

Although illness depleted the official ranks of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association during the organization's convention in St. Paul the week of February 26th, the meeting was highly successful from every viewpoint, ushering in a second half-century of service to its members with renewed enthusiasm and determination.

MINNESOTA NOMINEES.

The following are nominees for the Minnesota association offices—to be voted upon by mail—ballots to be transmitted to members

by mail: *President*, R. G. Paulson, Fairmont; Wilford J. Schwankl, Sauk Rapids. *First Vice-President*, Jesse B. Slocumb, St. Paul; William Shepard, Minneapolis. *Second Vice-President*, Orlando Didra, Waseca; Margaret Armitage, Princeton. *Third Vice-President*, L. M. Herbert, Worthington; Guy Hovland, Dawson. *Secretary*, A. Roy F. Johnson, Minneapolis; Harry J. Anderson, North Branch. *Treasurer*, C. T. Heller, Jr., St. Paul; B. J. Witte, Jr., Anoka. *Executive Committee*: Joseph Vadheim, Tyler; H. O. Tiegen, Moorhead.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.

Professional persons in the retail trade working unlimited hours are entitled to the same minimum wage classifications as executives working beyond code hours under an amendment to Article V, Section 4 (a) of the retail trade code, approved by the National Industrial Recovery Board, it was announced January 3rd.

Article V, Section 4 (c) of the code provides that executives who work unlimited hours must receive minimum wages ranging from \$25.00 to \$35.00 a week, according to population of the communities in which a retail establishment is located.

The term "professional person" is defined in the code. It includes, but without limitation, such employees as doctors, dentists, nurses, architects, training directors, artists, research technicians, statisticians, mechanical engineers, etc.

CODE AUTHORITIES GRANTED EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX.

Under a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue announced March 13, code authorities are entitled to exemption from Federal Income taxes and from filing returns therefor.

They are required, however, to file with the Collector of Internal Revenue in their district an affidavit in the form required by Article 101-1 of Regulation 86 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, setting forth the character of the organization, the purpose for which organized, its activities, the sources and disposition of its income, whether any of its income is credited to surplus or may inure to the benefit of any private individual and all other general facts

relating to its operations which bear upon its right to exemption as a non-profit entity.

The exemption does not extend to members or employees of code authorities as individuals.

POSTPONE EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDER RESTORING SALES OF TOILET SOAP TO RETAIL CODE JURISDICTION.

The National Industrial Recovery Board on March 12th, announced that the effective date of the order making sales of toilet soap again subject to the retail drug code loss limitation provision has been extended to April 5, 1935.

Sales of toilet soap were placed under a loss limitation provision similar to that of the retail food and grocery trade code (cost plus 6 per cent), but an order approved February 19th, effective in 21 days, was issued to restore such sales to the retail drug trade code provision. Considerable confusion has arisen, however, and it has been deemed advisable to prepare an order suspending the loss limitation provision of the retail drug code in so far as toilet soap sales are concerned.

In order to permit a decision on such an order, the effective date of the February 19th order has been extended to April 5th.

SALES TAX.

Texas and Kansas oppose a sales tax. New York, Michigan, Colorado, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington, California, Wyoming, Montana, Maine and Connecticut have sales tax provisions. Arkansas, Tennessee, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin are considering measures. The West Virginia law expires July 1st, but the Governor has been asked to extend the time. (Texas is now considering a sales tax.)

HEARINGS ON THE COPELAND BILL.

Hearings were held on the Copeland Bill S. 5 (Committee Print No. 3) March 2nd and 8th, before members of the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, of the United States, Senator Clark of Missouri, *Chairman*.

Representatives of interested associations and organizations attended and about seventy witnesses were scheduled for the hearings. There was some heated discussion and differences of opinion obtained, evidencing deep interest—it proves what Dr. Carl L. Alsberg stated several years ago, that "In appraising legislation intended to protect public health or prevent fraud, it is not enough to inquire whether the abuses aimed at are likely to be cured. Political and social consequences need to be envisaged also."

No effort is made to submit opinions on what the Food and Drugs Act should be nor analyze the testimony given. The committee heard many views and, perhaps, enough for reaching conclusions as to what form the presentation in Congress should take. When the measure comes up for action there will, probably, not be unanimity but compromise on some of the stronger contentions. There are some differences of opinion among those to whom the law applies and also among those who frame it and enact the measure.

ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of barbituric acid or derivatives and compounds thereof under any copyrighted or chemical names, except to wholesale drug houses, chemical houses and dispensing pharmacies or practicing physicians, providing that these may not be dispensed except by a practicing physician or retail pharmacy on prescription written by a physician.

IDAHO.

Idaho pharmacists are making a determined effort to put pharmacy's affairs again in the hands of pharmacy. A new pharmacy bill (H. B. 67) takes pharmacy control out of the Department of Law Enforcement under which it has been for many years, and puts control in the hands of a state board of pharmacy. This bill passed the house by a vote of 51 to 6 and is said to have the approval of the Governor. This bill will, if passed, create an entirely new set-up for pharmacy in Idaho. It provides that the new board of pharmacy shall be

elected by the state association which will then meet in Boise in June to elect members to the new board and interpret the other provisions of the law for the benefit of Idaho druggists.

MARYLAND.

Three bills regulating the drug industry were considered by the Hygiene Committee and referred to the House of Delegates on March 8th.

One measure provides that the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary shall be on file at all times in every pharmacy; that every registered drug store keep a certain minimum of utensils and maintain sanitary standards; that prescription records be filed and that all medicines and drugs be open for inspection at all times wherever they are manufactured or sold.

Another requires that all pharmacies and manufacturers of drugs, medicines, dentifrices, toilet articles and cosmetics shall secure permits from the Maryland Board of Pharmacy.

The third measure would regulate the sale of barbital compounds by making their sale legal only on prescription.

MINNESOTA.

A Minnesota bill provides for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy—the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, poisons; the establishment of a State board of pharmacy and defining its powers and duties; requirements for registration, licensing pharmacies and pharmacists, etc.

OREGON.

The new Oregon pharmacy law is patterned largely after the model pharmacy law sponsored by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. It gives more power to the state board in its regulation of pharmacy; provides for registration of all pharmacies with an annual registration fee of \$3.00; provides for elimination, after a few years, of the assistant classification; governs more strictly the sale of poisons and of denatured alcohol; sets up a license for non-pharmacy outlets who sell medicinal products; restricts use of such words as "drugs," "druggist," "pharmacy," etc., on signs and in advertising to stores where registered pharmacists are employed; sets new fees for registration by examination or reciprocity and provides certain library and equipment requirements for pharmacies. These are a few of the more important new provisions.

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LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.—*Concluded from page 254.*

NARCOTIC RULES FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS REVISED.

An executive order by the President has promulgated revised rules governing narcotics in the Virgin Islands. Narcotics must be obtained from qualified manufacturers or wholesalers in the continental United States. The regulations that apply follow:

Article 81. Orders—Who May Fill.—An order for narcotic drugs submitted by a qualified dealer or practitioner in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the terms of the executive order may be filled only by a person duly registered, in the continental United States, in Classes 1 or 2 under Section 1 of the Harrison narcotic law, as amended, and regulations issued thereunder, except that an order for only such preparations and remedies as are considered exempt under Section 6 of said law and regulations issued thereunder may be filled by a person duly registered, in the continental United States, in Class 5 under Section 1 of said law and regulations.

Article 82. Record and Report of Sales.—Each sale or other disposition of narcotic drugs under the executive order shall be recorded and reported as a domestic sale, and the person filling any such order for narcotic drugs shall enter upon form 810b or 811b, as the case may be, of his monthly return the date upon which the order was approved by the commissioner of health of the Virgin Islands, in lieu of and in the space provided for the date of the purchaser's official order form. The column headed "Serial number" should be used for inserting the date of receipt of the purchaser's approved order. The columns headed "Registry number," "Class" and "District" will be left blank. If the order covers items of preparations or remedies which are considered exempt under Section 6 of said law and regulations, such items will not be reported in the monthly return, but the person filling the order for such items shall keep a record in the same manner as in the case of a domestic sale thereof, except that in lieu of the record required to be kept of the registry number of the purchaser there shall be kept a record of the date upon which the order was approved by the commissioner of health of the Virgin Islands and the date when the order was received by the person in the continental United States

filling the order.—From *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, Feb. 18, 1935.

CALIFORNIA.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE A DRUG OR MEDICINE.

A manager of a pharmacy was charged with violating Section 13 of the California pharmacy practice act in that he permitted named persons, who were not registered pharmacists or assistant pharmacists, to sell peroxide of hydrogen. He was found guilty in the trial court and appealed to the appellate department, superior court, Los Angeles County, California.

Section 13 of the pharmacy practice act makes it unlawful for any "proprietor" of a pharmacy to permit the sales of drugs, medicines or poisons by anyone except a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist. The defendant contended that since he was not a "proprietor" but a "manager," his conviction was unwarranted. The superior court held, however, that a mere statement in the charge that the facts alleged constituted a violation of one section of the pharmacy practice act did not prevent the court from upholding the conviction if the acts charged were prohibited by any other section.

The defendant also argued that peroxide of hydrogen is not a drug or medicine within the meaning of the pharmacy practice act. We are satisfied, said the court, that "drug or medicine" are broad enough to include peroxide of hydrogen. It is a well-known chemical substance, listed in the United States Pharmacopœia and described in all encyclopedias.

The court stated that there "may be some difficulty in applying the pharmacy practice act to substances which have both a medical and a non-medical use," but in the case of peroxide of hydrogen we are aided by the provisions of Section 16, of the act, which provides, by way of exception to the general provision of the act, that permits may be issued for the sale by unregistered persons in the rural districts of "simple household remedies and drugs," among which is listed peroxide of hydrogen. Such an exception gives rise to a strong implication that if excepted would otherwise have been within the purview of the act.

The judgment of conviction was affirmed. *People vs. Arthur* (Calif.), 32 P. (2d) 1002.—Through *Journal A. M. A.*

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

As the major educational effort of the affiliated tuberculosis associations of the United States during 1935 will launch an Early Diagnosis Campaign on April 1st. Under the slogan "Fight Tuberculosis with Modern Weapons" the need will be emphasized for prompt treatment of tuberculosis when a case is discovered and shall endeavor to familiarize the public with improvements in treatment during recent years that have greatly increased the chances for cure.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE JOURNAL AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following notice has been prepared from comments received from members of the Board of Review of Papers and of the Publication Committee.

Manuscripts should be sent to Editor E. G. Eberle, 2215 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All manuscripts should be typewritten in double spacing on one side of paper 8½ x 11 inches, and should be mailed in a flat package—not rolled. The original (*not* carbon) copy should be sent. The original drawings, not photographs of drawings, should accompany the manuscript. Authors should indicate on the manuscript the approximate position of text figures. All drawings should be marked with the author's name and address.

A condensed title running page headline, not to exceed thirty-five letters, should be given on a separate sheet and placed at the beginning of each article.

The method of stating the laboratory in which the work is done should be uniform and placed as a footnote at end of first page, giving Department, School or College. The date when received for publication should be given.

Numerals are used for figures for all definite weights, measurements, percentages, and degrees of temperature (for example: 2 Kg., 1 inch, 20.5 cc., 300° C.). Spell out all indefinite and approximate periods of time and other numerals which are used in a general manner (for example: one hundred years ago, about two and one-half hours, seven times).

Standard abbreviations should be used whenever weights and measures are given in the metric system, *e. g.*, 10 Kg., 2.25 cc., etc. The forms to be used are: cc., Kg., mg., mm., L. and M.

Figures should be numbered from 1 up, beginning with the text-figures (line engravings are always treated as text-figures and should be designed as such) and continuing through the plates. The reduction desired should be clearly indicated on the margin of the drawing. All drawings should be made with India ink, preferably on white tracing paper or cloth. If coördinate paper is used, a blue-lined paper must be chosen. Usually it is desirable to ink in the large squares so that the curves can be more easily read. Lettering should be plain and large enough to reproduce well when the drawing is reduced to the width of a printed page (usually about 4 inches). Photographs intended for half-tone reproduction should be securely mounted with colorless paste.

"Figure" should be spelled out at the beginning of a sentence; elsewhere it is abbreviated to "Fig.;" per cent—2 words.

The expense for a limited number of figures and plates will be borne by the JOURNAL; expense for cuts in excess of this number must be defrayed by the author.

References to the literature cited should be grouped at the end of the manuscript under the *References*. The citations should be numbered consecutively in the order of their appearance (their location in the text should be indicated by full-sized figures included in parentheses). The sequence followed in the citations should be: Author's name (with initials), name of publication, volume number, page number and the date in parentheses. Abbreviations for journals should conform to the style of *Chemical Abstracts*, published by the American Chemical Society.

(1) Author, A. Y., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 79, 289 (1927).

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The Editor will appreciate comments from Board of Review and Committee on Publication, members, authors and others interested.