

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.  
 Report of the Committee on Time and Place  
 of Meeting.  
 Adjournment.

#### NEW JERSEY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey will conduct written examinations in Theoretical Pharmacy, Chemistry, *Materia Medica* and Toxicology, and Pharmaceutical and Chemical Problems for applicants for the Registered Pharmacist Certificate on April 7 and October 20, 1932, and for applicants for the Assistant Pharmacist Certificate on April 8 and October 21, 1932. These examinations will be conducted at the State House, Trenton, New Jersey.

All applications must be completed and on file in the office of Secretary Robert P. Fischelis, Trenton, N. J., at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the first examination taken.

#### TRI-STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas will hold a joint meeting at El Paso, March 21st to 23rd. Efforts are being made to secure a large attendance from the several states. President Walter D. Adams will be one of the speakers on that occasion.

Among the Golden Anniversary celebrants of the state associations this year are the Maryland and Alabama Associations. Alabama will celebrate at Birmingham, June 14th to 16th, and Maryland at Ocean City, June 21st to 24th.

The Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy is warning Oklahoma druggists to comply with the state law requiring a registered pharmacist to be on duty at all times. Several complaints have been entered.

### LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

#### CAPPER-KELLY HEARING, ON THE CAPPER-KELLY BILL.

Senator Capper opened the hearing with a brief statement that he considered the bill a measure for protection for the small retailer and as a check to the alarming consolidation of the retailing business. Representative Kelly described price maintenance as the most important question confronting American business to-day. He said prices must be stabilized to permit fair competition and this end must effect cooperation between the manufacturer and his distributor. The bill will stop unfair competition in one area of retail business, but will not lead to monopolistic prices because there will still be competition between manufacturers, he declared. The Pennsylvania Congressman asserted that the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission on the use of loss leaders by chain stores substantiates every argument for the Capper-Kelly bill that has been made in the last ten years and proves that every price-cutter is also a profiteer.

Witnesses included Samuel C. Henry, *secretary* of the National Association of Retail Druggists; W. Bruce Philip, Washington counsel of the N. A. R. D.; E. F. Kelly, *secretary* of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; Samuel L. Hilton, *chairman*

of the Legislative Committee of the A. Ph. A.; Eugene C. Brokmeyer, counsel of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association. Robert L. Swain, deputy food and drug commissioner of Maryland; Samuel Y. Harris, representing the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association; H. H. Robinson, of the Henry B. Gilpin Company, Baltimore drug wholesaler; Julius H. Riemenschneider, N. A. R. D.; Harry H. Miller, New York Pharmaceutical Conference; and William H. Wiseman, the Armand Company.

The principal questions asked by the committee had to do with quantity discounts, permitted by the bill. Several senators, including the chairman, James Couzens, of Michigan, intimated that this would still give chains a large advantage over independents and perhaps should be eliminated, while some suggested that retail customers should also be permitted quantity discounts. Most of the witnesses gave non-committal answers on this point, although some suggested that cooperative buying by retailers would meet the situation. Mr. Brokmeyer answered that this provision is simply a continuation of the language of the Clayton antitrust act, and that if it is wrong in the Capper-Kelly Bill it is wrong in the anti-trust law. Mr. Swain opposed the quantity discount unequivocally, declaring it an unfair advantage and un-American.

#### WASHINGTON MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DRUG SURVEY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the National Drug Survey Committee was held in the Department of Commerce on January 26th; Robert L. Lund presided. He outlined the work of the survey and its purpose and was followed by Wroe Alderson, Field Director of the Survey. Fred N. Feiker, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, explained phases of the survey and the progress made by the department officials was outlined. He stated that definite conclusions about the results should be reserved until they can be presented in greater detail.

The trend of information is shown by data for one store for six months and the entire survey will cover fourteen stores for twelve months. The information will be broken down into divisions, and tables will be prepared for each department for separate commodities and for groups of commodities. Mr. Alderson, with the aid of stereopticon views, discussed store modernization, pointing out that in a number of stores an average of 10.3% of the items sold were inconveniently located; in one store the percentage was as high as 24.

The matter of calling a general conference of representatives of participating organizations on April 25th to 27th in St. Louis, was discussed and approved.

E. Fullerton Cook expressed the wish that it would be possible to bring to the Conference a simple system of accounting, to be introduced into the retail drug stores in which it would only be necessary to keep one sheet daily, which would cover all the transactions occurring during the day. He stated that if such a simple system could be worked out it would only be necessary for the druggist to have a bookkeeper come into the store once a month. He further stated that he hoped there would be one strictly professional phase in the general program because professional pharmacy is the backbone of the drug business. Various and special phases of the drug business, as brought out by the survey, were presented in detail. It was stated that 50,000 questionnaires were sent out to families in St. Louis with incomes from \$1800.00 upward. The returns represented about 15% of useable replies.

Victor Sadd, of the Department of Commerce, spoke on the "Conserving of the Druggists' Capital" and brought out a number of interesting facts. For example, stores that had failed and were studied paid an average of

10.6 per cent of their net sales in rent, whereas the average rent paid by going concerns was 4.7 per cent. Out of the thirty drug stores analyzed twenty-one of the operators never made up a profit and loss statement and nine of them reported that they did not know how to determine inventory turnover.

Frank A. Delgado, of the Department of Commerce, reported on "Study of the Prescription and Professional Side of Pharmacy." This material will be placed at the disposal of the U. S. P. and N. F. Revision Committees. He detailed the number of ingredients in prescriptions, and the kind of items and the number of various ingredients that were required for prescriptions.

An illustrated talk dealing with the price of drug store arrangement was presented by Mr. Alderson. The question was brought up as to how complete the survey findings would be by April, and Mr. Lund stated that the field work would be finished and a considerable number of facts that had been developed would be presented at that time. It was also determined that a Program Committee should be appointed so as to help work out the details.

R. E. Lee Williamson suggested that immediate endeavor be made to interest all state and local retail associations, stressing the importance and value of the survey. It was decided that the following committees be appointed to assist in carrying out the various plans for the April Conference: Program Committee, Arrangement Committee, Special Finance Committee, Attendance Committee, Publicity Committee and on Classification.

It was suggested that a number of prizes be provided whereby the retail druggists would become interested to a larger extent in the survey. This question was discussed from various standpoints and it was finally decided that a Committee be appointed to investigate the advisability of such competition. More than fifty representatives of different associations and organizations and of divisions of the Government attended the meeting which was pronounced interesting and successful.

#### PORTLAND RETAIL DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION.

The first joint meeting of physicians and druggists of Portland, Ore., was held February 3rd. The results were most satisfactory and it is anticipated that much constructive work will be done to bring the two groups close together on professional and legislative matters.

PROPOSED LABELING OF FOODS BY  
HEALTH GROUP.

UNIFORM SANITARY CODE FOR STATES ALSO  
PROPOSED BY COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON  
CHILD PROTECTION.

"An amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all similar State laws is recommended by the Committee on Public Health Organization of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection 'to define an article of food or drugs as misbranded if it is advertised' through any medium in terms which are false or misleading in any particular.

"Other recommendations include the proposal that States adopt a uniform sanitary code fixing minimum measures which may be reasonably enforced. The use of chemical preservatives should be discouraged, the Committee asserts.

"These recommendations, which appear in the report of the Committee entitled 'Public Health Organization,' are set forth in a summary treatment of a section treating 'health aspects of food control.' E. L. Bishop, M.D., Tennessee State Commissioner of Health, is chairman of the Committee. The summary of the section containing the recommendations follows:

"Federal and State drug laws should be amended so that all preparations sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary must conform to the standards of these authorities and no deviation under any form of labeling should be permitted.

DRUG LAW CHANGES URGED.

"Federal and State laws should be amended to include in the list of narcotic or habit-forming drugs which must be named on the label, derivatives of barbituric acid, as well as of acetanilide and the like which are already included.

"The provisions in the Federal Food and Drugs Act and those in the State acts relating to therapeutic claims of drugs should be amended so that any therapeutic or medicinal claims which are false or fraudulent or misleading are illegal.

"The Federal Food and Drugs Act and all State laws should be amended to define an article of food or drugs as misbranded, if it is advertised through magazines, newspapers, placards, billboards, radio broadcasting or

any other means, in terms which are false or misleading in any particular.

WOULD PROHIBIT SACCHARIN.

"A provision should be included in all food laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of foods containing saccharin.

"A provision should be included in all food laws prohibiting the addition of caffeine to beverages and other foods without a plain and conspicuous declaration of the amount added.

"In addition to the usual prohibition of artificial color which conceals inferiority of damage, there should be a supplementary requirement that added color be prohibited where its use makes an article of food appear nutritionally more valuable than it is.

"The development of modern methods of refrigeration and new processes in food manufacturing now make unnecessary the employment of chemical preservatives in foods to which such methods are applicable. From the point of view of child health the use of chemical preservatives should be discouraged, especially as control under an act of such general structure as the Federal law is extremely difficult. To enforce the provision of this law on chemical preservatives it is necessary to procure evidence that a preservative has been added in such quantities as to render the food itself deleterious to health. Under many State laws, however, objectionable preservatives specifically are prohibited regardless of the amount employed. It is recommended that where amendatory legislation is considered, the subject of chemical preservatives be given consideration and that the injunctions relating to them be specific rather than general."—From *U. S. Daily*.

"FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION — MISBRANDING — STATEMENTS IN BOOKLET ENCLOSED IN CARTON.

"Statements in a booklet enclosed in the carton in which a drug was sold, which did not appear on the outside of the carton or on the bottle containing the drug, could be considered in determining whether the drug was adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act which provides (21 U. S. C. 8) that a drug shall be deemed adulterated 'if its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold;' such statements could also be considered in determining whether the drug was misbranded

within the meaning of provisions of the act (21 U. S. C. 10) that a drug shall be misbranded 'if its package or label shall bear or contain any statement' regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the drug 'which is false and fraudulent,' but could not be considered in determining whether the drug was misbranded under other provisions of the act (al U. S. C. 9) that a drug shall be misbranded if the 'package or label shall bear any statement' regarding the drug, or the ingredients or substances contained therein; which is 'false or misleading.'—United States v. 17 Bottles, etc.; D. C. D. Md., Nos. 4666, 4667, Jan. 5, 1932.

"The Federal Government's libel to condemn misbranded drugs under the Food and Drugs Act alleging that 'false and fraudulent' statements as to the ingredients of the drug and the effect which they were capable of producing were applied to the drug 'knowingly or in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity' was sufficient, notwithstanding the failure to allege that the false statements were made with 'actual intent to deceive.'—United States v. 17 Bottles, etc.; D. C., D. Md., Nos. 4666, 4667, Jan. 5, 1932."

#### ADMINISTRATION LIMITS.

Under existing laws, Mr. Robb explains, "the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture, in enforcing the Food and Drugs Act, is restricted to the package itself, but claims made in newspapers, magazines and other collateral advertising are considered by the Government and the courts in fraud order proceedings under the postal laws, and such claims outside the package also are censored by the Federal Trade Commission.

"The present situation with respect to the powers of the Federal Trade Commission over collateral advertising is this: The Supreme Court, while ruling that the Commission is properly concerned with 'protecting the public against dangerously misleading advertisements of the remedy sold in interstate commerce,' apparently has so construed the statutes creating the Commission and defining its powers and duties as to impose a heavy handicap upon the commission in establishing the facts essential to the jurisdiction of the Commission in any case.

"There are substantial reasons for believing that Congress will decide to amend the Food and Drugs Act again, rather than attempt to

make the Federal Trade Commission Act expressly embrace the unfair advertising of drugs and medicines outside the package. It should be remembered that in legislating regarding the Commission, Congress must rely upon the commerce clause of the Constitution, with its limitations and qualifications respecting commerce and competition, while Congress enjoys rather elastic powers when enacting laws that are subject to classification as welfare or health measures, such as pertain to foods and drugs, under the reserve or police powers of the national government.

"Aside from these purely legal considerations in this question, for careful consideration not only by Congress but by all those who manufacture and sell drugs and medicines. Would it be more satisfactory to have the censorship of all claims and representations in the hands of one agency of the Government—the Food and Drug Administration—or to have such censorship apportioned or divided between the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission, the one dealing with package claims and the other with all collateral advertising outside the package?"—*Drug Trade News*.

#### PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE.

All officers of the Philadelphia Exchange were reelected for 1932, these including: *President*, John F. Belsterling; *Vice-President*, Harrison S. Hires; *Secretary*, Joseph W. England; and *Treasurer*, F. L. Bodman. The board of directors elected consists of J. Mervin Rosenberger, Benjamin S. Thorp, H. K. Himeline, H. H. Whyte, Herbert R. McIllvaine, Walter V. Smith, Alexander C. Fergusson, Jr., and E. L. Brendlinger.

In his annual message, President Belsterling stated that under the conditions of the depression of 1931, the prices of all commodities naturally registered the lowest levels over a period of a number of years past. The drug and chemical business, like all other business, he said, has felt this depression, but not to such a great extent as many, although the chemical industry has been affected to a greater extent than the drug, proprietary and regular jobbing business. It would be idle to prophesy conditions for 1932, he continued, but he believed that the crisis of business depression had been reached and passed, and that from now on there will be a slow and steady convalescence of sick-business until recovery results.

The annual dinner of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange was held January 28th in the Clover Room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. Leading men in the drug, chemical and allied industries of Philadelphia were present, providing an opportunity for discussion of important topics and for social activities. A reception preceded the dinner.

Addresses were made by Mayor J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia; Dr. William A. Pearson, president of the Philadelphia Rotary Club and dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, whose subject was "Personality;" and by Professor John Dennis Mahoney, head of the English department of the West Philadelphia High School.

#### COURT RULING STATES "ANTISEPTIC" NO DRUG LAW STANDARD.

Judge Chestnut of the U. S. District Court for the District of Maryland, rejected the government's charges that a preparation is adulterated and that it is misbranded because false and misleading statements appear in the circular accompanying it, but ruled that the case must go to trial on charges of false and fraudulent statements in the booklet surrounding each bottle. The Judge declared that the word "antiseptic" does not of itself convey the idea of any particular strength or degree, pointing out that it is not the equivalent of germicide and that it was in use prior to the discovery of bacteriological activity. He held that to say a substance is antiseptic is merely to affirm that it has a tendency to prevent putrefaction, decay or the development or increase of bacteria and does not indicate a part potency. The decision was rendered on "B. & M.," an external remedy described as useful in treating a number of internal diseases.

#### RELATION OF BACTERIOLOGY TO PHARMACY.

Sir William Willcox, M.D., in addressing the Pharmaceutical Society on above subject, said in part:

"It is necessary if bacteriology is taught to pharmacists that it should be taught not in an academic way; you do not need to learn what microbes there are in the soil at every foot depth, and all those forms of bacteria which have an academic interest. You want to know what is the importance of bacteriology as it applies to your work, to therapeutics. I think it is advisable that the teaching of bacteriology should be carried out not by a botanist who knows a great deal about the subject academi-

cally, or by anyone else who has devoted his time to the academic side, but by someone who has practical knowledge of the therapeutic side; in other words, it should be carried out by some bacteriologist who has a medical qualification, and, something more than that, who knows something about therapeutics and the application of bacteriology to pharmacy.

"I am anxious that pharmacy should be a profession which is not lagging behind therapeutics and modern medicine. The pharmacist is the person who knows best about how these remedies should be prepared, and understands their chemical constitution, compatibility and incompatibility, and so on, and it is a very little step for him to make himself master of the simple principles of bacteriology on which sterilization is based."

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

According to the report made to the International Pharmaceutical Federation there is no separate Pharmaceutical Service in the British Army. The chemicals, pharmaceutical products and surgical dressings required are purchased from civilian manufacturers. The purchasing and inspection of these supplies is carried out by several civilian pharmacists in the Contracts Branch at War Office.

"During the late War this system of Pharmaceutical Service was found to be sadly lacking in efficiency. Civilian pharmacists were hurriedly recruited and through faulty organization were frequently not given work which utilized their skill. Much wastage of man power and material resulted.

"The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain through the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists has for several years used strenuous endeavors to convince the War Office of the necessity for an adequate Pharmaceutical Service in the British Army."

The degree of M.A. in economics and accounting was conferred upon Chief Pharmacist Abraham T. Schwartz, U. S. Navy, at the February 1932 convocation of George Washington University. He has served in the Navy for twenty-seven years and now is on duty in the bureau of medicine and surgery, in charge of the division of vital statistics. He was graduated in pharmacy and is a registered pharmacist in the states of Massachusetts, New York and in the District of Columbia. In 1925 he received his B.S. in biology at New York University.

Secretary Herbert C. Kassner has contributed an informative message to the *American Druggist* for February, in which he writes of the activities of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. This coöperation is of a worth-while type, because it is informative and should make pharmacists think of their opportunities to bring pharmacy to its proper place among the professions. *The American Druggist* is sharing largely in these coöperative efforts.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Dean Charles F. Heebner, of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has been elected Second Vice-Principal of the Principals' Association of Toronto.

Dr. I. M. Kolthoff has been on a lecture trip this month, speaking on "The Theory of Coprecipitation." He spoke at Oberlin College, Yale University, Princeton University, and American Chemical Society Sections at Cleveland, State College, Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh Section.

Dean C. E. Mollett, who is attending the University of Florida, met with a painful accident, the result of a fall.

We are in receipt of two reprints of articles by Alfredo C. Santos, Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, School of Pharmacy, University of the Philippines: "Alkaloids of Phaeanthers Ebractolcitus (Presl.) Merrill." "On Phaeanthine (First Communication); Chemical and Pharmacological Studies of Plumierid."

Vice-President Elect Rowland Jones has called our attention to an error in a statement "that he holds a degree from the College of Pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin." He attended three years at the University in the course in Letters and Science. Mr. Jones is not only Vice-President Elect of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, but he also is *chairman* of the Section on Commercial Interests.

Dean John R. Minehart, wife and daughter are spending some time in Porto Rico. Dr. Minehart has made the trip hoping that he will regain his health. The dean has a number of friends among pharmacists in Porto Rico and a visit with them will add to his enjoyment.

Dr. James C. Munch was recently called by a train-plane to Fresno, Calif., to aid in the treatment of about forty Mexicans who were taken ill from eating thallium-poisoned tortillas. Dr. Munch is an authority on thallium-

poisoning and consulting pharmacologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; also, director of the Pharmacological Laboratories for Sharp & Dohme.

Secretary J. Lester Hayman issues very interesting bulletins to the members of West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association. The last bulletin was artistic and timely, as it related to the George Washington Bicentennial celebration.

Veteran E. B. Heimstreet was a speaker at the last meeting of the Milwaukee Veteran Druggists Association.

*Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.*—Third edition, compiled by the Committee on Editing Methods of Analysis, W. W. Skinner, chairman. This edition has been revised to include the editions, deletions and other changes made since 1925. About 100 pages of new material and tables have been added and new chapters on caustic poisons, naval stores, paints, radio activity, etc., have been added.

An index includes the new definitions for fertilizers that have been finally approved by the Association. All the methods included in this book are accredited by the Secretary of Agriculture in law enforcement work and are also accepted by the states in regulatory activities.

The volume has nearly six hundred pages, including the index, and may be purchased from the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Postoffice Box 290, Pennsylvania Avenue Station, Washington, D. C. The book is divided into 42 chapters and contains 38 illustrations.

*Drug Contact Committee Recommends Tolerances and Analytical Methods.*—Recommendations for tolerances and analytical methods for a number of tablets and ampuls appear in the ninth report of the Combined Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, recently submitted to the Federal Food and Drug Administration. The report also contains recommendations relating to the quantity of contents of ampuls.

Free copies may be obtained by writing the Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

*Town and Country Life*, of London, depicts Dean Frederick J. Wulling as an outstanding pharmacologist.—The biographical sketch is accompanied by a portrait.