

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

CINCHOPHEN AND AMIDOPYRINE
DANGEROUS TO HEALTH AND
LIFE SAYS FOOD AND DRUG
CHIEF.

Wide-spread use of two drugs—Cinchophen and Amidopyrine—are subjects of a bulletin of the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

"Current medical literature contains many reports which clearly indicate that these drugs are dangerous to health and life," says W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Food and Drug Administration. "The gradual development of serious poisoning from the use of these drugs is often so insidious that the danger is not recognized by the user. Cinchophen causes a degeneration of the liver cells. Amidopyrine may cause a reduction in the number of white blood cells, a condition called agranulocytosis."

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS
PROMULGATED BY THE NEW
YORK STATE BOARD OF
PHARMACY.

At the last meeting of the New York Board of Pharmacy and in accord with the powers vested in them by law, three new pharmacy rules were proposed and have received the approval of the New York State Regents. The rules follow:

Rule 24.—Misbranding.—A drug or medicine shall be considered misbranded if labeled, sold or offered for sale under a name or title which deceptively imitates the official title of any drug or medicine that is listed in the National Formulary, United States Pharmacopœia or the United States Dispensatory.

Rule 25.—Imitation.—A drug or medicine shall be considered an imitation if in any way it deceptively imitates any official drug or medicine in the National Formulary, U. S. P., or United States Dispensatory.

Rule 26.—Habit-Forming Drugs.—Any medicine which contains morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, barbituric acid or any of the poisons listed in Schedules A and B of Section 1363 of the Education Law or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances, or any other drug or medicine, if the content of its container, or any part thereof, taken at one time, are likely to prove poisonous, deleterious, or habit forming, shall be sold only by a licensed pharmacist, who shall take reasonable

precautions to acquaint the purchaser of the nature and effects of such drug or medicine.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATION.

The following legislation was passed during 1932, 1933 and 1934 and signed by Governor A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey:—Discontinuing licensing assistant pharmacists and preserving the right of assistants registered as such, with provisions made for their advancement. The law stated that only high school graduates and graduates of recognized colleges of pharmacy could take examinations to become registered pharmacists. Prohibiting the use of the terms "pharmacy," "drug store," etc., by places other than those supervised by registered pharmacists. Requiring licenses for handling narcotic drugs by wholesalers and instituting requirements for pharmacists identical with those in the Federal Narcotic Act. Supplementing the act regulating the practice of pharmacy to prevent violations by making it possible for the Board of Pharmacy to serve summons or warrant. Regulating the sale of barbital and other narcotic drugs, and stopping the sale of certain proprietary drugs by patent medicine stores. An act governing the compounding of medical prescriptions to prevent adulteration. The act stops the altering of prescriptions in any manner whatsoever, unless approved by the prescriber. An act which repeals sundry acts relative to narcotic drugs and strengthens the requirements of the act passed in June 1933. Annual registration of pharmacies, and under this act the board will not issue permits unless they are satisfied that a drug store is in personal and continuous charge of a registered pharmacist. Allowing the Board of Pharmacy to revoke licenses of pharmacists convicted of crimes, but giving such pharmacists right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

SALES BELOW COST PROVISION
UPHELD.

Judge Robert Pollard, of the State Circuit Court of Virginia, recently sustained the constitutionality and validity of the State NRA Act and the Retail Drug Trade Code of Fair Competition. He overruled a demurrer to the bill of complaint charging violation of the provision in the Retail Drug Code prohibiting selling below cost. This was the first case

brought before either the Federal court or the State in Virginia.

OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS TAXED.

A ruling from Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner Mellott is to the effect that U. S. P. Tincture of Ginger under whatever name sold is classified as an intoxicating liquor and the manufacturer thereof must qualify as a rectifier and pay rectifiers' special tax. The product is subject to tax on rectified spirits and the sale thereof would require wholesale or retail liquor dealers' special tax stamp, even though such sale is for medicinal purposes. Stamps obtainable from local Internal Revenue Collectors must be placed upon the bottle in which the preparation is distributed and sold. The tax is at the rate of approximately 30 cents per gallon of manufactured product.

CODE FOR PHARMACEUTICAL BIOLOGICAL MAKERS.

Approval of a code of fair competition for the manufacturing pharmaceutical and biological industry has been announced by the NRA. The code, which establishes the maximum work-week of forty hours and a minimum wage of 35¢ per hour, is expected to reduce working hours in the industry by 10 per cent and slightly increase the minimum weekly earnings over the 1929 averages.

Pharmacists, research and scientific workers, chemists and executives who receive \$35.00 or more weekly, are exempted from the maximum hour provision, as are outside salesmen. The code became effective November 5th.

MAINE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

For the purpose of securing closer affiliations with the parent body and for the setting up of local druggists' organizations in all Maine communities now lacking them, President Burton K. Murdock of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association has appointed two members from each county of the state to serve as a Maine Council of Pharmacy. Organization of the council was effected at a meeting in Portland of the executive committee of the State association.

The new council is to elect one of its members to serve on the Association's executive committee. Caldwell Sweet, of Bangor, and C. C. Libby and H. D. Gerrish, of Portland, were

named to represent wholesale drug houses of the state on the council.

The mid-winter meeting of Maine Pharmaceutical Association will be held in the State House in Augusta, February 15, 1935. The annual meeting will be held at the Rangeley Lakes House, Rangeley, June 26-28, 1935.

SWITZERLAND PHARMACY.

The Swiss Society of Pharmacy directs that window shows should demonstrate the difference between a pharmacy and a drug store. In making displays it is necessary to take into account the character of pharmacy and to respect its professional dignity. Wholesale houses who do not support the interests of pharmacy should not be allowed space in windows. All samples must be plainly marked as such, and not be given away to the public except in packages smaller than the regular size. The distribution of free gifts is strongly deprecated, as is coupon trading and all sales stunts. It is permissible to distribute a calendar, diary, note-book or other small similar object, which can be considered as a favor. Pharmacists are forbidden to advertise in any way competition on a price basis.

THE FIFTEENTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference was held in Tokyo, beginning October 20th. This was the first International Red Cross Conference ever held in the Orient; fifty-seven countries were represented, the number of delegates being two hundred and fifty-two.

The Conference was opened by Prince Lyesato Tokugawa who presented an address in which he expressed the gratitude of the Imperial family and praised the achievements of the Red Cross. Responses were made by Col. G. Huber, vice-president of the International Committee, and Professor Nolf, president of the Red Cross Society of Belgium. Prince Kan-in read a message for the Empress. Prince Lyesato Tokugawa was selected as the chairman of the Conference.

Grace I. Harper, registrar of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, has donated to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION a Homeopathic Cholera Case. Presumably, this dates back to about 1834.