more or less doubtful character.

"We must emphasize the importance of wholesale druggists instructing their salesmen to caution all their customers who use alcohol in any quantity to be absolutely certain of the integrity and responsibility of the persons from whom they make their purchases of alcohol or other intoxicating liquor. It should be especially pointed out that under the terms of amended Regulations 60, the personal solicitation of orders for the purchase of intoxicating liquor, other than ethyl alcohol or sacramental wines, by any person or his agent or representative, regardless of whether such person holds permit authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor, is regarded as illegally advertising the sale of intoxicating liquor. It is also unlawful advertising to furnish price lists or descriptions of such liquor by persons other than manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits. The safest course for the retail druggist is to confine the purchase of his necessary supplies of alcohol and other intoxicating liquor to be used in the lawful conduct of his business to his regular service wholesale druggist. Furthermore, permits to purchase whiskey, gin, brandy or rum will not be approved in advance, and can only be approved as actually needed."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

A History of Chemistry from the Earliest Times. By James Campbell Brown, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Liverpool. Second Edition, by Henry Hilton Brown. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. 1920. Price \$6.00.

The reviewer laid down this book with regret and pleasure. With regret because he had finished a very interesting story. With pleasure because after its perusal he was convinced that it was a volume of merit and that students of chemistry would find it valuable and profitable. The author of the book, Dr. Brown, evidently prepared the volume after having taught for years, gradually and quietly sifting out an abundance of material, and giving in these pages that which

experience indicated to him would best meet the needs of the student of chemistry.

The book is unlike many modern histories of chemistry, and again it bears resemblance to them. It is not based upon a German model. There are also many ear-marks that Dr. Brown was most independent in his thought and availed himself of source material with excellent judgment. There is further no evidence of a French model. It is exactly the product one would expect from a person versed in chemical history who, after years of thought, was seeking to give his pupils a complete picture of the development of their science.

Not to be critical it may, however, be stated that there appear to be room and justification