

been completed, and it now appears that the residue which will go to the museum amounts to \$13,000,000. Thus in addition to the gifts which Mr. Libbey made during his lifetime, the museum comes in for \$20,000,000.

Similar gifts, perhaps not so large, are given to memorialize the donor and contribute to the comfort, well-being or enjoyment of many. All of these acts are commendable, and stimulate the wish and strengthen the hope that at some time pharmacy will be remembered by some one who has derived part of his or her fortune from the drug trade, or desires to aid pharmacy in a greater service.

#### AMERICAN IDEALISM IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

A Brazilian author, recently, has traced the development of modern preventive medicine, dividing it into three periods: the work of Chadwick and the English school; Pasteur

and Koch's contributions; American idealism. While the first two steps were epoch making, the actual prevention and control of epidemic diseases depended on the organization of an efficient public health service. This is the task which, according to Clark, the United States has successfully performed for the last twenty years. It demanded a combination of such rare qualities as idealism, philanthropy, generosity, daring, perseverance, and devotion to duty. These the Brazilian scientist could find nowhere else in his historical survey, thus justifying America's leading rôle in modern social medicine. Americans were the first to understand the need of reforming medical education in order to cope with the many-sided problems of social medicine. Their altruism led them to establish public health schools, not only in their own country, but abroad—Brazil, China, England.—Abstract from an Editorial in *Journal A. M. A.*

### THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

#### THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, NEW YORK, REVERSES ORDER OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York has reversed the order of the Federal Trade Commission for the American Tobacco Company to "cease and desist" from its refusal to sell its products to certain wholesalers or resell it to retailers at prices showing less than a legitimate profit. The Commission had held that the Tobacco Company's practice was in restraint of trade. The opinion of the Court was written by Judge Henry W. Rogers and concurred in by Judges Martin T. Manton and Learned Hand. It holds that the company not only is innocent of unfair practices but "actually tended to promote fairness of trade and the suppression of unfairness in competition." The decision said in part:

"Practices cannot be regarded as fair which work the demoralization of the business, and practices cannot be regarded as unfair methods of competition if the manufacturer declines to sell to the wholesaler who demoralizes the legitimate market by selling at a price which those in the business regard as insufficient to enable the business to be conducted at a reasonable profit."

"In holding that the Federal Trade Commission was intended to prevent what the

American Tobacco Company did, we are clearly of the opinion that the Commission misapprehended that intent of the Act. (Act to create a Federal Trade Commission passed Sept. 26, 1914.)"

#### HEARINGS ON RESALE PRICE MAINTENANCE.

Hearing on resale price maintenance legislation was begun April 22 before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Kelly bill, H. R. 11, was taken up with an audience including scores of representatives of manufacturing, distributing and retail trade associations or individual concerns supporting the bill, as well as many of its opponents. The hearing was planned to conclude April 24.

The case for the proponents was in charge of an informal board of strategy, including Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, author of the bill; Edmond Whittier, secretary of the American Fair Trade League; W. H. Creighton Clarke, its attorney; and others, with whom W. L. Crouse, Washington representative of drug and toilet preparation trade interests, consulted. The point of view of the retail drug trade was voiced by James F. Finneran of Boston. The drug trade was represented by delegations from the State pharmaceutical associations of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Ohio, New York, Virginia, Alabama,

Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri and New Jersey.

#### CHEMISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Criticus under "Unofficial Observations" in the *Journal and Pharmacist* discusses the article by Prof. J. F. Thorpe relative to the use of the term "chemist," printed in the *London Daily Express* of April 9th.

"Prof. Thorpe warns his readers against the error of associating the practice of applied chemistry with pharmacy. The following is reprinted:

"It has become the custom to use the word chemist to denote the chemist and druggist who is, in reality, the pharmacist, and ought to be so styled. In the present article the name chemist will be given its proper meaning. Now, however much the scientific and technical chemist may chafe under the necessity of having to use, by courtesy of the Pharmaceutical Society, a title which he demands should be exclusively his own, he ought not to misstate the historic facts of the case, which are that in virtue of 'user' in this country since the 17th century, and of the statutory right conferred by the Pharmacy Acts, the title chemist is reserved to persons who, under statutorily prescribed conditions, have qualified to hold it, or to bodies incorporated lawfully carrying on business as chemists and druggists. 'Pharmaceutical chemist' might be a more appropriate title for the qualified practitioner of pharmacy, but since pharmacists as a body are not responsible for the titular difficulty of which the scientific and technical chemists complain, it is for the latter to find 'a better 'ole' without jumping the claim which the pharmacist long ago staked out, and is still working."

#### PERMITTED COAL-TAR FOOD DYES MUST MEET GOVERNMENT STANDARDS.

Standards of coal-tar food dyes are discussed in Department Bulletin No. 1390, Chemistry and Analysis of the Permitted Coal-Tar Food Dyes, just issued by the department. The bulletin also deals with the technical specifications, for each permitted coal-tar dye, the substance from which it is made, the usual method of manufacture, and gives the details of the methods of analysis used by the Bureau of Chemistry.

#### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS PROVIDED FOR IN CRAMTON BILL.

A system of civil service examinations, appointments and production for the entire

personnel of the prohibition unit is provided for in the Cramton Bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Civil Service. The Volstead Act made certain exceptions from the Civil Service regulations in the matter of appointments to the Prohibition Service. The Cramton Bill as reported to the Senate strikes out all exceptions.

#### F. C. BAIRD SUCCEEDS WILLIAM G. MURDOCH AS PROHIBITION ADMINISTRATOR.

William G. Murdoch has resigned as Prohibition Administrator for New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. F. C. Baird, former Administrator in Western Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, succeeds him.

#### SUGGESTED AMENDMENT OF THE HARRISON LAW.

Several amendments to the Harrison narcotic law, in part to conform to recent court decisions, have been suggested by the Narcotic Division, Treasury Department, and are embodied in a draft of legislation that has been under consideration by Assistant Secretary L. C. Andrews, and Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department, and expected soon to be submitted to Congress. In connection with the drafting of these amendments it is learned that the endeavor has been to overcome the adverse effect of decisions, chiefly of lower courts.

#### CANADIAN PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the rules and constitution of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada adopted by a meeting held at Montreal on March 15, and these are reprinted from *The Chemist and Druggist* of April 10. The subject has received some thought in this country, and as the rules and constitution present a general outline of the plan these are printed herewith.

##### CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

1. The Association shall be called the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.
2. The objects of the Association shall be:
  - (a) The discussion of matters of common interest to the branches of the trades represented, with a view to decision, and, if necessary, coöperation.
  - (b) The taking of such steps as the Association may be advised are legal and not detrimental to the interests of the public

whether consumers, producers or others, to deal with unreasonable and unfair cutting of prices, and to give advice and render assistance to its members in preventing substitution.

(c) The doing of such other things as are lawful and as may appear to be of benefit to the trade and not detrimental to the public interests.

3. The Association shall consist of Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Vendors of Proprietary Articles who give evidence of their being in sympathy with the objects of the Association.

4. The affairs of the Association shall be under the entire management and control of a Council consisting of the following:

(a) All members of the Manufacturers' Section.

(b) All members of the Wholesale Section.

(c) One retail representative from each of the following provinces, namely: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; two representatives from Quebec and three from Ontario. These may elect additional members to their section up to the number of three.

5. That the election of members of each section of the Council shall take place annually.

6. No resolution of the Council shall be deemed to be carried and no rule or regulation of the Association become operative unless it has first received the approval of the majority of each section.

7. The three sections of the Council shall constitute three Committees to whom matters particularly affecting their branches of the trade shall be referred, but any decision arrived at by such Committees to be subject to the ratification of the Council.

8. The meetings of the Council shall be held at such times and places as the Council may direct, but at least one meeting of the Council shall be held in each year.

9. In order to facilitate the handling of the business of the Association, the Council may delegate its authority to an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Chairman of the Council, Treasurer, three Vice-Presidents, one to be nominated by each section of the Association, namely, Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers, and of three members of each section of the Council, such members to be elected by their respective sections.

10. The Council is authorized to make

rules and regulations for its own government and the government of the Executive Committee and likewise that of the Association and to annul or alter the same from time to time as occasion may require.

11. The Council shall be empowered to elect the officers of the Association, and to decide what shall constitute the various duties, privileges and emoluments in connection with such offices. The officers shall retire from office each year, and shall be eligible for reelection.

12. The following shall be the annual subscriptions to the Association: owners of proprietary articles \$100 for the first article listed, and \$3.00 for each additional article.

Wholesale vendors \$200 per year for each store operated by them.

Retail vendors \$5.00 per year for each store operated by them.

Each member to be entitled to one vote for each subscription paid, but no member shall be entitled to vote or hold office unless the subscription is paid.

The subscriptions run for 12 months from date of payment.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

The following are resolutions passed at the same meeting:

2. That the Proprietary Articles Trade Association be informed that this Organization Meeting expresses to them their sincere appreciation of the courtesy shown by them in relinquishing the above title so that it may be taken by this organization.

#### *Minimum Prices.*

3. To recommend to manufacturers that where articles have been so severely cut, that a sudden advance from the cut price to the advertised price would be inexpedient, the minimum retail price should be something lower than the advertised price.

#### *Mail Order Catalog Prices.*

4. That the listing of P. A. T. A. articles appearing in the current lists of well-known Mail Order Houses be postponed to a date (August) to coincide with the issues of the catalog of such Mail Order Houses in which the prices shall be adjusted to correspond with P. A. T. A. prices.

#### *Substitution.*

5. That as the object of the Association is to secure for manufacturers unfettered dis-

tribution to the public through trade channels, the Council pledges itself to discourage unfair practices on the part of any trader in connection with such articles as are on the Association's list and to take such similar steps as they are advised are legal to prevent supplies reaching any trader who attempts, when a P. A. T. A. article is asked for, to induce the customer to take a substitute, as they do in the case of the trader who sells below the P. A. T. A. prices.

#### *Imported Proprietaries.*

6. Where a manufacturer abroad has established a branch or appointed an agent in Canada for the purpose of handling an article specially put up for the Canadian market, which article has been placed on the Association's Protected List, the Association shall take such steps as their lawyer may advise are legal in giving to the manufacturer and his agent assistances in preventing that manufacturer's article from being sold unless in the package specially adopted for the Canadian market.

#### *Coöperation in the Event of Legal Proceedings.*

7. In the event of any question arising as to the legality of the Association or its operations and of legal proceedings being taken against any member of the Association on account of his membership of the Association, or of

any act essential to the carrying out of any rule or resolution of the Association which he may have committed (the rules or resolutions being such as the Association's lawyer has advised are legal) the Association shall take charge of the case and assume costs up to the limit of the Association's funds. Furthermore, in the event of the Association not possessing sufficient funds for the purpose of defending any such case as is referred to in the foregoing resolution, the Council shall make a levy upon every member of the Association.

#### *Coöperation with Grocery Trade.*

On a report by Mr. Crowder that at a conference of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the Grocery Trade, covering the Dominion, held in Toronto on March 9, a resolution was passed that they were ready to support the P. A. T. A. movement, and asking that this organization might reciprocate their sentiments as far as their organization was concerned, it was

8. Resolved that the Grocers' Conference be thanked for their resolution and informed that this organization would be glad at all times to coöperate with them in appropriate and legal methods of dealing with the mischief of extreme cutting.

The list of manufacturers who have joined the movement contains the names of 111 firms.

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## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*The Chemistry of Drugs.* By Norman Evers. viii + 247 pages. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, 1926. Price, \$9.00.

The author states in his preface: that he has endeavored to give a description of substances used in medicine from the standpoint of pure chemistry; that the scope of the work includes the chemistry of manufacturing methods rather than technical details; that all methods of analysis are excluded; that natural drugs containing no definite chemical substances or whose active principles are unknown are omitted; finally he acknowledges his indebtedness to the well-known works of Henry on Plant Alkaloids, Barrowcliff and Carr, Percy May, and E. Fourneau (Sylvester's Translation) on synthetic drugs. The author has departed from this declaration of principles in many instances and would have done well to include in his books of reference New and

Non-official Remedies of the American Medical Association. Had he done this latter many of the errors which he has committed would not have appeared in the book.

Part 1 is devoted to synthetic drugs. It contains structural formulas for a large number of synthetic remedies, a feature which has considerable value. The chemistry of the manufacture of these is fairly satisfactory but in many cases all information given could be readily found in any good text on theoretical organic chemistry. Much discussion of therapeutic action and details of manufacture is indulged in. The writer cannot agree with some of the author's therapeutics, for example: silver protein compounds are not used exclusively for gonorrhoea; sajodin is not an antiseptic but a substitute for iodides and has the action of iodides; we believe that antiseptics prevent the growth of bacteria but do not kill