

EDITORIAL NOTES

On account of the roster not being complete and the inclusion of many pages of Association Business, the roster will be omitted this month and replaced in next issue of the JOURNAL. A. Ph. A. Local Branches and Roster of Boards are also omitted from this number. The latter may be found in the August issue, pages XI, XII and XIII; some corrections are necessary.

EXAMINATION OF PHARMACISTS FOR MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS, REGULAR ARMY.

The War Department is announcing an examination December 14-18, 1936, to qualify candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Medical Administrative Corps, Regular Army, to fill eight of the existing vacancies.

Appointments will be made from pharmacists, male citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two years, who are graduates of recognized schools or colleges of pharmacy, requiring four years of instruction for graduation.

Examination for appointment includes physical, a written examination in Practice of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology, and Bacteriology, Hygiene and Sanitation, and an estimate of the candidate's adaptability for military service.

Examining boards will be convened at convenient locations throughout the continental limits of the United States for the examination of candidates authorized by the War Department to appear before them. Full information and application blanks will be furnished upon request by The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Applications will not be considered after December 1, 1936.

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC.

The medical boards, in order to discharge their obligations to their constituents to the best of their ability, have resorted to the expedient of admitting to the examination only the graduates of approved schools. The recent survey of medical education has convincingly demonstrated that appraisal of the medical schools of the country is a task far exceeding the resources of any state board. Thus it has come about that the Council, an extra-legal body, without power save the power of public opinion, has become the most important factor in the procedure by which the states perform their

regulatory function in the field of medicine. To the extent that the states rely on the findings of the Council, the people will be assured that only well-trained and competent physicians will be licensed to practice. When examining boards neglect to avail themselves of the information furnished by this Association, the character of medical service available in their respective communities must necessarily deteriorate.—From *Science*.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A correspondent of the London *Pharmaceutical Journal* states that the raising of the standards of preliminary education is restricting the number of apprentices. He holds that this will help remove some of the difficulties under which pharmacy is laboring and sees no reason why a standard of education for pharmacy students should be lower than is required for entrance in other professional bodies. He states further in conclusion—"If pharmacy is to continue to have any place for private ownership something should be done without delay to secure coöperative action between representatives of all sides of the chemist's business. Not long ago we read that very nearly half the pharmacists on the register had applied for the posts of inspectors under the new Act, and now we learn that nearly half the chemists in one area applied for the post of pharmacist to a local hospital. Surely we must regard facts like these as evidence that something is sadly wrong and that action, not apathy, is required."

RESTRICTING THE SALE OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Quoting *Drug Topics*: "For the most part, it can be said that no laws have been passed restricting the sale of drugs and medicines to pharmacists which have withstood attack in the courts," *Chairman*, Robert L. Swain, of the committee on development of pharmacy laws of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, told the Association's 33rd annual convention in Dallas. He reviewed progressive legislation enacted in the last few years in Maryland, New Jersey and New York, which extended the authority of the state boards over the sale of drugs and medicines by outlets other than *bona fide* drug stores, and he stressed the increasing need for legislation of this kind.

"It has been proposed," he said, "that the aid of the American Bar Association be secured

in properly working out this legislation." He saw no reason for this at this time, although it might be well to have the legislation critically analyzed by legal scholars before finally accepted.

Dr. Swain said: "There have been several legislative efforts to limit the sales of drugs and medicines to druggists, but, for the most part, it can be said that no laws have been passed restricting the sale of drugs and medicines to pharmacists which have withstood attack in the courts. Acts have been passed restricting the sale of patent and proprietary medicines to pharmacists and these have failed simply because, in the court's view, at any rate, no burden was placed upon the pharmacist to exercise his professional skill in the sale of these products, and the effect was merely to confer a monopoly upon one group at the expense of other groups."

HUMAN-INTEREST APPEAL PHARMACY WEEK STORIES.

Chairman Anton Hogstad, Jr., National Pharmacy Week Executive Committee, has announced that the Committee has prepared thousands of copies of human-interest appeal Pharmacy Week stories in mimeographed form which are available to retail pharmacists, educators, associations and all other groups and individuals of pharmacy. These stories can be secured in groups of three at no cost to the party requesting same.

Check any three of the following list of Pharmacy Week stories and send your request to the National Pharmacy Week Executive Committee, 2215 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C., and your request will receive prompt attention. It is not necessary to include postage. A remittance of 50 cents should accompany orders for 10 copies and \$1.00 when all of the stories are desired.

1. Medicines Obtained from Animals.
2. The Service of Pharmacy.
3. Medicines Made from Bacteria.
4. The Modern Medicine Man.
5. The Romance of Foxglove.
6. Value of Research.
7. Famous Discoveries by Famous Pharmacists.
8. The Coal Tar Rainbow.
9. The Root Diggers' Corner.
10. The Drug Store and the Community.
11. The Value of Pharmacy to the Public.
12. Drugs of the Scriptures.
13. Drugs of the North American Indian.

14. The Origin and Significance of the Pharmacists' Red and Green Show Globes.

15. Mankind and Medicines.

16. Yes, Indeed! I Am Mighty Glad to Be a Pharmacist.

17. The Pharmacist and the Public.

18. The Evolution of Drugs.

19. Drugs, Old and New.

PUBLICITY AT DALLAS.

The Committee on Press Relations of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION composed of *Chairman*, R. W. Rodman, New York; E. F. Kelly, Washington; Fred Felter, Portland, Oregon; Walter D. Adams, Forney, Texas; Jerry McQuade, New York, and Howard Stephenson, New York, rendered most efficient service in the local press and national press services. Chairman Rodman and his co-workers are due thanks and appreciation of pharmacy and the ASSOCIATION; the publicity given speaks for the service rendered and expressed in resolutions.

SCREW WORM CONTROL WORK EXTENDED TO SOUTHWEST.

The Southwest will participate this year in the U. S. Department of Agriculture campaign to control the screw worm. Last year the campaign was limited to the Southeast. The screw worm has been a serious livestock pest in several southwestern states since the middle eighties. Until it suddenly invaded an entirely new territory, creating consternation among farmers and stockmen unfamiliar with it and threatening to spread even farther north and east, no Federal funds were appropriated for actual control work. The methods followed in the coöperative campaign of 1935, when their value was demonstrated, may now be extended across the southern part of the country, all the way to the Pacific, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

A special appropriation of \$460,000.00 is available for both investigation and control work. Most of this fund, Mr. Strong says, will be spent to show farmers and stockmen how to protect their livestock. Medicines for treating wounded and infested animals and materials for pens and chutes will be furnished only for the official demonstrations that are an important part of the campaign.

Field work this year will be under the general direction of the division of screw worm control in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-

antine. Dr. W. E. Dove will direct the work from headquarters in San Antonio, Texas; in the western part of the area—Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and any sections farther north that may become infested—R. A. Roberts will direct.

PHILIPPINE PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES.

The Philippine Pharmaceutical Association publishes a journal; interesting articles relate to manufacturing pharmacy, Philippine medicinal plants, legislation, pharmaceutical science and matters appertaining to the encouragement of pharmacy generally. Quoting from the *New Zealand Pharmaceutical Journal*, "the Philippine pharmacists celebrated the 60th birthday of General Antonio Luna. It may be of interest to note that General Luna, who, in 1894, was appointed chemist to the municipal laboratory of the City of Manila, was first trained as a pharmacist. After a preliminary education he pursued pharmaceutical studies at the University of St. Thomas. In 1885, he was awarded first prize for a chemical essay, a little later he went to Europe where he continued pharmaceutical studies at the University of Madrid. He then studied in Belgium at the school of chemical engineering at Ghent."

"For a time General Luna worked as assistant to Dr. Laffon in Paris. In recognition of his attainments in bacteriology the Spanish Government commissioned him, in 1894, to undertake a bacteriological study of contagious diseases in the Philippines. A year later he became chemist to the laboratory of City of Manila."

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN.

A nation-wide campaign is to be started in Japan by the government and creating a special Board to be known as the National Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Board, composed of officials and private citizens. The country is to be divided into six districts in each of which is to be held an anti-tuberculosis exhibition. These exhibits are to be shown in various cities and during the exhibit lectures by men outstanding in the field, will deliver addresses. The departments of the government are to be represented and various civic organizations, and the health divisions are represented by the Japan Physicians' Union, the Japan Pharmacists' Union and the Japan Dentists' Union.—*Japan Pharmaceutical Journal*.

SWEDISH DENTAL PLAN.

The Swedish National Health Committee has devised a plan whereby dental supervision is provided from early childhood. The scheme provides for 425 dental districts with 575 school dentists, each of whom will have a maximum of twelve hundred school children to care for.

SALES BELOW COST PROHIBITED.

The Appellate Department of the Los Angeles Superior Court, on August 28th last, sustained the constitutionality of the "Unfair Practices Act" of the State of California, enacted in 1935. The law makes it unlawful to sell or offer to sell any product at less than cost "for the purpose of injuring competitors and destroying competition." The decision was rendered in the case of *People of the State of California vs. Kahn*. The court rejected the contention that the statute violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, stating that it did not "recognize the constitutional right of any man to sell his goods without profit to himself for the purpose of injuring his neighbor."—*Brokmeyer Bulletin*.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

The United Drug Co., with Louis K. Liggett, the president, accompanying, is making a tour of 109 cities. Four cars are carrying exhibits and two are used for lectures. These latter, with a lounge car, are cleared at night for dancing to music furnished by the orchestra the train is carrying.

Druggists of Texarkana, Texas, tendered a luncheon, Saturday, August 22, to **Rowland Jones, Jr.**, of Gettysburg, South Dakota, Washington representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists, in appreciation of his work on the Robinson-Patman Anti-Discrimination Act and other important legislative matters. Other guests at the affair included the principal's brother, Kenneth Jones, executive secretary of the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, and Mrs. Jones; Congressman Wright Patman, co-author of the measure; State Senator Harold Beck, Tom Haggar of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Postmaster Judson Pryor. C. R. Healey presided. During the course of the evening Congressman Patman paid glowing tribute to Mr. Jones' activities and gave him a large share of the credit for the passage of the Robinson-Patman bill.