

EDITORIAL

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THE A. PH. A. RECIPE BOOK II.

IT WAS in the mind of the late Henry P. Hynson that the idea for publishing a Recipe Book by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION originated. It has a close relationship to the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary which had as a purpose greater uniformity as services to the medical and pharmaceutical professions and the laity. The former was developed by medical practitioners, who recognized the need for an improved materia medica, and the latter had as a basis greater uniformity of unofficial preparations. Pharmacist Hynson recognized the importance of bringing preparations, not included in the standards, into greater uniformity by a book of formulas.

Just as physicians and pharmacists recognized the necessity of coöperation in the successive revisions of the standards, so also the activities which were benefited by the publication of the Recipe Book gave their support. This book represents the outcome of an effort of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to place in the hands of pharmacists and others a reliable and comprehensive book of recipes applicable to pharmaceutical and related practice. This valuable undertaking has the support and joint interest in the practices represented by physicians, pharmacists, dentists, chiropodists, veterinarians and others.

The first edition of the Recipe Book was favorably received and the good judgment which prompted the useful publication was recognized by the demand for a second edition. The comprehensive list of subjects speaks for the book as an essential volume for the pharmacists' library and as a helpful reference in other professional and technical libraries. The preparations may be summarized:

Pharmaceutical Formulas, Hospital Formulas, Dental Formulas, Chiropodists Formulas, Laboratory Reagents, Veterinary Formulas, Photographic Formulas, Flavoring Formulas, Cosmetic Formulas, Vehicles, Technical and Miscellaneous Formulas, Agricultural Formulas, Industrial Formulas, First Aid, Table of Doses, Schedules of Antidotes for Poisons.

Quotations from two paragraphs of the Preface speak for the dignified position maintained by the Recipe Book, the care exercised in its publication and the recognition given it.

"The admission of formulas is dependent on a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Committee; the formulas have been tried out and include only preparations that can be compounded by the pharmacist."

"Therapeutic authority is disclaimed regarding the remedial action, and no responsibility is assumed for the therapeutic value of the formulas or the specified doses, which are average doses based upon accepted practice; and these are given both in the metric and apothecaries systems. The Recipe Book does not aim to supply imitations for proprietary or trade-marked articles, and permission has been obtained as far as possible for reprinting institutional formularies. The Recipe Book has received mention in the Standard Year Book issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce."

"The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture has given valuable assistance in revising titles. The Council on Dental Therapeutics

of the American Dental Association has given helpful criticism; the American Veterinary Medical Association and other contributors have given help in preparing chiropodist formulas."

"The section on vehicles was compiled from information obtained, by permission, from 'Essentials of Prescription Writing' by Cary Eggleston, M.D. (through courtesy of W. B. Saunders Company) and material received from Bernard Fantus, M.D."

FAIR TRADE DECISION BY U. S. SUPREME COURT.

THE United States Supreme Court, on December 8th, upheld "Fair Trade" laws of California and Illinois. The decision, in the opinion of many observers, "opened the way for at least a partial revival of portions of the Retail Code under the National Industrial Recovery Act through State action." The court's decision was based largely on the principle, "that the trade-mark or brand of the manufacturer's product was through the operation of the principle of good-will, in itself a property right of the producer and did not pass to the retailer on the purchase of the actual merchandise." Mr. Justice Sutherland delivered the opinion of the court.

Two cases were considered on the Illinois law and two on the California statute. The opinion is expected to have a far-reaching effect on retail practices; many other states have similar laws and other states have been awaiting these decisions before taking related action. These decisions will establish a fair basis for retail prices.

The ruling amounts to a reversal of the decision of the New York State Court of Appeals in January holding Section 2 of the State Feld-Crawford Act invalid. The court drew a distinction between the right of the retailer in property bought for resale and his right in the good-will of the manufacturer as represented by his trade-mark on the merchandise. It held that title to the trade-mark did not pass and thus the manufacturer had the right to set the sale price of the merchandise and the trade-mark considered together. The court saw no authority for not holding "that prices in respect of identified goods may be fixed under legislative leave by contract between the parties." "The primary aim of the law is to protect the property—namely the good will—of the producer, which he still owns. The price restriction is adopted as an appropriate means to that perfectly legitimate end and not as an end in itself."

Justice Sutherland said, "while retailers may own a standard product, they do not own the mark or the good-will that the mark symbolizes." He said—"There is a great body of fact and opinion tending to show that price cutting by retail dealers is not only injurious to the good-will and business of the producer and distributor of identified goods, but injurious to the general public as well." "Good-will is property in a very real sense, injury to which, like injury to any other species of property, is a proper subject for legislation. Good-will is a valuable contributing aid to business—sometimes the most valuable contributing asset of the producer or distributor of commodities. And distinctive trade-marks, labels and brands are legitimate aids to the creation or enlargement of such good-will."

The decision is a most important one and will encourage legislation that protects those whose desire is to uphold "fair trade" practices.

NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK.

THERE is much to be gained from the Oath and Prayer of Maimonides relative to the challenge of to-day, which, in part, reads as follows, "May the love for my art actuate me at all times; may neither avarice, nor miserliness, nor the thirst for glory, nor for a great reputation engage my mind."

American Pharmacy is witnessing an unprecedented change relative to the reconstruction of a new order as being built upon the ashes of chaos in an over-exploited field of commercialism.

In order to achieve those things desired it becomes necessary for all concerned to pause in this onward rush of a complex civilization for the purpose of making an inventory of stock in trade, to seek a renewal of faith and to put forth a serious attempt to peer through the fog enveloping us so as to view the situation from an intellectually honest point of view.

In substance these were the words expressed to the present Chairman by the late Dr. Robert J. Ruth a few weeks prior to his untimely death.

The Pharmacy Week movement is now entering its thirteenth year of progress. Its deeper significance is becoming to be more fully appreciated year by year as gaged by the character of the activities on the part of retail pharmacists and others of the profession.

A detailed study has been made of the various aspects of this activity as sponsored by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and future years will witness a correction or modification of certain activities and will likewise witness newly introduced factors that will materially strengthen the entire structure.

An outstanding feature of the 1936 observance was the nationwide broadcast by Dr. George D. Beal, President, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A study of the photographs submitted in the Window Display Contest reveals that the professional displays, as prepared and exhibited by retail pharmacists, Colleges of Pharmacy and by pharmaceutical organizations, represent a marked improvement over those submitted in former years.

The Window Display Contest Committee is now at work to determine the retail pharmacist who will be adjudged winner of the Robert J. Ruth Memorial Trophy, as well as that College of Pharmacy and the pharmaceutical organization that will be awarded beautiful banners together with standards. This Committee will likewise determine the grants to be made in connection with the Merit Certificates as awarded jointly by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Association of Retail Druggists.—ANTON HOGSTAD, JR., *Chairman*.

OFFICERS-ELECT OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION FOR
1937-1938.

The Board of Canvassers of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, composed of Edward Spease, *Chairman*; Edward D. Davy and F. J. Bacon, all of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced as the result of the mail ballot for the officers of the ASSOCIATION, the election of the following: *President-Elect*, E. N. Gathercoal, Chicago, Ill.; *First Vice-President-Elect*, W. Mac Childs, Eldorado, Kansas; *Second Vice-President-Elect*, Glenn L. Jenkins, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Members-Elect of the Council*, H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore, Md.; S. L. Hilton, Washington, D. C.; and P. H. Costello, Cooperstown, N. Dak.

These officers will be installed at the next annual meeting of the ASSOCIATION which will be held in New York City, the time to be announced later.