
STANDARDS FOR FOODS AND DRUGS.

The U. S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary provide the legal standards for foods and drugs, and as the U. S. P. has included a standard for whisky, brandy and alcohol the requirements proposed by the medicinal spirit act should not have required distinctive bottles nor that medicinal liquors be dispensed only in un-opened bottles (with penalties attached for non-observance). Seemingly, the action indicated lack of knowledge of the function of the U. S. Standard. Fixing the retail price on an item of this kind in the way proposed seems more or less a reflection (or a variance in judgment on a matter wherein the same question is involved, and confidence) on those who were assigned, in opposition to their wishes, to dispense alcoholic liquors. Having accepted the designation as a duty pharmacists were hardly accorded fair consideration. As elsewhere stated, the bill referred to passed in the House, but failed to pass in the Senate.

THE STAND OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is abstracted from a letter of Secretary E. F. Kelly of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, under date of February 15, 1927, to Hon. Bertrand H. Snell, Chairman of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives:

"At its Annual Meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1924, the following resolutions were adopted by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

"1. On general principles the A. PH. A. objects to statutory enactments which tend to interfere with the judgment of qualified physicians in the treatment of their patients whether such interference consists in a limitation of the therapeutic agents which physicians may prescribe or to the quantities which they may prescribe when such prescriptions are made in good faith.

"2. This ASSOCIATION, however, does not subscribe to the statement that only *bottled-in-bond* spirits are of the requisite purity and quality, and desires to place itself on record as approving the standards of the U. S. P. and National Formulary as the sole standards that should be relied upon in determining the quality of alcohol and alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes.'

"Since adequate standards for the quality of medicinal spirits are legally provided this ASSOCIATION wishes to respectfully enter a protest against the requirement that pharmacists can dispense medicinal spirits only in the original bottles.

"The stand taken by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION upon the liquor question is a matter of record. The pharmacist did not seek nor did he wish to become the dispenser of liquor as medicine. When it is so dispensed upon a physician's prescription it should be regarded the same as any other substance used for the alleviation of disease and the pharmacist dispenses liquor as part and parcel of his duty in pharmaceutical service to the people of the country.

"It is also stated that the act requires that the price at which medicinal spirits are sold to the pharmacist shall be stated on the label and it appears to us that this is an unnecessary reflection upon a class of citizens who are asked to render a service in dispensing these medicinals. It would appear to us necessary only to require that the medicinal spirits dispensed shall comply with the regular standard."



JACOB DINER.
Chairman of the House of Delegates, A. P. H. A.

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JACOB DINER.

The Chairman of the House of Delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION served his pharmacy apprenticeship in Dr. Doernberg's Pharmacy at Strassbourg, Alsace, and completed the Course in Pharmacy at the University in 1891; prior to that time he had studied pharmacy in Berlin and Koenigsberg.

The subject of this sketch was born in Russia; coming to Koenigsberg, Germany, he attended the gymnasium of the Altstadt and completed the courses in 1884, the youngest among the gymnasium graduates.

After completing his pharmacy studies he emigrated to the United States and settled in New York City. For about three years, Mr. Diner clerked in a drug store and then entered business on his own account at 112 Manhattan Street; later, he added another store, at 126th street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Imbued with the association spirit, Mr. Diner became a member of New York College of Pharmacy, the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, the German Apothecaries' Society, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION (1906) and New York State Pharmaceutical Association. He is an Ex-President of the latter, of the N. Y. Branch, A. PH. A. and of the N. Y. Pharmaceutical Conference.

In 1909, Mr. Diner took up the study of medicine at Fordham University, School of Medicine, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1913. As a second-year student, he was appointed Assistant in Bacteriology, Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology for the next year and, in 1913, Assistant Professor in these branches, and during the year following Professor of Clinical Diagnosis, Therapeutics and Pharmacology. In 1912, Dr. Diner was authorized to organize a College of Pharmacy for the University and, after its organization, was elected Dean. Fordham University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., in 1926. Dr. Diner is a member of a number of medical societies and attending and consulting physician to several hospitals. He is also Editor of the *Transactions* of the American Therapeutic Society. The Chairman's activities in behalf of pharmacy and retail pharmacists are well and generally known and, in a way, the election as presiding officer of the House of Delegates may be considered as a recognition of his services.