

tionable whether the use can be greatly extended under present taxation. Alcohol used for manufacturing purposes should be tax-

free or nearly so, and the use of such alcohol extended to the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

## SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

### THE NINETEEN NINETEEN MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The sixty-seventh annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in New York City during the week of August 25, headquarters in Hotel Pennsylvania; the address of Local Secretary Hugo H. Schaefer is 115 W. 68th St., New York.

The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy will convene August 25, holding further sessions during the week.

The tentative program of these conventions is printed in the April issue of the *JOURNAL A. PH. A.*, p. 340. Your attention is also again directed to the announcements under Societies and Colleges, p. 346 of the same number.

This is to be the "Victory Meeting" of the American Pharmaceutical Association; the conditions which reduced the attendance during the past few years no longer obtain. Preparations are to be made for the revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary; the new edition of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus is well under way; the aim to bring about closer relations with State Associations and the House of Delegates, and extend the possibilities of the National Drug Trade Conference, is being activated.

Contributors of papers should notify the chairmen of the respective Sections of the titles, and send in their papers as early as possible, so that the programs can be prepared in advance of the meeting. Every member can help to make this the most successful meeting in the history of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

### CONFERENCE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICIALS.

Weights and measures officials from all over the United States are to hold a conference from May 21 to May 25 at the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

The objects of these conferences are to bring about an exchange of views between the officials engaged in inspecting and measuring apparatus

throughout the country and thereby obtain greater efficiency and uniformity in the work.

The coming conference will be presided over by Dr. S. W. Stratton, director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, who is president of the Association. Maj. L. A. Fisher, chief of the weights and measures section of the Bureau of Standards, is secretary of the Association; Leo S. Schoenthal, chief inspector of the District of Columbia, is a member of the Executive Committee.

### THE FUTURE OF ALCOHOL MEDICALS.

Secretary W. J. Woodruff, of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, spoke on the above subject during the recent convention and said in part as follows:

"So far as alcohol is concerned, of course it is absolutely *sine qua non* in the production of most chemicals and most isolated substances in solid or powdered form; while without it fluidextracts and tinctures could not be produced.

"On the other hand, there are many mixtures for which substitutes in the way of syrups, glyceroles and other pharmaceutical forms can be, and in many cases are, provided.

"Respecting these features, legislators need enlightenment. If prohibition is to remain the policy of the country at large—and it appears we must proceed upon this calculation—then the sale of some medicinal preparations certainly must be regulated. As manufacturers, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that certain preparations, even those recognized in the United States and other accepted Pharmacopoeias, are being perverted to satisfy the appetite for alcohol. There are fellow-members present here to-day who can tell you of having offended valuable customers by refusing them Beef, Iron and Wine, Hoffmann's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial and other similar preparations in abnormal quantities.

"Manufacturing pharmacists are between the devil and the deep blue sea. The proprietary medicine man selling his products for self-medication and depending upon a demand he has created or can create is free to choose

what form of preparation he will offer to the public for self-medication; the retail druggist, while necessarily obliged to fill physicians' prescriptions written in good faith, is not obliged to sell an alcoholic medicinal preparation for purposes of self-medication. There are many such products of equal value which do not contain alcohol and which do not contain habit-forming narcotic drugs which will afford him just as much profit; but with the manufacturing pharmacist it is different. He offers nothing to the public for self-medication and he cannot put himself in the presumptuous position of dictating to the medical practitioner what shall be prescribed in a particular case. We have a letter written within the last ten days from one of the foremost therapeutists of the country, pointing out the fact that very many of the most reputable physicians in the country recognize the therapeutic value of alcohol. Manufacturing Pharmacy must take a broad stand. It cannot confine its operations to the views of a narrow-minded faction of physicians; and it must be free to supply those alcoholic medicinal preparations which a considerable number of reputable physicians prescribe in good faith. This situation is recognized in what is now the fundamental law of the United States of America upon the subject of prohibition. It is recognized at the present time in the laws of most of the states and it should be recognized by our legislatures and our courts.

"At the same time Manufacturing Pharmacy cannot go to the extreme which some interests would like to have us go to; it must not put itself in the position of antagonizing reasonable measures to control the sale of alcoholic medicinal preparations so as to prevent the use of such preparations for beverage purposes; especially when the necessity of such regulation has been demonstrated, as it has since prohibition laws went into general effect.

"Our work must therefore be constructive and with the sole end in view of saving to medical practitioners, whose servitors we really are, the right to prescribe and administer those therapeutic agents which their observation and experience and their knowledge of particular cases under treatment convince them are indicated. It is hoped this discussion will be along these lines and will result in some concrete action which will tend to a just conclusion of the whole matter and set the question at rest for all time."

#### STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The Arizona Pharmaceutical Association met in Phoenix April 9-10.

The California Pharmaceutical Association will meet in May. The Kansas Pharmaceutical Association will convene May 13, for a three days' session. The Louisiana Association will meet May 14.

The New Jersey and Texas Associations will open their sessions on June 10; the Florida Association June 11. The Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Nebraska Associations will meet on June 17. The Alabama Association convenes June 18. The New York Association meets on June 23, and the North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Associations on June 24.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, April 8 and 9.

The Committee on Requirements for membership of this Association has its existence and authority under an amendment to the constitution adopted at the annual meeting in 1915. These requirements demand that preparations must come within the definition of the law as to alcohol and narcotic content. The paragraph relating to alcohol reads:

"If the preparation contains alcohol, the amount shall not be greater than is properly necessary to hold in solution in permanently active condition the essential constituents of the preparation and to protect against freezing, fermentation or other deleterious change, and the medication shall be sufficient to render the preparation unsuitable as an intoxicating beverage."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Such bills as may be introduced for the enforcement of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors shall provide that alcoholic preparations which are unsuitable for use as beverages may be sold without permits, registration or other restriction."

All the officers were re-elected; they are:

*President*, Frank A. Blair, of Chicago.

*First Vice-President*, W. H. Gove, of Lynn, Mass.

*Second Vice-President*, Allen F. Moore, of Monticello, Ill.

*Secretary-Treasurer*, Charles P. Tyrrell, of Syracuse, N. Y.

*General Counsel*, H. B. Thompson, of Chicago.

#### OFFICERS RHODE ISLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The officers for 1919-1920 of Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association are:

*President*, M. H. Corrigan, of Providence.

*Vice-President*, Earl H. Mason, Ph.D.

*Secretary*, C. E. Barrett, of Providence.

*Treasurer*, Frank M. Keighley.

*Committees appointed are:*

*Entertainment:* J. A. Kiernan, Paul C. Broderick and Wallace R. Fenner.

*Executive:* J. P. McDonald, Walter J. Batchelder and B. A. Smith, Jr.

#### OFFICERS OKLAHOMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The newly elected officers of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association are:

*President*, Lee Drummond, Dewar.

*First Vice-President*, Don Friday, Cushing.

*Second Vice-President*, E. E. Cowan, Sapulpa.

*Secretary*, A. L. Shackelford, Wynnewood.

*Assistant Secretary*, F. B. Lillie, Guthrie.

The next meeting will be held at Muskogee, the second week of April 1920.

#### OFFICERS OF THE MICHIGAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association for 1919-1920, are:

*President*, C. E. Wilkinson, Lansing.

*First Vice-President*, Arthur G. Lyons, Coldwater.

*Second Vice-President*, P. J. Mattson, Grand Rapids.

*Treasurer*, Carl H. Wheeler, Grand Rapids.

*Secretary*, F. J. Wheaton, Jackson.

*Executive Committee*, E. W. Austin, Midland; G. H. Grommet, Detroit; D. D. Alton, Fremont; J. G. Steketea, Grand Rapids; D. G. Look, Lowell; J. A. Skinner, Cedar Springs; J. H. Webster, Detroit.

#### THE YEAR OF ALL YEARS FOR THE MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Yes, and for the pharmacists of Missouri, whether or not they are members.

The entire world of human affairs is in the re-making. Pharmacy cannot escape the current of widespread events. Four decades of usefulness are on record for the Missouri

Pharmaceutical Association, but an organization cannot live long on tradition.

It is the passing day that must be considered and utilized. The World War has emphasized the value of efficiency. It will no longer do to measure the success of an annual meeting by the size of the attendance, the nature of the entertainment, nor the amount of discussion. The accomplishments must be an existent fact, and demonstrate that the Mo. Ph. A. is helpful to the citizens and useful for the pharmacists of Missouri.

First of all, awaken a realization of the responsibility of being a pharmacist. Then better profits for the proprietor and higher salaries for the clerk will result.

Also raise the minimum of preliminary education in Missouri, so that the pharmacists themselves, as well as the public, will feel the dignity of the calling. The United States Army would have had a pharmaceutical corps before now if the rank and file engaged in compounding medicines measured up to the educational standard that the calling deserves.

And, lastly, emulate the example of trade organizations and give the members business talks, papers and discussions of problems immediately vital. Let each retailer return home feeling that the trip was a profitable one.

HENRY M. WHELPLEY,

April 28, 1919.

*Secretary.*

#### ADVANCED ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACY SCHOOLS.

At a meeting held recently in Philadelphia of the Deans of the three colleges of Pharmacy located in this State, it was unanimously decided that the entrance requirements for pharmacy should be advanced in accordance with the agreement of the colleges belonging to the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

The following advances in entrance requirements were therefore agreed upon:

For the seasons of 1919-20 and 1920-21, not less than two years of high school or its equivalent.

For the sessions of 1921-22 and 1922-23, not less than three years of high school or its equivalent.

For the sessions of 1923-24 and thereafter, not less than four years of high school or its equivalent.

It is deemed advisable to give advance notice

of this step to the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy and to the pharmaceutical journals, in order that pharmacists may prepare for these changes by giving intelligent advice to young men and women contemplating the study of pharmacy so that they may be properly prepared when these advances go into effect.

J. A. KOCH,  
*Dean of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.*

JOHN R. MINEHART,  
*Dean of Dept. of Pharmacy, Temple Univ.*

CHARLES H. LA WALL,  
*Dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.*

## THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

### REVENUE LAW OF 1918.

#### TENTATIVE REGULATIONS GOVERNING AMENDED HARRISON NARCOTIC LAW.

(See also *April Issue*, p. 340.)

Hospitals, educational institutions and similar organizations, as well as physicians, are required to register and pay a special tax at the rate of \$3.00 a year. Institutions of the character named herein are permitted to dispense articles not specifically exempted by Section 6 only to persons being treated therein. Any dealings in packages or dispensing from packages to other persons will render the institution liable as either a wholesale or retail dealer, or both, as the case may be, and subject to the special tax governing those classes.

Physicians are permitted to dispense only to bona fide patients, and any sale or administration other than that provided will render the physician liable either as a wholesale dealer or as a retail dealer, or both, as the case may be, and subject to the special tax for those classes.

Manufacturers having branch houses and firms, or corporations operating more than one store, are required to take out a special license and pay special tax for each branch or each store.

General stores dealing only in preparations or remedies specifically exempted under Section 6 are required to register and pay a special tax at the rate of \$1.00 a year.

#### RECORDS, ETC.

Records showing purchases and sales will be required of each class of registrant, and records must not be combined if person is registered in more than one class.

All persons manufacturing or selling any of the articles exempted from the tax by the terms of Section 6 are required to keep a record of their transactions in those articles. These records must show the name and quantity of the preparation or remedy purchased and

sold; the name of person from whom purchased; the name and address of the person to whom sold, and the date of purchase and sale.

#### GOODS ON HAND FEBRUARY 25TH.

Wholesalers and retailers, as well as physicians, hospitals and educational institutions, should affix to every broken or unbroken individual bottle or other container of unstamped narcotic drugs and preparations not specifically exempted under Section 6, now in stock, their own label or pasters with the words "In Stock—Inventory as of February 25, 1919" thereon, and the initials of the owner. This action is necessary to avoid possible seizure of the narcotic drugs and preparations which were on hand on that date. Collectors of Internal Revenue in some districts have held that revenue stamps must be placed on stocks on hand as of February 25, but this was an error.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS FOR NARCOTIC PACKAGES.

The amended narcotic law imposes an internal revenue tax at the rate of 1 c. per ounce, and prescribes that any fraction of an ounce in a package shall be taxed as an ounce, such tax to be paid by the IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, PRODUCER or COMPOUNDER, and to be represented by appropriate stamps which are to be affixed to the bottle or other container so as to securely seal the stopper, covering or wrapper thereof.

Adhesive stamps to be affixed to taxable narcotic packages have been issued by the Bureau to meet the requirements of the Harrison Narcotic Law, as amended. The initial supply consisted of documentary stamps overprinted with the word "Narcotic." These overprinted stamps will be in denominations of 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 8 c. and 10 c. A combination of two or more such stamps may be made where necessary or expedient in stamping packages, until such time as new strip stamps are prepared and distributed.