

Bronx; Joseph Setaro, Long Island City, and Harry Brode, Flushing; *Secretary*, Hugo Schaefer, Manhattan; *Treasurer*, Fred G. A. Schaefer, Brooklyn; *Members of the Board of*

Governors—George Gotteman, Brooklyn; Dr. C. P. Wimmer, Manhattan; Morris Brodtkin, the Bronx; Charles Timen, Queens County, and Edward McCrum, Richmond County.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

CODE EXTENSION.

At the time of this writing the Senate is continuing its study of the operation and effects of the NRA. The officials are determined to keep the code structure intact and workable pending passage of new legislation to extend the law beyond June 16th.

COPELAND BILL DEFERRED BY SENATE.

Senate action on the Copeland food and drug bill (S. 5) was indefinitely postponed when its author, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, asked that it be placed back on the calendar rather than passed as amended. This action was taken after a brief but stormy session in which the Senate adopted, by a vote of 44 to 29, an amendment, offered by Senator Josiah Bailey of North Carolina, to prevent multiple seizures on charges of misbranding which did not involve imminent danger to health. Earlier, Senator Copeland had announced that he would prefer no new legislation to such action, and after adoption of the Bailey amendment he made good his threat by having the measure placed back on the calendar.

PRICE-CONTROL BILLS IN CONGRESS.

A bill to restrict the price discrimination section of the Clayton Act has been introduced in the house by Representative Carl Mapes of Michigan. This bill would amend Section 2 of the act by striking out all of the qualifications of the rule against price discrimination, which have made the act difficult to enforce. These qualifications include necessity of proving creation of a monopoly, and provide for price differences based on quality or quantity or to meet competition. The Mapes bill (H. R. 4995) would make it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce either directly or indirectly to discriminate unfairly or unjustly in price between different purchasers of commodities within the jurisdiction of the Federal government. H. R. 6246 has been introduced by Representative Compton I. White, of Idaho. This would make it unlawful for any manufacturer to charge dif-

ferent prices to a chain store or mail-order organization and to competing independent retail establishments.

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION.

In a memorandum sent April 12th to all code authorities and State and Regional NRA Directors, the National Recovery Administration emphasized the distinction between mandatory and permissive cost formulas or cost systems. Only mandatory systems which are integral parts of codes when approved, or those specifically approved by NRA, are subject to enforcement. There are two types of cost formulas or cost systems—those that are mandatory and used in connection with selling below cost provisions in codes, and those that are permissive and used for educational purposes only to the extent found practicable.

The National Recovery Administration also announced new rules regarding contributions from industry to the costs of code administration designed to relieve small firms of an inequitable burden, lessen multiple assessments, simplify collections and permit the rate of contribution to be reduced at any time.

NARCOTIC TRAFFIC.

Another successful raid has been made by Federal agents bringing to light further information regarding illegal sale of narcotics; a book was found giving the names and addresses of possible purchasers.

The Narcotic Division is also studying the addiction to marihuana. It is said to be used in cigarettes and in other forms with tobacco, and the Department advises the enactment of state laws controlling the use.

SALES TAXES.

The following states have provided legislation creating sales taxes: Missouri, $\frac{1}{2}\%$; Maryland, Oklahoma, 1%; Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming,

2%; California, 2½%; North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, 3%.

A graduated sales tax is in existence in New Mexico and Vermont.

Bills for sales taxes are still pending in Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming.

RETAIL CODE AUTHORITY.

The NIRB has approved an amendment to the code for the retail trade permitting incorporation of the code authority for the retail drug trade and of local committees for the trade. W. S. Elkin, Jr., well-known pharmacist, Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed executive secretary of the National Retail Drug Code Authority. Together with Paul Pearson, assistant to the secretary, he will aid E. F. Kelly, secretary-treasurer of the code authority, in handling the work of the headquarters office.

COMMISSIONS FOR PHARMACISTS IN U. S. ARMY.

Congressman Jed Johnson, Oklahoma, introduced H. R. 7485 on April 12th. This bill has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, hence, a reference only to the bill is made.

Pharmacists under this bill must be graduates of a recognized college of pharmacy; Section 4 provides for promotion to grade of first lieutenant after three years of service; further advancements to captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel after respective, consecutive services of 6, 12, 20 and 26 years.

ARIZONA.

Governor B. B. Mocer has signed a bill drafted by the Arizona Pharmaceutical Association and passed by the Arizona legislature, creating a state board of pharmacy.

After a debate, during which Representative Porter, woman member in the House, declared that cosmetics were as much of a necessity for women as shaving cream was for men, cosmetics were stricken from the luxury tax list.

COLORADO.

House Bill 557, which makes the state laws conform to federal laws governing sales of hypnotic drugs, was passed by the senate.

GEORGIA.

The uniform narcotic bill, designed to eliminate sales of illicit drugs in Georgia, was passed

by the house. A sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee is studying the chain store tax bill passed by the house.

CALIFORNIA.

A 10 per cent tax on proprietary medicines and cosmetics, with but few exceptions, is provided in a bill recently introduced into the California legislature.

Under a bill, the California board of health would have the power to regulate the sale of any drugs that it may deem dangerous, injurious or poisonous.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Fair Trade Bill, patterned after the California Fair Trade Law, has been signed by Governor Harold G. Hoffman. The final clause of the measure puts the law into effect immediately.

MARYLAND.

Maryland has passed House Bill No. 70, amending the Narcotic Law to more nearly conform with the Federal Law and the proposed uniform state laws; No. 219 authorizing the State Board of Health to adopt regulations to bring the standard of foods and drugs in Maryland up to that required under the Mapes Act; No. 604 prohibiting medical shows and the distribution of sample drugs from door to door.

H. 145 has passed the house and the senate, proposing to prohibit the retail sale and distribution of barbital and other hypnotic and somnifacient drugs except on the prescription of a licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian. The drugs mentioned are to include barbituric acid, sulphonethylmethane (trional), sulphomethane (sulphonal), diethylsulphon diethylmethane (tetronal), paraldehyde and chloral or chloral hydrate or chlorbutanol.

OREGON.

Oregon's Fair Trade Bill is framed to protect trade-mark owners, distributors and the public against injurious and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles of standard quality under a distinguished trade-mark, brand or name; placing certain limitations for resale upon commodities; and to repeal Chapter 311, Oregon Laws, 1933.

WASHINGTON.

Washington's Fair Trade Act relates to the sale of certain articles and commodities, providing protection for trade-mark owners, dis-

tributors and the public against injurious and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles and commodities of standard quality

under a distinguished trade-mark, brand or name, prescribing penalties, and declaring that this act shall take effect immediately.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Urinary Analysis and Diagnosis. By LOUIS HEITZMANN, M.D. With a chapter on the Determination of the Functional Efficiency of the Kidneys. By Walter T. Danreuther, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Gynecology and Director of Department, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Columbia University. Sixth edition. Cloth. Price \$5.00. Pp. 385, with 131 illustrations. Baltimore: William Wood and Company, 1934.

The text of this edition has been thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date by extensive changes and additions. The work is presented in three parts. Part I includes a discussion of the physical and chemical properties of urine, the normally occurring organic and inorganic constituents of urine under normal and pathological conditions, and the abnormal constituents including the proteins and carbohydrates. Efficient methods of identification are given, and in some cases the more simple quantitative methods are described. Considerable space is devoted to the identification of those normal constituents that might be confused with the abnormal. Part II includes the general procedures for microscopic examination of urine, the identification of crystalline and amorphous urinary sediments of both organic and inorganic substances, pus, blood cells, the various types of epithelial cells, mucus, cylindroids, casts, animal parasites, microorganisms of the hyphomycetes, saccharomycetes and schizomycetes groups, and extraneous matter which might be confusing such as foreign vegetable and animal fibres. Part III is a continuation of the microscopic examination of urine with particular emphasis on the microscopic picture presented by various pathological conditions of the genito-urinary tract and the interpretation of these findings. There is a discussion of the tissue changes which occur under pathological condition and an effort is made to unravel the confusion in the nomenclature applied to the various types of kidney lesions. Chapters on technique and interpretation of several methods of measuring kidney function and the hormone tests for pregnancy complete the book.

In criticism it might be stated that it is unfortunate that the quantitative methods included have been limited to those simpler procedures which require little apparatus, but these omissions are offset by the detail and completeness of the material presented. The sections devoted to microscopy are most comprehensive including many original plates which show both normal and pathological findings, and are evidences of the author's vast experience. This book can be recommended as a complete reference for clinical urinary analysis, and should prove invaluable to technicians and to those physicians who do their own laboratory work. It should also prove of value as a text in courses on urinalysis.—JOHN C. BAUER.

The Romance of Exploration. An interesting and well-illustrated book has been published by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., entitled, "Romance of Exploration and Emergency First Aid from Stanley to Byrd." It is largely an illustrated description of the display at the Century of Progress Exposition and presents the important achievements in discovery during the last two centuries together with illustrations depicting events of the explorations and means for first aid. It impresses the importance of compact and reliable medical equipment and the close relationship of drugs to discoveries and progress of civilization.

Dechema-Monographs No. 49-56 (6th volume), 8 lectures delivered at the conference of the Dechema, Deutsche Gesellschaft für chemisches Apparatewesen E. V. held at Wuerzburg in 1933, with 9 tables and 98 illustrations accompanying the text, Verlag Chemie G. m. b. H., Berlin, 1934, published by the Dechema, Deutsche Gesellschaft für chemisches Apparatewesen E. V. Price RM. 5.—(for member RM. 4.—)

In this volume, Professor W. J. Müller proposes a classification of chemical reactions according to the state of aggregation of the substances involved, which is important from an educational point of view, and interesting to the practical man in so far as he is able to grasp