

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS.

BY F. E. STEWART, *Chairman.*

The chairman of your committee has been requested to state, with source of information, what is meant by "copyright." The following quotations from recognized authority will answer the question:

"Copyright (from the Latin *copia*, plenty) means, in general, the right to copy, to make plenty. In its specific application it means the right to multiply copies of those products of the human brain known as literature and art.

"There is another legal sense of the word 'copyright' much emphasized by several English justices. Through the low *Latin* use of the word *copia*, our word 'copy' has a secondary and reversed meaning, as the pattern to be copied or made plenty, in which sense the schoolboy copies from the 'copy' set in his copy-book, and the modern printer calls for the author's 'copy.' Copyright, accordingly, may also mean the right to copy (whether the original work or a duplication of it), as well as the right to make copies, which by no means goes with the work or any duplicate of it. Said Lord St. Leonards: 'When we are talking of the right of an author we must distinguish between the mere right to his manuscript, and to any copy which he may choose to make of it, as his property, just like any other personal chattel, and the right to multiply copies to the exclusion of every other person. Nothing can be more distinct than these two things. The common law does give a man who has composed a work a right to it at composition, just as he has a right to any other part of his personal property; but the question of the right of excluding all the world from copying, and of himself claiming the exclusive right of forever copying his own composition after he has published it to the world, is a totally different thing.' Baron Parks, in the same case, pointed out expressly these two different legal senses of the word copyright, the right *in* copy, a right of possession, always fully protected by the common law, and the right *to* copy, a right of multiplication, which alone has been the subject of special statutory protection." (*Copyright, Its Law and Literature*, R. R. Bowker.)

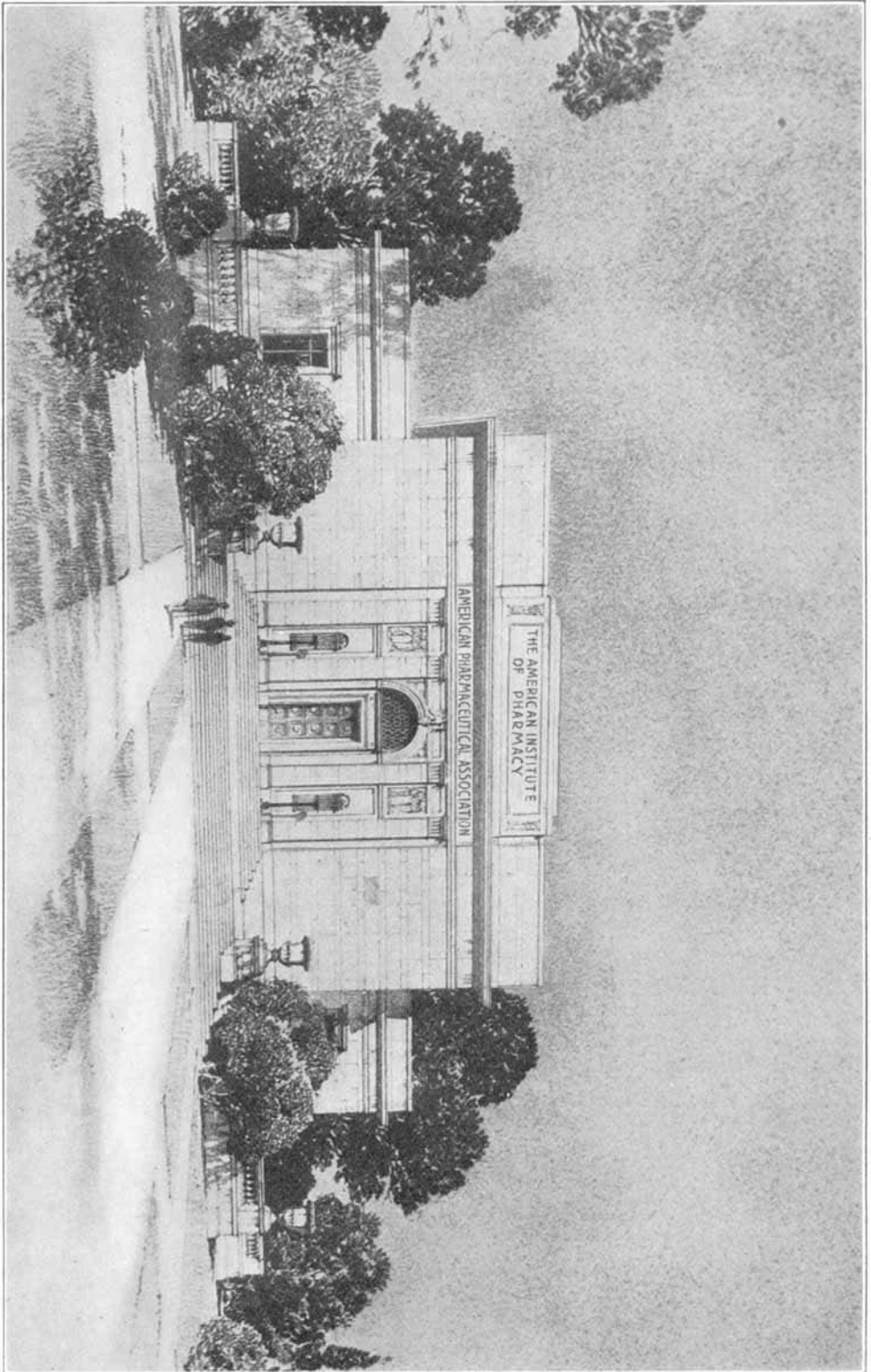
"But common law, while thus guarding from invasion on an author's well defined property rights in the form and style of his composition, ceases to protect an author once his works are made public." (*The New Universities Encyclopedia*.)

"Works to be copyrighted must first be published, with the claim to copyright printed thereon, and two copies (or only one if a foreign work) must be filed with the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, with an application for registration. Registration of any printed work costs a dollar, and the work is thereupon protected. The law confers upon persons complying with its provisions the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, copyright and vend the copyrighted work, whatever it may be. It may relate to translations, the dramatizing of a narrative or novel or converting a drama into a story, or musical compositions. Such works can be copyrighted for 28 years from date of entry, and for a second term of the same length of time." (*The New Universities Encyclopedia*.)

"The copyright laws contain no provision under which protection can be obtained upon a mere name or title. Entry, therefore, cannot be made in the copyright office for coined names, names of articles of manufacture, names of substances, names of products or names of medicines." (Quotation from Circular No. 19, issued by the Librarian of Congress.)

THE CHEMICAL ASSAY OF THYROID GLAND.

In the British Pharmacopoeia, 1932, thyroid is assayed (I) for total iodine; (II) for iodine in combination as thyroxine, and (III) for inorganic iodine. Evidence has been produced by Harington and Randall that the whole of the acid-soluble iodine is present as di-iodo-tyrosine, while the whole of the acid-insoluble iodine belongs, in all probability, to thyroxine. G. Middleton now shows that the standardization of thyroid on a basis of acid-insoluble iodine content, requires only one determination of iodine. The method which he describes contains the essential details of the hydrolysis and precipitation as adopted by the Pharmacopoeia, the precipitate being collected on a filter paper of 45-mm. diameter.—(*Analyst*, October, 1932, 603.)



Architect's Sketch, American Institute of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C. Design approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts.