

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BALTIMORE RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association was held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, January 13th, Samuel Y. Harris, presiding. The officers' reports were followed by an address by District Attorney Herbert R. O'Connor.

L. M. Kantner as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations announced the following nominees for officers of 1930: *President*, Samuel Y. Harris; *Secretary*, M. Strasburger; *Treasurer*, P. J. Boening; *First Vice-President*, W. G. Lauer; *Second Vice-President*, L. S. Williams; *Third Vice-President*, George P. Grau; *Fourth Vice-President*, A. F. Ludwig; *Recording Secretary*, W. H. Kratz. The nominees were elected.

President Harris appointed the committees for the ensuing year; he also announced March 6th as the tentative date of the annual banquet.

NEW YORK RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the New York Retail Druggists' Association: *President*,

Harry Goldschmidt; *Vice-Presidents*, Max Canter, S. A. Goldstein and A. Kaufman; *Financial Secretary*, Ben Robbins; *Recording Secretary*, Morris Stieglitz; *Corresponding Secretary*, Nathaniel Levy; *Treasurer*, Barnet Miller.

S. A. Goldstein and Meyer A. Feinberg were chosen delegates to the United States Pharmacopœial convention. The thirty-third annual banquet of the organization was held at Hotel Commodore on January 26th.

RHO CHI ESTABLISHES CHAPTER AT UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Chapter XI of Rho Chi was established at the University of North Carolina on December 7th. The installation ceremonies took place in the Pharmacy Building, under the supervision of Dean L. S. Blake, of the School of Pharmacy at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. A banquet was tendered Dean Blake at the Carolina Inn by the charter members—Messrs. D. B. Browning, Rocky Mount; D. F. Chamblee, Richmond, Va.; J. T. Dillehay, Southern Pines; F. W. Dayvault, Mooresville; W. C. Barnwell, Reidsville; T. A. Libbus, New Bern and H. E. Bolen, Schoolfield, Va. Prof. J. G. Beard was made an honorary member.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

COÖRDINATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

The Committees of the Senate and House to whom S. 3167 and H. R. 8807 were referred have reported favorably on the Bill which follows. Support has been given the Bill by pharmacists; it is known as the Parker Bill, to which reference has heretofore been made.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the request of the head of an executive department or an independent establishment which is carrying on a public-health activity the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to detail officers or employees of the Public Health Service to such department or independent establishment in order to cooperate in such work. When officers or employees are so detailed their salaries and allowances shall be paid by the Public Health Service from applicable appropriations.

SEC. 2. (a) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized to detail personnel of the Public Health Service to educational and research institutions for special studies of scientific problems relating to public health and for the dissemination of information relating to public health, and to extend the facilities of the Public Health Service to health officials and scientists engaged in special study.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish such additional divisions in the Hygienic Laboratory in the District of Columbia as he deems necessary to provide agencies for the solution of public-health problems, and facilities therein for the coordination of research by public-health officials and other scientists and for demonstrations of sanitary methods and appliances.

SEC. 3. The administrative office and bureau divisions of the Public Health Service in the District of Columbia shall be administered

as a part of the departmental organization, and the scientific offices and research laboratories of the Public Health Service (whether or not in the District of Columbia) shall be administered as a part of the field service.

SEC. 4. Hereafter, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, medical, dental sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers selected for general service in the regular corps of the Public Health Service and subject to change of station shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; original appointments shall be made only in the grade corresponding to that of assistant surgeon or passed assistant surgeon, except as provided under Sections 5 and 6 of this Act.

SEC. 5. The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to grades in the regular corps not above that of medical director, under such regulations as he may prescribe, not to exceed a total of fifty-five medical, dental, sanitary engineer and pharmacist officers in the Public Health Service upon the date of passage of this Act (except commissioned officers of the regular corps). Not more than four such appointments shall be in a grade above that of surgeon. In making such appointments due regard shall be had to the salary received by such officer at the time of such appointment. For purposes of pay and pay period, said officers shall be credited only with active service in the Public Health Service and active commissioned service in the Army and the Navy.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to order officers in the reserve of the Public Health Service to active duty for the purpose of training and of determining their fitness for appointment in the regular corps and such active duty shall be credited for purposes of future promotion in the regular corps.

SEC. 7. Whenever commissioned officers of the Public Health Service are not available for the performance of permanent duties requiring highly specialized training and experience in scientific research, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report that fact to the President with his recommendations, and the President, under the provision of this section, is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not to exceed three persons in any one fiscal year to grades in the regular corps of the Public Health Service above that of assistant surgeon, but not to a grade above that of medical director; and for purposes of

pay and pay period any person appointed under the provisions of this section shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

SEC. 8. Any person commissioned in the regular corps of the Public Health Service under the provisions of this Act of an age greater than forty-five years, if placed on waiting orders for disability incurred in line of duty, shall receive pay at the rate of 4 per centum of active pay for each complete year of service in the Army, Navy or Public Health Service, the total to be not more than 75 per centum.

SEC. 9. Hereafter commissioned officers of the regular corps of the Public Health Service, after examination under regulations approved by the President, shall be promoted according to the same length of service and shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be authorized for officers of corresponding grades of the Medical Corps of the Army, except that—

(a) For purpose of future promotion an officer whose original appointment to the regular corps under the provisions of this Act is in a grade above that of assistant surgeon shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed; if the actual service of such officer in the Public Health Service exceeds that of the junior officer of the grade, such actual service not exceeding ten years for a passed assistant surgeon, and fourteen years for a surgeon shall be credited for purposes of future promotion;

(b) Pharmacists shall not be promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon until after five years of service in the grade of assistant surgeon and shall not be promoted above the grade of passed assistant surgeon.

(c) When an officer, after examination under regulations approved by the President, is found not qualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability incurred in line of duty—

(1) If in the grade of assistant surgeon, he shall be separated from the service and paid six months' pay and allowances;

(2) If in the grade of passed assistant surgeon, he shall be separated from the service and paid one year's pay and allowances; and

(3) If in the grade of surgeon or of senior surgeon, he shall be reported as not in line of promotion, or placed on waiting orders and paid at the rate of 2½ per centum for each

complete year of active commissioned service in the Public Health Service, but in no case to exceed 60 per centum of his active pay at the time he is placed on waiting orders.

SEC. 10. (a) The President is authorized to prescribe appropriate titles for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service other than medical officers, corresponding to the grades of medical officers. Hereafter officers of the Public Health Service in the grade of Assistant Surgeon General (except those in charge of bureau divisions) shall be known and designated as medical directors. The limitation now imposed by law upon the number of senior surgeons and Assistant Surgeons General at large of the Public Health Service on active duty is hereby repealed. There is created in the regular corps of the Public Health Service the grade of senior medical director, and the salary and allowances of officers commissioned in said grade, of whom there shall be two in number on active duty, shall be the same as that authorized in Section 8 of the Act approved June 10, 1922, for the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

(b) Hereafter the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as the Surgeon General of the Army; and a regular commissioned officer of the Public Health Service who serves as Surgeon General shall, upon the expiration of his commission, if not reappointed as Surgeon General, revert to the grade and number in the regular corps that he would have occupied had he not served as Surgeon General.

(c) The officer detailed as chief of the narcotics division of the Public Health Service shall, while thus serving, be an Assistant Surgeon General, subject to the provisions of law applicable to Assistant Surgeons General in charge of other administrative divisions of the Public Health Service.

SEC. 11. Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint, in accordance with the civil service laws, all officers and employees, other than commissioned officers, of the Public Health Service, and may make any such appointment effective as of the date on which the officer or employee enters upon duty.

SEC. 12. Hereafter officers of the Public Health Service when disabled on account of sickness or injury incurred in line of duty shall be entitled to medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 13. Hereafter the advisory board for the Hygienic Laboratory shall be known as the National Advisory Health Council, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to appoint, from representatives of the public-health profession, five additional members of such council. The terms of service, compensation, and allowances of such additional members shall be the same as the other members of such council not in the regular employment of the Government, except that the terms of service of the members first appointed shall be so arranged that the terms of not more than two members shall expire each year. Such council, in addition to its other function, shall advise the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in respect of public-health activities.

CAPPER-KELLY FAIR TRADE BILL NEARING ENACTMENT.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House, through Mr. Merritt on January 27th, reported and recommended to passage of H. R. 11, as amended; it provides as follows:

That no contract relating to the sale of a commodity which bears (or the label or container of which bears) the trade-mark, brand or trade name of the producer of such commodity, and which is in fair and open competition with commodities of the same general class produced by others, shall be deemed to be unlawful, as against the public policy of the United States, or in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce, or in violation of any statute of the United States, by reason of any agreement contained in such contract—

That the vendee will not resell such commodity except at the price stipulated by the vendor.

SEC. 2. Any such agreement in a contract in respect to interstate or foreign commerce in any such commodity shall be deemed to contain the implied condition—

(a) That during the life of such agreement all purchasers from the vendor for resale at retail in the same city or town where the vendee is to resell the commodity shall be granted equal terms as to purchase and resale prices;

(b) That such commodity may be resold without reference to such agreement—

(1) In closing out the owner's stock for the purpose of discontinuing dealing in such commodity or of disposing, toward the end of a

season, of a surplus stock of goods specially adapted to that season;

(2) With notice to the public that such commodity is damaged or deteriorated in quality, if such is the case; or

(3) By a receiver, trustee or other officer acting under the orders of any court, or any assignee for the benefit of creditors.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as legalizing any contract or agreement between producers or between wholesalers or between retailers as to sale or resale prices.

SEC. 4. As used in this act—

(1) The term "producer" means grower, packer, maker, manufacturer or publisher.

(2) The term "commodity" means any subject of commerce.

In discussing the provisions of the bill, Mr. Merritt stated that substantially what is accomplished by the bill "is to restate the principle of the common law and to restore liberty of contract so far as the Sherman Act interferes with that liberty in the special class of cases covered by the bill." We are quoting from Mr. Merritt's remarks in the following statements. "It is perfectly obvious that if any dealer sells part of his stock at or below cost he must, in order to keep in business, sell other portions of his stock at a profit higher than a fair profit. Another evil effect of cut-throat competition is the tendency for producers to manufacture to meet a price rather than to maintain quality."

The concluding comments are given in full:

"And finally, and perhaps most important for the public welfare, the effect of this bill would be to put the small local dealers more nearly on a competitive basis with the great chain store and other combinations. It is generally and properly recognized that the gradual extinction of small independent dealers will be a loss to countless communities throughout the Nation, and so to the Nation itself. A small independent dealer who is identified with the community where his store exists, and who is active in its life as a citizen and taxpayer, is surely more advantageous to that community than a mere selling agency of a foreign concern, which agency has no interest in the community except to make what profit it can from the community.

"For the reasons set forth, therefore, the committee believe that the legislation proposed in the bill will be to the public interest, and recommend its passage."

Thanks are due to Congressman Kelly and his supporters for their continued and persistent efforts. The interest of individuals and organizations should not wane but be continued until the bill has become law and, thereafter, they should see that the law is made effective.

H. R. 9053 AND H. R. 9054.

The former Porter Bill is represented by the two bills now before Congress—the first seeks to create a Bureau of Narcotics and the other recites as its purpose "to further carry into effect the international convention for the suppression of the abuse of opium and other drugs signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, and for other purposes." The bills follow, and elsewhere are printed the viewpoints of pharmacists who discussed the subject with Congressman Porter.

H. R. 9053.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Narcotics and a Commissioner of Narcotics who shall be at the head thereof. The Commissioner of Narcotics shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without regard to the civil service laws, and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$9000 per annum. The commissioner shall make an annual report to Congress.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury may, without regard to the civil service laws, appoint one assistant commissioner, and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws and in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, appoint and fix the compensation of two deputy commissioners, and such other officers and employees as, in the judgment of such Secretary, are necessary to execute the functions vested in such bureau.

(b) In order to aid in the detection and prevention of the unlawful importation of narcotic drugs into the United States, the Commissioner of Narcotics may designate certain officers of the Bureau of Narcotics for assignment to duty at ports of entry or other places specified by such commissioner. Such officers shall, during the period of such assignment and at such ports and places, have the same power and authority as customs officers have in the enforcement of the narcotic drug laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. (a) The Federal Narcotics Control Board established by the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended, is hereby abolished, and all the authority, powers and functions exercised by such board are hereby transferred to and shall be vested in and exercised and performed by the Commissioner of Narcotics. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall designate three medical officers of the Public Health Service to investigate and report to the commissioner not later than the 1st day of September each year as to the amounts of crude opium and coca leaves necessary to supply the medicinal and scientific needs of the United States for the following calendar year. Such report shall be given due consideration by the Commissioner of Narcotics in finding the amounts of crude opium and coca leaves to be imported under such Act, as amended.

(b) All rights, privileges, powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the Commissioner of Prohibition or any officer or employee of the Bureau of Prohibition in respect of the taxation, importation, exportation, transportation, manufacture, production, compounding, sale, exchange, dispensing, giving away or possession of narcotic drugs are hereby transferred to, conferred and imposed upon, the Commissioner of Narcotics.

(c) All the officers and employees in the Bureau of Prohibition who are exclusively engaged, on the date this Act takes effect, in the administration or enforcement of any laws relating to narcotic drugs, except the Commissioner of Prohibition, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Narcotics without change in classification or compensation.

(d) All the official records, papers and property (including furniture and office equipment) in the Bureau of Prohibition pertaining to or in use in the administration or enforcement of any narcotic drug laws are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Narcotics.

(e) All unexpended balances of appropriations under the control of the Bureau of Prohibition for the enforcement of any laws relating to narcotic drugs and available on the date this Act takes effect shall be available for expenditure by the Bureau of Narcotics in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Bureau of Narcotics had been directly named in the laws making such appropriations.

(f) All orders, rules and regulations in respect of any laws relating to narcotic drugs which have been issued by the Commissioner

of Prohibition and the Federal Narcotics Control Board and which are in effect on the date this Act takes effect shall, after such date, continue in effect to the same extent as if the transfer had not occurred, until modified, superseded or repealed by the Commissioner of Narcotics.

(g) All proceedings, investigations and other matters pending in or before the Bureau of Prohibition and the Federal Narcotics Control Board in respect of the administration or enforcement of any laws relating to narcotic drugs shall be continued and brought to final determination before the Bureau of Narcotics.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

H. R. 9054.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to more effectively carry out the provisions of the international convention for the suppression of the abuse of opium and other drugs signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, the Commissioner of Prohibition shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the issuance and for the suspension and revocation of licenses as hereinafter provided.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, deal in, dispense or give away any narcotic drug unless such person has in his possession a valid license issued by the Commissioner of Prohibition to such person as provided in this Act. Such license shall set forth the nature of the business or profession to be carried on, the applicant's name or style, place of business or profession, and such other matters as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe. No license shall be issued, or if issued such license may be suspended or revoked, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that (1) the applicant or licensee is a narcotic drug addict, or (2) the applicant or licensee has been convicted of violating the law of any State or of the United States relating to narcotic drugs. No license for the importation or manufacture of any narcotic drug shall be issued, or if issued such license may be suspended or revoked, if the commissioner finds that such license is not necessary to supply the medicinal and scientific needs of the United States.

(c) Prior to the issuance, suspension or revocation of a license under this section, the Commissioner of Prohibition may give written notice to the applicant or licensee to show cause why the license should be issued, or in case a license has been issued, why such license should not be suspended, or revoked, as the case may be. Within twenty days after such notice is received the applicant or holder may file a written request with the Commissioner of Prohibition for a hearing, together with the reasons why the application should be issued or the license should not be suspended or revoked. The commissioner, upon the receipt of the request, shall forthwith (1) arrange for a hearing to be held within twenty days after such receipt at such place as the commissioner deems most practicable and convenient in view of the place of residence of the applicant or holder and the place where the evidence bearing on the case for the proposed denial, suspension or revocation is most readily obtainable, and (2) give the applicant or holder at least ten days' notice of the hearing, unless an earlier hearing is consented to by him. Notice under this subdivision may be served personally upon the applicant or holder or sent him by registered mail. The commissioner, or any officer or employee of the Bureau of Prohibition designated by him in writing for the purpose, may hold any such hearing and for the purposes thereof administer oaths, examine witnesses, and issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of the witnesses, or the production of books, papers, documents and other evidence, or the taking of depositions before any designated individual competent to administer oaths. Upon request of the applicant or licensee the person holding such hearing shall issue such subpoenas as in his judgment are necessary in the prosecution of the hearing. Witnesses summoned or whose depositions are taken shall receive the same fees and mileage as witnesses in courts of the United States.

All evidence taken at the hearing shall be recorded and forwarded to the commissioner for decision in the matter to be rendered by him not later than thirty days after completion of the hearing. The denial, suspension or revocation of the license shall be invalid unless opportunity for hearing is afforded, notice is served or sent, and decision rendered within the respective time prescribed by this sub-division.

(d) Any person whose application for a license has been denied or whose license has been suspended or revoked, as hereinbefore provided for, may appeal from the decision of the commissioner to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or to the district court of the United States in which is located the principal place of business of such applicant or licensee, by filing with such court notice in writing of such appeal and of the reasons therefor.

(e) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offense punishable by fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(f) As used in this section, the term "narcotic drug" means opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof, except preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.

(g) As used in this section, the term "person" means corporation, association or partnership, as well as an individual.

SEC. 2. If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance or narcotic drug is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances or narcotic drugs shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect six months after the date of its enactment.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Die Methoden der Organischen Chemie. Unter Mitarbeit von Autoritäten herausgegeben von PROF. DR. J. HOUBEN, Berlin 3. Auflage III. Band mit 41 Abbildungen. Octavo, 1451 pages, gebunden 176 M. Georg Thieme Verlag, Antonstr. 15 Leipzig. C. 1.

Each chapter in this masterwork is prepared by an authority in the respective subject.

The one on Tannins, occupying pages 961 to 1009 is by Dr. J. Dekker in The Hague, well known for his researches. The chapter on Carbohydrates pp. 228 to 365 is by such authorities as Prof. Dr. Hans Pringsheim and Dr. Arnold Steingroever in Berlin.

As a proof of the thoroughness of the work, let me quote the subdivision of the chapter