

L. Walton and Secretary E. F. Kelly of The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and Chairman Julius H. Riemenschneider, of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., who each at a luncheon tendered by the Company Thursday noon, presided over by L. G. Heinritz, graciously addressed the guests and dwelt upon the service which the Company had rendered to the retail drug trade of the country as well as upon the fact that it is unique in the history of coöperative effort, standing out as an institution of uninterrupted growth and success. At the luncheon, addresses also were made by Dr. Wm. C. Anderson of Brooklyn, who pointed out the agent's opportunity to serve in the cause of pharmacy and in the work of pharmaceutical associations; and finally by Dr. J. H. Beal who awarded the several prizes to the winners in an Agency Contest and in that connection made one of his most happy addresses. The Convention also was honored by the presence of President M. N. Ford, of the National

Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and Secretary Herman J. Holthoefler, of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association.

During the Convention the business sessions were interrupted from time to time by a show of Cincinnati hospitality: On Tuesday, the visiting ladies were entertained by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce under the direction of the City's official efficient and charming hostess, Miss Amy Pace. On Wednesday a luncheon was served at the Cincinnati Zoölogical Garden followed by a Sight-Seeing Trip of the city and its suburbs, tendered to the visitors by the Ohio Valley Druggists' Association and the Cincinnati Branch of the A. Ph. A., under the direction of Edward Lehr. The entertainment program was concluded with an out-door dinner, served at the home of Secretary Frank H. Freericks, followed by an out-door performance of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" produced by the Schuster-Martin Dramatic School, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Freericks.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE WHITE CROSS INTERNATIONAL ANTINARCOTICS SOCIETY, 34 WEST 49TH ST., N. Y. C.

WHEREAS there was introduced in the Senate of the United States on April 19 (Calendar day, April 24) 1926, a bill (S 4085) to strengthen the Harrison Narcotic Act of December 17, 1914, as amended; and

WHEREAS it would seem desirable for the Congress of the United States, in connection with the consideration of such proposed amendatory legislation, to review the field of narcotic regulation with a view to adopting legislation which will conform the regulation of such trade to the situation as developed by such an investigation,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the White Cross, Inc., request Hon. Reed Smoot, a member of the Senate, to secure opportunity for Hearings on Senate Bill 4085, at such time as will facilitate full representative expressions by those interested in the narcotic problem and, in case further inquiry is thought advisable, then Mr. Smoot is requested further to obtain a federal investigation, by a committee to be appointed for that purpose, of the narcotic situation in this country, with a view to obtaining a better understanding of the narcotic evil, and the adoption of

such legislation as such an investigation will suggest.

The foregoing Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of The White Cross, Inc., International Antinarcotics Society, in New York City, May 1, 1926.

WM. K. MCKIBBEN, *Secretary.*

SENATE BILL 4085.

To strengthen the Harrison Narcotic Act of December 17, 1914, as amended, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Harrison Narcotic Act of December 17, 1914, as amended, be further amended as follows:

SEC. 1. Strike out the period at the end of the fourth paragraph of Section 1, substitute a colon, and add the following: "Provided, That any person addicted to the habitual use of opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt derivative, or preparation thereof, when such use is not in the course of professional practice only, shall not be allowed to register under this Act: And provided further, That in addition to any penalty which may be imposed under

Section 9 hereof, any person hereafter convicted of a violation of this Act shall not be granted registration under this Act for a period of one year from the 1st day of July next following the date of such conviction."

SEC. 2. That the second clause of the twelfth paragraph of Section 1 be changed to read as follows: "and the absence of appropriate tax-paid stamps from any of the aforesaid drugs shall be *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this section in the judicial district where such drugs are found by the person in whose possession the same may be found."

SEC. 3. Section 2, subsection (a), is hereby amended to read as follows: "To the dispensing or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this Act in the course of his professional practice only: Provided, That no dispensing or distribution of the aforesaid drugs pursuant to the so-called ambulatory treatment for narcotic-drug addiction shall be construed to be in the course of his professional practice only: Provided, That such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or distributed, showing the amount dispensed or distributed, the date, and the name and address of the patient to whom such drugs are dispensed or distributed, except such as may be dispensed or distributed in emergency cases only; and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing such drugs, subject to inspection, as provided in this Act."

SEC. 4. Section 2, subsection (b), is hereby amended by inserting the following proviso after the first clause and before the first proviso thereof: "Provided, That such drugs shall not be sold, dispensed, or distributed under circumstances from which the dealer might reasonably deduce that the prescription was not issued by the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon in the course of his professional practice only: And"

SEC. 5. The first sentence of the second proviso of Section 6 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That any manufacturer, producer, compounder, or vendor (including dispensing physicians) of the preparations and remedies mentioned in this section shall keep a record of all purchases, sales, exchanges, or gifts of such preparations and remedies in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall direct."

SEC. 6. That in the enforcement of the Act of Congress of December 17, 1914, known as the Harrison Narcotic Act, as amended, the provisions of section 3450 of the Revised Statutes shall apply, in so far as they are in any wise applicable thereto, and the said provisions of said section are hereby reënacted for that purpose.

HEARING ON HARRISON LAW AMENDMENTS.

At a hearing held by the Ways and Means Subcommittee of the House of Representatives, May 24, vigorous opposition was made to the Treasury Department bill to amend the Harrison Narcotic Law, by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, represented by Samuel L. Hilton, Washington, D. C., and by the American Medical Association represented by Dr. W. C. Woodward, Chicago. Mr. Hilton sharply criticized the proposed provision which would require pharmacists to determine whether a physician's prescription was or was not issued in the course of professional practice and to refuse to fill such prescriptions as the pharmacist may reasonably suspect of not having been so issued. He said, "Why should the druggist be jailed for following orders?" He opposed the provision for keeping records—additional to those now required—because it would increase the cost of such medicines to the people; he asserted that it would take from three to six hours to find out whether the ordinary narcotic prescription is lawful. "If this requirement is enacted into law," Mr. Hilton said, "I shall surrender my narcotic license as a wholesaler. I would decline absolutely to fill such a prescription and thereby run a chance of violating the law. The keeping of records has gotten to be a bugaboo for the druggists. I spend three days out of the month in keeping my records. The extra help needed to keep the proposed record would not be justified by the business."

Dr. Woodward, representing the American Medical Association, stated that further regulation of the narcotic traffic by the federal government would jeopardize the present antinarcotic laws, and that the determination of who may practice medicine and who may dispense drugs belongs to the states. "But that does not leave Congress helpless," Dr. Woodward said. "It can cooperate with

the states. At present there are twenty-nine states and three territories which have specific regulations authorizing the revocation of licenses of physicians known to be drug addicts. We doctors approve of regulation through ordinary channels, through the states as at present, but we regard the proposed legislation as unwise." With respect to this refusal of registration to doctors known as drug addicts, Dr. Woodward continued, "The question arises, What is a drug addict, and how is that to be determined? The same penalty for a violation by a narcotic pedler would be laid on a physician who commits a minor infraction of the law, to wit, for forgetting to renew his license for a few days after it expired, and writing a prescription in that period. He would lose his practice for a year. Such a regulation would be a club held over the heads of doctors to compel them to compromise cases instead of defending themselves in court. If a trivial charge was placed against a doctor, he would readily compromise rather than run the chance of having his reputation questioned by an appearance in court on the charge of violating the Harrison act."

Dr. Woodward completed his testimony with a statement that the bill would not reach narcotic pedlers, and with a recommendation for a greater activity by the states in enacting narcotic laws directed at the addict. Horace W. Bigelow, Detroit, counsel for the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, and for Parke, Davis & Company, opposed the bill from the practical view of the manufacturer. He asserted that the expense of record keeping was enormous. "I think I can safely say," he said, "that our record keeping amounts to more than \$100,000 a year. Now this bill would force us to duplicate the very records we are keeping. When we keep a record of sales to our various distributors that record is also one of purchases for them. The bill would make us keep another record of purchases at an additional cost of perhaps \$25,000 a year."—From a report in *Journal A. M. A.*, June 5.

The amendment offered by Colonel Nutt is embodied in H. R. 11612. Chairman of the Council, S. L. Hilton, attended the hearings and in speaking of the amendments said that this had as a purpose the placing upon the druggist the responsibility of determining whether or not it is for so-called ambulatory treatment of narcotic addiction and makes the

pharmacist responsible. It also requires that the pharmacist must keep more records and make entries of all purposes of exempted preparations and prohibits the dispensing of narcotics under circumstances where the dealer might reasonably deduce that the prescription was not issued in regular professional practice.

Two sections of the amendments have been cut out and another is subject to change.

NARCOTIC IMPORT ALLOTMENTS.

Plans relative to narcotic material imports during the fiscal year beginning July 1 and policies regarding allotment of such imports among American manufacturers of narcotic drugs were discussed at a meeting of the Federal Narcotics Control Board, experts' committee, May 27, at which all the manufacturers were represented. It was indicated afterwards that an important announcement would be forthcoming of interest among nations signatory to The Hague opium convention.

T. D. 3875.

D. H. Blair, commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department, has issued a new order, T. D. 3875, relative to relief of sureties on bonds under Title 3 of the prohibition act. This decision amends article 119 of internal revenue regulations 61 relative to denatured alcohol, by adding the following paragraph:

"The surety on any bond submitted in accordance with the provisions of Title III of the National Prohibition Act, or Regulations No. 61, issued pursuant thereto, may at any time notify the principal and the Prohibition Administrator of the district in which the permittee is located, except as to taxfree withdrawals under paragraphs 3 and 4 of section 10 of the National Prohibition Act, in which case notice should be given the Collector of Internal Revenue that such surety desires, after a date named, which shall be at least sixty days after the time of notification, to be relieved of liability on the bond."

THERMOMETER TESTING IS PROVIDED FOR IN BILL.

Testing by the Bureau of Standards of every clinical thermometer before it can be sold in interstate commerce in this country is provided for in a bill reported favorably from the senate committee on interstate commerce by Senator Pittman of Nevada.

In his report he says that many thermometers on the market are so unreliable as to deviate from 2 to 5 degrees from actual temperature of the body. The report says further that the committee was convinced that "this is a matter of the greatest importance to the health and welfare—indeed to the very lives—of the people of the United States."

The committee had before it another bill providing for a system of licensing of clinical thermometers by the Bureau of Standards, which it did not favor. The bill reported is identical to one reported by the same committee last Congress, which passed the senate.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*.

PRIZES FOR PAPERS ON PRICE MAINTENANCE.

An offer of \$10,000 in prizes for the thirty-eight best suggestions for a practical price maintenance plan has been made by the Lehn & Fink Products Company, New York.

Plans submitted must be comprehensive. They must cover a definite policy for the drug retailers, the jobber (both "service" and "mutual"), the manufacturer, the chain store, and the department store. They must consider the advisability of a resale

price law. They must also cover a practical solution of the "free goods" and "hidden discount" problems, and they must be legal.

Plans should cover not alone the retail phases of the problem, but should take into consideration the manufacturer and wholesaler as well. In like manner, plans submitted by wholesalers must cover the manufacturer and retailer angles as well as their own.

THE PRIZES.

First award.....	\$3000
Second award.....	2000
Third award.....	1000
Four \$250 awards.....	1000
Ten \$100 awards.....	1000
Twenty \$50 awards.....	1000
Special award for professors and students of economics.....	1000

The regular contest is open to all distributors, both retail and wholesale; this includes any individual member of these firms.

The special contest is open only to professors and students of economics or marketing. The plans submitted for the special \$1000 prize will be considered as separate and apart from the contest among wholesalers and retailers.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps. By William A. Poucher, Ph.C., Consulting Perfume-Chemist. Two volumes. Volume I. Demy 8vo. IX, 304 pages, 24 illustrations. Volume II, XVI, 406 pages, 60 illustrations. \$10 per set. Publishers, C. Van Nostrand Company, New York, 1926.

In this, the second edition of the well-known work by Poucher, the material of the earlier edition appears to have undergone an extensive revision and the scope has been considerably enlarged, particularly in the direction of the application of raw materials in the perfuming of soaps and tobacco. The large amount of new material which has been included is no doubt largely responsible for the publication of the work in two volumes instead of one volume as was formerly the case, although convenience to the user, from the standpoint of arrangement of the material, appears to have had its influence.

Volume I is essentially a dictionary of raw materials of value to the perfume chemist. As such it is most comprehensive, even the dyes used in the coloring of perfumes and cos-

metics being contained therein. An admirable feature of this part of the work is the type formulas which are given for the preparation of perfumes, cosmetics and coloring materials. There can be little criticism of the volume from the standpoint of the manufacturer, but it is believed that its usefulness could have been considerably extended if more data on the physical and chemical constants had been included in the monographs on the individual items.

Volume II deals with the preparation of natural and artificial perfumes and the manufacture of all forms of modern cosmetics. Numerous formulas for the manufacture of articles of each type are given as well as detailed directions for their use. It appears that the information on these topics has been brought right up to date and that nothing of importance along this line has been overlooked.

The work as a whole is well done, the type is clear and the style is good. Some of the illustrations are rather poor, but on the whole they are sufficiently clear to bring out the points which they are intended to emphasize.

The two volumes contain much of interest