

The latter need not be owned or managed by a registered pharmacist.

Physicians' prescriptions are filed, and some pharmacists also copy them into books. The files are kept for many years.

The druggist, by law, may retain the prescription paper when filled; he will, however, give a copy if the customer is going out of reach of the pharmacy.

WEST INDIES.

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filed by the druggists, but the general practice in respect of the same is to keep them on file as a permanent part of the records of the stores filling the same.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions, but the general practice in respect of the same is that they may be renewed as often as desired. Copies may be furnished at the option of the druggist filling the same.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Prescriptions not containing poisons are generally delivered to the customer after having been copied in a book kept for the purpose. Those containing poisons have always to be kept by the pharmacist for his own safeguard.

Druggists have nothing to do with prescriptions. The pharmacist gives copies of them if required to do so.

BRAZIL.

Physicians' prescriptions are copied in a book kept for that purpose in the "pharmacia," but it is not obligatory to keep them on file after having been filled.

The renewal of prescriptions is in no way restricted to Brazil, except when they contain poison. In such cases the request of a physician is necessary. A repetition of the prescription in detail and the name of the physician who gave it must be plainly written on the label of the bottle or box containing the article prescribed.

URUGUAY.

Prescriptions are kept on file, legally for three years, but they are also kept much longer by the druggists. The longer his file and the higher his running number, the greater his reputation as a good pharmacist.

The prescription can be renewed at any time, and as often as wanted, unless it should have been revoked by the physician giving it. Druggists cannot give copies for other cases without the

consent, verbal or in writing, of the physician giving it.

VENEZUELA.

Prescriptions are generally copied in a book for that purpose; these books are kept for an indefinite time.

Prescriptions may be renewed at will, if they do not contain morphine or similar poisons, in which case an order from physician is required. Druggists are permitted to give copies of prescriptions at any time and under all circumstances.

DUTCH INDIA.

The druggist retains the original prescription, which must be kept on file for twenty years; he may give the customer a duplicate if it is called for.

Any prescription can be renewed on demand, without any formality, except prescriptions containing poisons, such as morphine, etc., when an authorization must be obtained from the prescribing doctor for a renewal.

HONG KONG.

Regarding the disposition of prescriptions, practice follows the English custom of returning them to the customer.

JAPAN.

Prescriptions for poisonous or astringent medicines must be kept by the dispensing druggist for ten years, and cannot be renewed, except by authority from the physicians who made them. There is no restriction as to copies of prescriptions. None of these provisions are at present enforced against foreign druggists in Japan.

PERSIA.

The practice in regard to the disposition of the prescription is that it is generally returned to the person for whom it is prescribed when it has been dispensed. There is no accepted law or practice as to what right the druggist has in a prescription presented to him. He can renew it or give a copy of it, if it happens to be to his interest to do so.

AUSTRALASIA.

There is no law regulating the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions. Some pharmacists treat such prescriptions as their own property, while the usual custom is to return the prescription to the buyer, after taking a copy for file. I find no law regulating this practice.

NEW ZEALAND.

Regarding the renewal of prescriptions and their disposition after once filled by the druggist, no law is in force, and how

long the prescriptions are kept on file is a matter of choice.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filled by the druggist, the practice being the same as pursued by houses in the United States.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions. All the druggists recognize the American rule that the legal title to the prescription is in the patient, and will always return the original, keeping a copy for their files.

As a rule the druggists here refuse to renew prescriptions without the sanction of a physician. The ingredients of the prescription control this to a great extent.

Points in the Preservation of Aromatic Waters.

F. E. Bigelow (Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association) has recently confirmed by experiment the statement that the aromatic waters keep better when loosely stoppered than when tightly corked. Access of air preserves the fresh and agreeable effect of the water, but, when tightly closed, the odor partly disappears and becomes stale. The subsequent access of air will, however, restore the true odor.

Mr. Bigelow says it is well to remember that, though essential oils are volatile in the air, and subject to change, they are much less volatile than water, and consequently exposure cannot weaken aromatic waters. Moreover, light affects the oils much more than air, and is more to be avoided.

Product Formed in Roasting Coffee.

H. Jaëckle has conducted extended experiments on this subject. As material he used the condensation product from volatile substances carried off by means of pipes from the roasting kettles employed in large coffee-roasting establishments. He found in this acetone, furfural, caffeine, ammonia, trimethylamine, formic and acetic acids. These normal products are present in variable quantities, caffeine, furfural and acetic acid predominating. Caffeine is the only substance present peculiar to coffee. The odor and taste of roasted coffee are due to a number of substances, but particularly to furfural. That a quite appreciable quantity of caffeine is lost in roasting was determined by repeated experiments.—*Sudd. Ap. Ztg.*