

legislation faces a critical period and all associations and druggists should contribute efforts to bring this new legislation into Congress. It will be helpful if the individual in discussing such legislation will get the viewpoint of the Congressmen, so that if there are points which should be corrected, discussion by those who are studying the legislation can meet the objections.

HISTORY REPEATS IN AMERICAN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The *Journal of the A. M. A.*, for September 21st, comments that the factors which brought about unsatisfactory conditions are again at work, as a result of dependence on tuition fees. The tendency has been receiving attention of the Council and it is suggested that educators, state boards of examination, physicians and public authorities may well also give it their consideration. Statistics given in the comment are quoted in part.

"Thirty years ago there were in the United States 160 medical schools with an enrollment of 26,147. Ten years later, as a result of the investigation of the Council on Medical Education and of the publicity afforded by the Carnegie Foundation, for the Advancement of Teaching, the number of schools had been reduced to ninety-six and the enrollment to 14,891. Shortly after 1918, when the war ended, there was manifested a tendency to increase; in 1925 the number of students was 18,200. During the academic year just closed it was 22,888. We have returned nearly to

the place where we were when the Council was created. True, the number of schools has not increased with the growing enrollments of recent years...."

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY, SIXTH EDITION.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION announces that its Council has officially approved December 16, 1935, as the date when the new N. F. VI will be released for sale in all parts of the country, and has also approved June 1, 1936, as the date when the N. F. VI will become official and will supersede the N. F. V.

As previously announced, the N. F. VI will be distributed for the ASSOCIATION by the Mack Printing Company of Easton, Penna.

The new National Formulary represents a complete and thorough revision of N. F. V. Admissions and deletions are based on information obtained in the U. S. P.-N. F. Prescription Ingredient Survey. This survey was made to determine the materials prescribed and the extent of their use throughout the country. The N. F. VI, therefore, supplements the scope of the Pharmacopœia and supplies additional information on simples, formulas, diagnostic reagents and standards required by the pharmacist in the practice of his profession.

Of the 689 monographs in the N. F. VI, 208 are Drug or Chemical Monographs and 481 are Monographs of Pharmaceutical Preparations. The more important additions have been in the monographs for ampuls, tablets, fluidextracts, syrups, tinctures and ointments.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

OHIO STATE UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG ACT.

Secretary M. N. Ford of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy is sending out information on the new State Uniform Narcotic Drug Act, which became effective September 6, 1935. In most respects, the compliance with the Federal Narcotic Act, will meet the requirements of the new State Act.

The Board has ruled that only those who desire to cultivate or grow Opium, Coca Leaves, Cannabis or other narcotic drugs, need to register and obtain a license as required under Section 12672-2. No license will be granted any applicant until and after an investigation has been made and the application approved.

The Board also ruled that Article 7, under Section 12672-16, does not prohibit the sale of Hypodermic Syringes or Hypodermic Needles.

Section 12672-8, Article 5, provides manufacturers and wholesalers of Cannabis Indica or Cannabis Sativa shall be required to render with every sale of Cannabis Indica or Cannabis Sativa an invoice, whether such sale be for cash or credit, and such invoice shall contain the date of such sale, the name and address of the purchaser and the amount so sold. Every purchaser of Cannabis Indica or Cannabis Sativa, from a wholesaler or manufacturer, shall be required to keep the invoice rendered with such purchase, for a period of two years.

Section 12672-5, Article 1, provides in part

that the pharmacist filling a narcotic prescription, shall write the date of filling and his own signature on the face of the prescription and the prescription shall be retained on file by the proprietor of the pharmacy in which it was filled for a period of two years. The prescription shall not be refilled.

Section 12672-7, Article 1, provides that no one except a pharmacist may sell exempt narcotic drugs and preparations. A complete record of all such sales must be maintained.

The penalty for violating the new Uniform Narcotic Drug Act is, for the first offense, a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, (\$500.00), or imprisonment for not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for a subsequent offense, a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1000.00), or imprisonment for not exceeding five years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

The law also provides for the revocation of the certificate of a pharmacist who is convicted of violation of this Act.

Section 12672-18 provides the Act shall be enforced by the State Board of Pharmacy and by all officers within the state. This is to be construed as applying to Federal, State, County and Municipal officers.

ALL BRANCHES OF DRUG TRADE EVOLVE MARYLAND CONTRACTS.

As result of a month of conferences among retail and wholesale druggists and drug manufacturers, the fair trade committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, of which Simon Solomon is chairman, has succeeded in working out the form of contracts which the three divisions of the industry will be asked to sign. Printed copies of the contracts are going to retailers immediately.

Two copies of each contract will be sent to every retailer, and he will be requested to record on an attached slip his wholesale affiliations. The fact that he names one particular wholesaler, however, will not prevent him from dealing with any other wholesalers in the city.

CONTRACTS TO BE KEPT ON FILE.

The retailer will be requested to send the copy of his wholesaler for his signature. The wholesaler, after stating his minimum prices will keep one copy and return the other to the retailer, who is to send it to the committee which will keep it on file as a record.

The idea in Maryland is to leave the operation of the plan entirely in the hands of the re-

tailers themselves, instead of giving the wholesaler the opportunity to control it. The committee plans a record of the fair trade stand of each firm in the trade.—*Drug Topics*, November 25, 1935.

NEW YORK FAIR TRADE ACT HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The New York Fair Trade Act was held unconstitutional in a decision handed down by Justice Frederick P. Close of the State Supreme Court, in White Plains, N. Y. Plaintiff was Doubleday, Doran & Co., book publishers, who sued R. H. Macy & Co. The same law was upheld in a prior ruling by Justice Philip A. Brennan, of Supreme Court in Kings County, in the case of Cooper & Cooper *versus* Angert.

Doubleday, Doran & Co., claimed they had made contracts with its retail subsidiary, Doubleday, Doran Bookshops, Inc., setting the retail price of certain books and that Macy was selling their books below the established minimum. Attorneys for both litigants agreed to the facts of the case so that it might be decided strictly on its constitutionality. Following the decision, Doubleday, Doran said appeal would be taken.

Justice Close held that although a law perhaps could be devised which would bring about resale price maintenance, "the defects in this act are so seemingly patent that it must be declared invalid." He said, "Many writers on economic questions have long urged that legislative relief be granted against so-called price-cutting, maintaining that it is an economic evil that should be eradicated. That may be so but my present opinion is that our fundamental law must be changed before such an act as this can be upheld." He added that if our organic law is to be held elastic enough to permit this type of act, it should be announced by the "court of last resort."

"The Administration has addressed itself to over-production, but not to the displacement of labor by machinery. It has endeavored to promote general business recovery through the N. I. R. A. Now that the Administration is asking for facts showing what happened before, during and since the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, it behooves industry to furnish them before December, or not expect any relief from Congress. This not only applies to the law that will supersede the N. I. R. A., if any, but to the passage of the Patman bill prohibiting discrimination in prices to purchasers and any bill amending the Sherman

Act so as to permit the making of contracts under state price maintenance laws by those engaged in interstate commerce."—*Brokmeyer Bulletin*.

Clip sheet of November 10th, issued by the Press Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicates that ginger ale and some other beverages contain caffeine without making such a statement. The statement is further made that adding caffeine to ginger ale and soft drinks of that type changes their identity and tends to make them stimulating. These beverages are widely consumed by children and persons who are ill. A further comment is that the consumer is entitled to know when ginger ale, root beer and other beverages which ordinarily do not contain caffeine have been changed in this way. Recently a manufacturer of ginger ale was fined \$50.00 for failure to label his product as a caffeine-containing drink.

METHOD FOR REVEALING MINUTE AMOUNTS OF LEAD ON FRUIT, IN FOODSTUFFS, AIR AND WATER.

Analyzing fruit, foodstuffs and liquids to determine how much lead they contain is not easy—especially if the material to be analyzed is unusually small and the lead in it weighs only a few thousandths of a milligram. Yet such measurements may reveal to scientists a clearer understanding of the composition of organic and inorganic materials, promote better industrial hygiene, and be of great aid to the food industry. Development of an improved colorimetric method for determining minute quantities of lead was reported November 11th, at the annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists at Washington, D. C. It was developed by chemists of the Food and

Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THYROID AND HYPERINSULINISM.

Strides made by medical science in treating thyroid deficiency and performing goiter operations were explained to the assembly of the Inter-State Postgraduate Medical Association of North America, October 17th, in Detroit, by Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., retiring president of the organization.

Treatment of hyperinsulinism was described by Dr. E. Starr Judd and Dr. Edward H. Ryncarson, both of Rochester, Minn. Dr. Ryncarson said he opposed surgery in such cases unless it was definitely established that the patient could not be cured by medical treatment.

LEPERS CURED.

Dr. William Danner, general secretary of the American Leper Mission, revealed that of the 750 lepers admitted to the hospital since 1921 a total of 171 have been paroled as "symptoms free." He estimated that there were more than 1000 lepers in this country.

The remarkable advance in the treatment and cure of leprosy was discussed by Raymond P. Currier, a director of the American Mission to Lepers, at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-Ninth Street, New York City.

PHARMACY IN SHANGHAI.

Figures recently published in Shanghai show that in the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Associations there are only twenty-two members who are qualified pharmacists, but that there are hundreds of shops selling drugs. In the French Concession there are 145 drug shops, and only five of these are run by qualified men.

ADDITIONS TO THE HALL OF FAME.

William Penn, Simon Newcomb and Grover Cleveland, were elected to the Hall of Fame in the 8th quinquennial election. The opportunity comes very infrequently and only to a few of this great honor. Elections are held every five years and the opportunity to place some one in nomination who is worthy will not come again until 1940. The fact that the 11th edition of the Pharmacopœia will soon be completed brings to mind the valuable services rendered by Dr. Lyman Spalding. The service which the Pharmacopœia renders is outstanding and preparations should be made to have the founder recognized in the Hall of Fame. While there is absolutely no criticism relative to the high standing of the nominees, it is to be noted that President Cleveland is the only one of the three elected who was born in the United States.

Dr. Lyman Spalding has a long American lineage, a splendid record as an educator and scientist and rendered a service whereby every one benefits. Steps should be taken to pay honor and tribute to the founder of the UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA in the next election to the Hall of Fame.