

Each druggist having more than one store would, under the act, pay an annual fee of \$100.00 for each store over one.

A bill provides that enlisted men in the U. S. Navy with the rank of Chief Pharmacists Mate or Pharmacists Mate First Class who have had twelve years' service in the navy may be eligible for registration as pharmacists by examination.

OFFICERS OF MEXICO CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The following are the officers of Mexico Chemical Society:

President, Ignacio Renteria; *Secretary*, G. G. Colin; *Treasurer*, Alfonso Castro; *Members of the Board*: T. Garcia Sancho and Esther Luque. Secretary Colin is a member

of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARIZONA BOARD OF PHARMACY EXAMINATION.

The next examination to be given by the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy will be held beginning at 8:30 A.M., April 15th, at the State Capitol Building in Phoenix, and will continue through April 16th and 17th.

The subjects to be examined in are as follows: Chemistry, materia medica, toxicology and posology, pharmacy, pharmaceutical and chemical arithmetic and operative pharmacy. Applications to take the examination should be addressed to the Secretary, Arthur Lee Phelps, 725 East Fillmore Street, Phoenix.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

THERE MAY BE OBSOLETE DRUG AND PHARMACY LAWS.

Not very long ago the *New York Times* referred approvingly to New Jersey's repeal of 1248 obsolete laws, and commented on the recommendation of the City Club that ninety-six statutes in the penal law of New York be repealed on the ground that they "were passed when Broadway was a quagmire and wandering pigs were the city's only traffic problem." Among these are statutes prohibiting the purchase of land from Indians, or dueling, or attending shows on Sunday, or holding parades on Easter Sunday, or advising suicide. The multiplicity of laws make technical lawbreakers out of law-abiding citizens.

NARCOTICS CONFERENCE EXPENDITURE APPROVED.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has favorably reported a resolution authorizing the appropriation of \$35,000 for participation of the United States in the conference on the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to be held in Geneva, May 27th. The appropriation was recommended by the President and the Secretary of State.

NARCOTIC MANUFACTURERS SUPPORT U. S. IN CONTROL.

"American manufacturers of narcotics wholeheartedly support the government in its efforts to prevent the sale of narcotic drugs for other than medicinal uses," said Oscar R. Ewing in an address February 20th, at the fourth annual

conference, in this city, of committees of the World Conference on Narcotic Education and the International Narcotic Education Association.

"The American method of controlling the manufacture and distribution of narcotics is the most efficient that exists or has been proposed," Mr. Ewing declared. "If this system were to be adopted by all other nations," he said, "the smuggling by means of which the illicit trade in the United States is supplied would virtually be eliminated and the illicit traffic throughout the world practically ended."

NARCOTIC CONTROL RULES ARE ISSUED BY TURKEY.

Regulations for the control of the manufacture and sale of narcotics drugs in Turkey have been published. The most striking feature of the rules is that manufacturers of narcotics must report daily to the public health officials the quantities produced and the amounts in stock on hand. All sales must be reported within forty-eight hours. Narcotics may be exported only to countries licensing importations, and a license covering the operations of the exporter must be shown for each transaction.

STATE BILLS AND LAWS.

Other state legislation than the following has been reported. Maine Pharmaceutical Association at a mid-winter session, held February 14th, favored legislation which would require applicants for "registered pharmacist" certificates to be at least 21 years of age, to be gradu-

ates of a school, college or department of pharmacy, and pay a \$15.00 fee for the first examination and \$7.50 for subsequent examinations. The bill requiring records of sales of flavoring extracts, containing more than 0.5 per cent of alcohol was not found. A \$2.00 annual registration fee for drug stores met with favor. The state is said to have about \$1500 accumulated from registration fees; this, and the income derived from registration fees would enable the pharmacy commission to be self-supporting.

A bill was introduced in New York Legislature seeking to prohibit the sale of foodstuffs in drug stores. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* not only accepts advertisements for food products but pass on their quality. No effort is made to approve, restrict or encourage lunch counters in drug stores, but it seems perfectly proper that certain foodstuffs should be sold in pharmacies; in fact, pharmacists should be qualified for selling sick room supplies, among which foodstuffs are important items.

Iowa has under consideration legislation which would require pharmacists to inform purchasers of certain designated poisons of the character of the poison and to ascertain that the drugs are to be lawfully used. H. 159, seeks to amend the pharmacy act and proposes (1) that those "who manufacture drugs, poisons or medicines for sale at either wholesale or retail" shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of pharmacy, (2) to define a pharmacy as "a drug store in which the prescriptions of licensed physicians, surgeons, dentists or veterinarians are compounded and sold by a registered pharmacist or where drugs, medicines or poisons are exposed or sold at retail," (3) to prohibit all persons from allowing any one who is not a licensed pharmacist to sell or dispense any drugs, poisons or medicines, unless it is done under the immediate personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist, and (4) to prohibit a registered pharmacist from allowing his certificate, as a licensed pharmacist, to remain in or on display at any place of business unless he is legally employed there.

A bill has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature which proposes to declare unlawful the advertising or sales of any proprietary purporting to cure or relieve any human ailment.

Massachusetts-House Bill 1066 seeks to prohibit the retail of proprietary medicines containing more than 5 per cent of alcohol except upon prescription.

Oregon-Senate Bill 54 seeks to regulate the sale of veronal, etc.

New York-Assembly Bill 227 seeks to prohibit the sale of bichloride of mercury except upon prescription which may be filled but once and unless it is in the form of tablets of distinctive shape and color and is put up in bottles of distinctive shape and color, labeled for external use only. The bill says, in part: "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale and dispensing of bichloride of mercury in any form, shape or color, when combined or compounded with one or more other drugs or excipients, for purposes of internal medication only, but no tablets containing a greater amount of bichloride of mercury than the maximum, non-poisonous, pharmaceutical dose shall be sold at retail or given away, except upon a prescription."

Texas S. 78 proposes to define "poison," within the meaning of the pharmacy practice act, to mean "any drug, chemical or preparation which, according to the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary or materia medica, is liable to be destructive to human life in quantities of sixty grains or less." Texas also seeks to provide for a pharmacist and a dentist on the State Board of Health.

DRUG ADVERTISING BAN PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill (S. 5656) designed to give the Food and Drug Administration control over the advertising of drugs.

This bill would extend the Food and Drugs Act definition of the misbranding of drugs to include the following:

"If, in any manner, or by any means whatsoever, it, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or the curative and therapeutic effect of such articles or its ingredients or substances, are falsely or deceptively advertised, represented or described in any territory or the District of Columbia, or in any state to which such article is shipped or delivered for shipment from any other state, or from any territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country. No such advertisement, representation or description shall be held to constitute misbranding for a period greater than six months after such advertisement, representation or description was made or published."