



JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.

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AN APPOINTMENT OF INTEREST TO PHARMACY.

Dr. Robert T. Riley, Director of Health of Maryland, has announced the election of Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., by the State Board of Health, as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry to succeed the late Dr. Wyatt W. Randall. An examination for this vacancy was conducted by the State Employment Commission and the appointment was made from a list of five submitted by the Commission and on which Dr. Krantz stood first.

The Department of Health of Maryland has seven bureaus, those of Vital Statistics, Communicable Diseases, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Foods and Drugs, Sanitary Engineering and Child Hygiene.

The Bureau of Chemistry examines specimens collected by the Bureau of Food and Drugs and the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. It also conducts original research and collaborates with other bureaus in perfecting the standards for foods, drugs and water, and the methods for examining them.

Dr. Krantz is a native of Baltimore and attended the public schools, graduating from the Baltimore City College. His father is a graduate pharmacist and this gave the son an interest in pharmacy, which influenced him to enter the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland in 1917. He holds the degrees of Ph.G., Ph.C. and Bachelor of Pharmacy from that school. Before graduation he became an instructor and later was Assistant in Pharmacy, Associate Professor and Professor of Pharmacy during the period from 1919 to 1927. During this time, he also taught in the Dental School, in the Johns Hopkins Medical School and in the School for Nurses of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, was consulting pharmacist of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, editor of the Formulary of the Hospital, and completed the work for the degree of Master of Science in the University of Maryland.

In 1927 Professor Krantz resigned from the faculty of the School of Pharmacy to become director of Pharmaceutical Research for Sharp and Dohme and to complete his work for Doctor of Philosophy in the University, which degree was awarded in 1928 with pharmaceutical chemistry as his major subject. In his work with

Sharp and Dohme, Dr. Krantz has extended his reputation as a scholar and as a research worker of rare ability and devotion to his chosen profession, and has demonstrated that pharmaceutical research has a worthwhile opportunity as well as a wide field of application, scientific and practical. In recognition of his work, he was awarded the Ebert Prize by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the outstanding award for scientific research in pharmacy. He was elected a member of the Committee on Revision of the U. S. P., of which he is chairman of the Subcommittee on Inorganic Chemicals. He is chairman of the Committee on Unofficial Standards of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; he has served as chairman of the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing. He was elected secretary of the Biological Society of the Medical School of the University of Maryland. He has served as chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for several years, is the founder and chairman of the Scientific Section of the ASSOCIATION, and has arranged the scientific program of the Delaware Pharmaceutical Society. Dr. Krantz has been a frequent contributor to pharmaceutical literature. He is the editor of "Simons' Manual of Chemistry" and of "Krantz's Pharmaceutical Chemistry."

The new position opens up a field of work of great importance to pharmacy, not only in Maryland but everywhere. Some years ago, the pharmacists of Maryland decided that it was important to have the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy and the quality of drugs and medicines adequately enforced. After an extended study of the situation and after consultation with Governor Ritchie, it seemed best to put all of this work under the administration of the Board of Health since this department was already charged with the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Act and had the necessary inspection force and laboratory facilities. Consequently legislation was prepared and eventually enacted, making the Board of Pharmacy an examining and licensing body; requiring that a pharmacist be a member of the Board of Health and that either the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs, in charge of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, be a pharmacist; and placing the enforcement of the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy under the Board of Health, for which a sufficient sum in the State budget was appropriated to carry out this program.

The Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs is a pharmacist and has charge of enforcement so far as drugs are concerned and has two full-time inspectors who are pharmacists; with Dr. Krantz's appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, there will be two pharmacists in that Bureau, which provides a complete organization for the enforcement of the pharmacy laws of the State.

Since the Attorney-General of the State is an ex-officio member of the Board of Health, and its legal adviser, the legal department of the State takes over any prosecutions that may be found necessary, although the Board prosecutes only as a last resort. It is interesting to note that the prosecutions under the pharmacy laws have decreased as the number of inspections of drug stores has increased, showing the result of the educational policy followed by the inspectors.

It is worth emphasizing that this plan adds no cost to the pharmacists of the State except in general taxation and that the State considers it to be its duty to enforce pharmacy laws just as it enforces other laws.—E. F. K.