

Petroxolinum Cadinum	Syrupus Ferri et Mangani Iodidi
Petroxolinum Chloroformi Camphoratum	Syrupus Ferri Hypophosphitis
Petroxolinum Creosoti	Syrupus Ferri Lactophatis
Petroxolinum Eucalyptolis	Syrupus Ferri Protochloridi
Petroxolinum Guaiacolis	Syrupus Morphinae et Acaciae
Petroxolinum Hydrargyri	Syrupus Sodii Hypophosphitis
Petroxolinum Iodi	Syrupus Stillingiae Compositus
Petroxolinum Iodi Dilutum	Syrupus Cimicifugae Compositus
Petroxolinum Iodoformi	Syrupus Codeinae
Petroxolinum Liquidum	Tinctura Amara
Petroxolinum Mentholis	Tinctura Aromatica
Petroxolinum Methylis Salicylatis	Tinctura Caramellis
Petroxolinum Phenolis	Tinctura Ergota Ammoniata
Petroxolinum Phenolis Camphoratum	Tinctura Iodi Decolorata
Petroxolinum Picis	Tinctura Kino et Opii Composita
Petroxolinum Spissum	Tinctura Paracoto
Petroxolinum Sulphuratum	Tinctura Pectoralis
Petroxolinum Sulphuratum Compositum	Tinctura Rhei et Gentinae
Petroxolinum Terebinthinae Laricis	Tinctura Zedoariae Amara
Phenol Iodatum	Trochisci Carbonis Ligni
Pilulae Antimonii Compositae	Trochisci Gambir
Pilulae Antidyspepticae	Trochisci Menthae Piperitae
Pilulae Colocynthis Compositae	Unguentum Picis Compositum
Pilulae Colocynthis et Hyoscyami	Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi
Pilulae Colocynthis et Posophylli	Unguentum Veratrinae
Pilulae Ferri, Quininae, Strychninae et Arseni Fortiores	Unguentum Zinci Stearatis
Pilulae Glycerylis Nitratis	Vinum Aurantis Compositum
Potassa cum Calce	Vinum Carnis
Pulvis Gambir Compositus	Vinum Carnis et Ferri
Pulvis Kino et Opii Compositus	Vinum Ferri
Sal. Lithii Citratis Effervescens Compositum	Vinum Fraxini
Sal. Potasii Bromidi Effervescens Compositum	Vinum Pepsini
Sal. Vichyanum Factitium Effervescens cum Lithio	Vinum Picis
Soda cum Calce	Vinum Pruni Virginianae
Sodii Boro-Benzoes	Vinum Pruni Virginianae Ferratum
Succus Citri et Pepsinum	Vinum Rhei Compositum
Syrupus Althaeae	FOR ADDITION
Syrupus Calcii Hydrochlorophosphatis	Compound Digestive Elixir—modified
Syrupus Calcii Hypophosphitis	Compound Mustard Ointment
Syrupus Calcii Iodidi	Compound Capsicum Ointment
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis et Ferri	Compound Syrup of Thyme
	Suspension (or Emulsion) of Benzyl Benzoate
	Ampoules

### THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

#### COURT IN RESTRICTING PRICE CONTROL ACTS TO ENCOURAGE TRADE COMPETITION.

Manuel Wast, LL.B., writes on the above subject in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* of August 28th:—

The United States Supreme Court has settled definitely and finally the question of the right of a manufacturer to control resale prices of his products. In the light of various

recent decisions of the court named, the question was honeycombed with doubts and difficulties that were as insoluble to the lawyer as they were bewildering to the business man. Now the court has squarely faced the issue, and its pronouncement points out clearly the paths of legality and illegality in the matter of price-fixing by manufacturers in their dealings both with jobbers and consumers.

The case in which the issue has been disposed of takes up the prior decisions of the court on this subject, and in connection with them lays down the following fundamental principles:

First. A manufacturer of an article cannot control its resale price by a notice printed on the article or on its container prohibiting resale except at a fixed price. That is to say, such a printed notice has no legal effect. It does not violate any law, so as to render the manufacturer liable to civil or criminal proceedings, but it may be ignored with impunity by jobber, retailer and ultimate consumer.

#### ILLEGAL AGREEMENTS OUTLINED.

Second. Agreements exacted by the manufacturer from jobbers or from retailers for the purpose of binding the latter to sell the article at a price fixed by the former are illegal in every sense. They cannot be enforced by resort to the courts, and they render the manufacturer liable for damages in civil proceedings and to fine and imprisonment in criminal proceedings.

The contracts now in contemplation are those which are part of a general plan to restrict all sales to jobbers and dealers who definitely agree to observe the dictates of the manufacturer as to resale prices. Violation of these agreements is usually expressed to be penalized by cancellation of the contract and a refusal to make further deliveries to the defaulting party.

Third. No violation of law is involved, although the purpose in view and the result attained are the fixing of resale prices, where the manufacturer simply indicates his wishes as to resale prices, without exacting contracts from the jobbers and retailers; and this practice is not rendered illegal even if the manufacturer refuses further dealings with any jobber or dealer who ignores his wishes as to resale prices.

It must be admitted that the lines between the cases that come under the two latter of the above propositions are finely drawn, but the court is specific in its insistence on the fundamental differences underlying this classification. The court's final conclusion on this point is thus expressed:

"It seems unnecessary to dwell upon the obvious difference between the situation presented when a manufacturer merely indicates his wishes concerning prices and declines further dealings with all who fail to observe them, and one where he enters into agreements

—whether expressed or implied from a course of dealing or other circumstances—with all customers throughout the different states, which undertake to bind them to observe fixed resale prices. In the first, the manufacturer but exercises his independent discretion concerning his customers, and there is no contract or combination which imposes any limitation on the purchaser. In the second, the parties are combined through agreements designed to take away dealers' control of their own affairs, and thereby destroy competition and restrain the free and natural flow of trade among the states."

Three of the nine justices of the court dissent from this reasoning, but in accordance with the established policy of the court, the decision is wholly binding in all future cases coming within its scope. Only legislation by Congress can change the rules thus announced.

It should be pointed out that the rules here dealt with apply only to transactions involving interstate commerce and to commerce between a state and a territory which, like the District of Columbia or the Philippine Islands, is controlled by the federal government. If the sale of a product is limited to the confines of a particular state, local statutes and court decisions must be resorted to for the determination of the legality of price-fixing practices.

#### PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL REGULATIONS.

The following is a reprint of portions of an editorial in the *Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter* of August 30th:—

It has been learned from an authoritative source that Commissioner Williams of the Bureau will recommend to Congress at its next session that the task of enforcing the industrial alcohol regulations be divorced completely from the present prohibition unit of the Bureau, and that a special regulative body, to be known as the Industrial Alcohol Commission, be created to administer the alcohol sections of the Volstead law.

Commissioner Williams' recommendations are based on equity and justice. The conditions surrounding the use of alcohol for legitimate manufacturing purposes have grown so acute that some step looking to the relief of bona fide consumers has become an absolute necessity. The hampering restrictions under which honest consumers are being forced

to do business at the present time are demoralizing industry. Legitimate users of alcohol have long chafed under the clauses in the regulations which make it difficult for them to procure the necessary supplies of spirits to keep their plants in operation.

The changes as suggested in the administrative functions of the Internal Revenue Bureau should receive the indorsement of all legitimate users of alcohol. Congress should by every fair means be prevailed upon to consider the recommendations at the short session, to the end that legitimate industry may be enabled to expand freely.

While on the subject of alcohol regulations, mention must be made of the unjust taxing of alcohol intended for use in certain products. The levying of a tax on consumers of industrial alcohol is absolutely against the provisions of the Volstead Act. Though it is prescribed in the prohibition regulations, the tax is not in conformity with the law itself.

A manufacturer of shellac, under the existing regulations, can procure his alcohol free of tax; a manufacturer of hair tonics, on the other hand, who assuredly is a legitimate consumer of alcohol, is required to pay a tax on the alcohol he buys. The unjust discrimination should not be permitted to continue. Why a tax at all on alcohol intended for legitimate industrial use?

#### MARYLAND PREREQUISITE LAW.

The Maryland "prerequisite" law requires that each candidate for registration as a pharmacist shall be twenty-one years of age, have had four years of high school training and four years of drug-store experience, and be a graduate of a college of pharmacy "recognized" by the board. Candidates for registration as assistants must be eighteen years old, have had two years of high school training, two years of drug-store experience, and have attended one term at a college of pharmacy.

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### BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*Reagent Chemicals, Standards and Tests for.*  
By B. L. Murray. Published by D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. 379 pp., with index. Price, \$3.00.

A great improvement over Krauch. A well-selected list of the principal inorganic and organic reagents. Under each reagent chemical is given its chemical formula and molecular weight, followed by a clear, concise description of its physical and chemical characteristics, methods of preservation, uses in chemistry and the arts, etc. Many valuable suggestions and useful bits of information are given in conjunction with frequent references to literature. This portion of the text makes the book a source of much useful information for the analytic or research chemist. Next in order follows a tabular arrangement of "Maximum Limits of Impurities," in which the author has endeavored to set approximate limits of unavoidable impurities, to which we will refer again. This is followed by "Methods of Testing" given concisely and obviously intended for the experienced chemist. Introducing the text is a short caption entitled, "Explanatory Notes," which cover specific gravity, solubilities, boiling and melting points, etc. We regret to note that the author has retained the old unit of 15° C. for specific gravities. This seems unfortunate in view of the U. S. P. standard of 25° C.,

and the Bureau of Standards of 20° C. The wisdom of the 25° C. standard of the U. S. P. has been amply demonstrated to the satisfaction of all. Two pages are devoted to "Reagents, Tests and Test Solutions." We note the absence of any reference to the U. S. P. reagents, which comply with those of the Bureau of Standards and Department of Agriculture. I note this because we desire, above all, uniformity. Reference to the U. S. P. text for the preparation of reagents would leave nothing to be inferred, since it is very clear and explicit.

The author's methods of preparation of his reagents are too concise, leaving much to the idiosyncrasies of the chemist. While this may not influence some reagents, yet it is of great importance with the majority.

"Marsh Test for Arsenic." This test has undergone many modifications, each of which requires strict adherence to minute details if reliable results are to be expected. The text description of the apparatus as well as the manner for carrying out the test is too general and loose. No precautions are given. This is unfortunate, owing to the frequent references to the test in quantitative arsenic determinations. It would have added to the value of the book to have included the U. S. P. modified Gutzeit, which is simpler, more rapid in execution and equally accurate.