

Among the speakers at the meeting were Secretary E. F. Kelly of the A. Ph. A.; Samuel C. Henry, Secretary of the N. A. R. D. Other addresses were made by J. Francis Martin on



*Four Secretaries.*—Left to Right—M. N. Ford, N. A. B. P.; E. F. Kelly, A. Ph. A.; Theodore D. Wetterstroem, Ohio; Samuel C. Henry, N. A. R. D.

“Where is Your Business Going?” L. E. Buisch spoke on “Ways and Means of Selling.” Editor Jerry McQuade addressed the convention on “Price Maintenance Measures.” Secretary E. L. Newcomb, of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, also delivered an address.

The Legislative Committee submitted a proposal for the enactment of a partial formula disclosure law and also recommended suitable legislation to define what a recognized college of pharmacy is.

The following officers were elected:  
*President*, Otto C. Kistner, Cincinnati.  
*First Vice-President*, Otto Moosbrugger, Dayton.  
*Secretary*, Theodore D. Wetterstroem, Columbus.  
*Treasurer*, L. W. Funk, Columbus.

#### CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Among the speakers at the meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association at Montreal, August 10, were Sir William S. Glyn-Jones and Dr. H. V. Army, Past-President of the A. Ph. A.; the latter spoke on the “Needs of Pharmacy.” He urged pharmacists to uphold the dignity of their profession and regretted the increasing prominence given to side-lines of merchandise.

President Harrison, in his address, reviewed business conditions and considered that they were much better than they had been for many years. He advocated higher standards for pharmacy and a course of four years at the University.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*Honorary Presidents*, John Higginbotham, Lethbridge; J. F. Robert, Toronto; Charles E. Scarff, Montreal.

*Chairman of the Council*, G. A. Burbridge, Halifax.

*Secretary-Treasurer*, Dr. R. B. Stanbury, Toronto.

*Solicitor*, F. Mearns.

## THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

### RIGHT TO SELL PATENT MEDICINES SUSTAINED.

A Wisconsin case in which the question was involved as to whether a pharmacist could sell a proprietary medicine when requested to make the sale of a medicine for rheumatism was sustained in the decision of Judge Thomas J. Mahon of Milwaukee. The judge pointed out that Section 15,104 of the statutes of the State of Wisconsin provides that no person shall retail, compound, or dispense drugs, medicines, or poisons unless he be a Registered Pharmacist. Sub-section three of this section provides further that this shall not interfere with the dispensing of drugs, medicines or

other articles by physicians, nor with the sale of proprietary medicines in sealed packages, labeled to comply with the Federal Pure Food and Drug Law, with the directions for using and the name and location of the manufacturer, etc.

The judge held that to find the defendant guilty of a violation of the Medical Practice Act under the circumstances of the case would be to brand every druggist in the State who sells to a customer a proprietary remedy for some common ailment a violator of this same Medical Practice Act. If this were the purpose of the legislature in passing the Medical Practice Act, the Act itself would indeed be of doubtful constitutionality.

T. D. 3888.

T. D. 3888, which required that local deliveries of medicinal liquors to retail druggists should be made through a bonded local express company rather than with the use of the vendor's trucks, has been amended. The amendment reads:

"All local transportation of medicinal spirits, except alcohol, from bonded warehouses and distillers' distributing agencies to wholesale druggists and retail druggists must be either by a railway express company, or by a duly bonded and permitted commercial carrier performing general transportation terminal service in connection with rail or water carriers. Administrators will approve only railroad or boat transportation for long hauls, and in the absence of available local bonded transporters, administrators will authorize transportation by wholesale or retail druggist vendees, or by such other form of delivery as is consistent with the safe delivery of the spirits and their protection from diversion or misuse."

#### AMENDED RESALE PRICE MAINTENANCE ORDER.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit has amended an order of the Federal Trade Commission requiring a manufacturer of cereal breakfast foods to cease its system of maintaining resale prices. Under this amendment the Court holds that it was an error for the Commission to prohibit the manufacturer to use a mere announcement of refusal to sell to those who do not maintain prices. The Court's amendments in other respects are described below.

"*Appealed Case—Resale Price Maintenance.* The United States Circuit Court of Appeals

for the 8th Circuit has amended the Commission's order in its Docket No. 890 (Cream of Wheat Company *vs.* Federal Trade Commission). The Commission's order had prohibited the use of coöperation with customers or dealers in maintaining resale prices, as well as the use of the respondent's own sales agents for this purpose. The Court overruled the Commission with respect to the respondent's own sales agents and further modified the Commission's order by adding the following provision to paragraph 6 of the Commission's order: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent the respondent from performing the following acts: (a) Requesting its customers not to resell Cream of Wheat at less than a stated minimum price. (b) Refusing to sell to a customer because he resells below such requested minimum price or because of other reasons. (c) Announcing in advance its intention thus to refuse. (d) Informing itself, through its soliciting agents and through publicly circulated advertisements of customers which come to its attention, and through other legitimate means, without any coöperative action with its other customers or other persons, as to the prices at which Cream of Wheat is being sold. The other provisions of the Commission's order which remain unchanged prohibit (1) the use of contracts or agreements with customers on resale prices, (2) a scheme of coöperation in securing information from its customers as to price cutters, (3) notification of other customers in good standing that they shall not sell to price cutters, and (4) requiring an extra price for its product from price cutters in order to secure from them assurances of their future observance of resale price.—N. W. D. A. *Bulletin*, No. 119."

### BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis.* 5th edition, Editors. Samuel S. Sadtler, S.B., Elbert C. Lathrop, A.B., Ph.D., and C. Ainsworth Mitchell, M.C., F.I.C. Volume IV. 8 illustrations. 8 vo. Pp. X + 648 pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, \$7.50.

The subject matter covered is practically the same as in the fourth edition. Much new matter has been added and some obsolete analytical methods have been deleted. The grouping of the topics, quite different from that followed in the former editions is a happy one.

"Special Characters of Essential Oils," the first chapter, has been re-written by E. K. Nelson and G. A. Russell. Here one finds listed over sixty volatile oils, their description, source, methods of examination, chiefly with a view of detecting adulteration. At the end of this chapter is found a table comprising 226 volatile oils giving the source, specific gravity, optical rotation, characteristics and certain physical constants and their chief constituents.

Chapter four, revised by Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., treats of "The Constituents of Essential Oils and Allied Sub-