

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association held its meeting at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, June 21st. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: *President*, Carl L. Angst, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Vice-Presidents*, E. G. Paisley, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. W. Misch, Lincoln, Nebr.; *Secretary*, C. W. Warner, Newark, N. J.; *Treasurer*, Frank A. Mallett, Des Moines, Iowa; *Members of the Board of Directors*, S. DeWitt Clough, North Chicago, Ill.; Elmer H. Hessler, New York City; John G. Searle, Chicago; Charles Wesley Dunn, Esq., was re-elected Counsel.

Among the subjects of discussion were the new Food and Drugs Bill and resolutions approved the amendment which prohibits false or misleading advertisements. Dr. Paul Nicholas Leech, secretary of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, was one of the principal speakers; his subject was "Pharmaceutical Products of the Future."

The constructive purposes of the Drug Institute were approved.

FEDERAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association was held June 27th-28th.

Resolutions were adopted that a code be filed on behalf of the Federal Wholesale Druggists'

Association and its stockholders and customary members, etc., in view of the presentation of codes by so many other industries or subdivisions thereof at the present time. The Committee on Code is constituted as follows: *Chairman*, J. P. Jelenek, Minneapolis; F. T. Roosa, Cleveland; S. C. James, Buffalo; A. E. James, Baltimore; R. E. Lee Williamson, Baltimore; E. C. Brokmeyer, Washington.

OFFICERS OF THE PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION.

The following officers were elected at the recent meeting of the Proprietary Association: *President*, Frank A. Blair (re-elected); *Honorary Vice-President*, Dr. V. Mott Pierce; *First Vice-President*, Robert L. Lund; *Second Vice-President*, E. K. Hyde; *Third Vice-President*, J. H. Horne; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Charles P. Tyrell; *Members of the Executive Committee* for three years, John F. Murray, Ellery Mann and William Y. Preyer.

PHARMACEUTICAL COLLEGES FOR WOMEN IN JAPAN.

Two pharmaceutical institutions for women, namely, the Showa Women's College of Pharmacy and the Women's Department of the Tokyo College of Pharmacy, have received official government recognition as to college standing on March 29th. About a year ago these colleges began preparations for such government recognition and the Education Department has favorably reported its findings.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

THE LEGAL RANGE OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

The *Chemist and Druggist* of June 3rd discusses the legal range of the British Pharmacopœia, in part as follows:

"It is, of course, a fact that where there exist in commerce two standards for any article, that is to say (1) the standard with which the article must comply when required for medicinal use, and (2) the standard with which the article must comply when required for a commercial purpose apart from medicinal use, a chemist—or any one else, for that matter—is entitled to plead that unless the purchaser of the article makes it clear that he is buying the

article for medicinal purposes, his demand is satisfied by the supply of an article which conforms to the recognized commercial standard. But, subject to this exception, we doubt, with all due respect to our learned contemporary, whether in practice there is any uncertainty as to the fact that when an article is required for medicinal use the courts will regard the supply of that which does not conform to the standard of the B. P. (when there is one) as an offense. Pharmacists, moreover, must expect, in virtue of their acknowledged position as suppliers of medicinal articles, that very slight evidence will raise a presumption that the article demanded is demanded for medicinal purposes, even where two standards exist. *Prima facie*, then, a

chemist who is asked for an article named in the Pharmacopœia by a name or synonym which appears in the Pharmacopœia ought to supply an article corresponding to the pharmacopœial standard; and, harsh though it may seem, there appears to be no reason to suppose that it would be any defense to him to say: "The article I supplied would have corresponded with the Pharmacopœia but for the fact that a new edition has been published which fixes an altered standard." Standards are altered—in theory at least—because in the opinion of the competent authority the altered standard is more desirable; and a pharmacist would surely be on poor ground in attempting to argue that the supply of an article corresponding to the presumably inferior standard of a former edition was an adequate compliance with the demand for an article named in the existing edition."

ONE RESULT OF ALTERED STANDARDS.

"It follows that, in theory, an inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts might within a few days after the publication of a new Pharmacopœia demand from a chemist an article the standard for which had been altered in that edition, and lay an information if he were supplied with an article which corresponded to the old but did not correspond to the new standard. Such an attempt would never be made, we assume, by any inspector with a proper view of his duties, nor should the local authorities sanction a prosecution in such circumstances. But, as chemists know to their cost, not all local authorities administer the Food and Drugs Acts with equal intelligence. There are still to be found districts in which the

authority appears to value its inspectors in proportion to the number of convictions which can be secured by trapping blameless chemists and other traders into committing technical offenses. Probably this is a risk which can never be wholly eliminated."

CONNECTICUT RESTRICTS USE OF WORD PHARMACY OR SYNONYM.

An Act concerning unauthorized use of the word "pharmacy" or synonym in Connecticut is quoted herewith:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

"Section 445a of the Cumulative Supplement of 1931 is amended to read as follows:

"Any person, firm or corporation owning, managing or conducting any store, shop or place of business not being a licensed pharmacy, exhibiting within or upon the outside of such store, shop or place of business, or including in any advertisement in a newspaper, book, magazine, circular or other printed matter, the words 'drug store,' 'pharmacy,' 'apothecary,' 'drug,' 'drugs,' 'medicine shop' or any combination of such terms or any other words indicating that such store, shop or place of business is a place where medicines are compounded, or exhibiting within or without such store, shop or place of business or in connection therewith any show bottle or globe of colored glass or filled with colored liquid, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both." H. B. 572. Public Health and Safety.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of Southern Africa. By JOHN MITCHELL WATT, M.B., Ch.B., Professor of Pharmacology in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, and Maria Gerdina Breyer-Brandwijk, Phil. docta. (Utrecht), Apotheker (Utrecht). Formerly Junior Lecturer in Pharmacology and presently Research Worker in Phytochemistry in the Department of Pharmacology in the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, 1933, pages xx + 314, 12 color plates and 20 illustrations. Price \$8.25. Publishers, William Wood and Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

This book is an answer to the botanist's, pharmacognosist's and pharmacologist's prayer. A wealth of crude drugs have been coming from South Africa, and the number of these products has been increasing in recent years. The standard reference books have given only meager information, or none at all upon most of the new materials. In certain toxicological cases circumstantial evidence has suggested the use of some African poisonous plant but confirmation has been impossible because of the lack of authentic information.

The authors have arranged a system whereby specimens of medicines, charms or poisons are