

labeled drink sold by the glass and not drawn from any special kind of a cooling urn, upon which the lettering can be placed, is a problem. The use of placards hung up prominently or a notice accompanying the printed or stenciled list of beverages, such as frequently used, would seem to be the most efficacious method of accomplishing the result.

The penalty for violating the non-alcoholic drink act is also a minimum fine of \$25, as under the milk and cream act.

The ice cream act is the next under which the pharmacist may be liable. Ice cream must not contain any preservatives, must be true to name and must contain not less than 8 percent of butter fat, except in fruit and nut flavors, where 6 percent is required. Artificial colors are not prohibited when not used to conceal inferiority. Eggs, gelatin or vegetable gums are permitted where not used in excessive amounts.

This act also carries a penalty of a minimum fine of \$25.

The fruit-syrup act is one which is frequently violated because of ignorance of its existence. The non-alcoholic drinks act already referred to, was passed in 1909. The only other act even indirectly concerned with this subject, was the previous act of 1905, called the fruit syrup act. This act, which is short and specific, prohibits the same preservatives as were later prohibited in the non-alcoholic drinks act and in addition to this, prohibits the use of any coal-tar colors whatever. The use of coal-tar colors in the drinks themselves, was not prohibited by the later act, which, however, did not include the repeal of the former; so there now exists the anomalous condition that if a fruit syrup containing coal-tar color is sold as such it is a violation of the law, whether the presence of coal-tar color is declared or not, while if the same syrup be made up into a beverage and dispensed, it is perfectly legal if the presence of the artificial coloration is declared.

The anti-cigarette law of the legislative session of 1912-13 is of such recent origin and has been so prominently brought before the trade that it is not necessary to do more than refer to it.

The foregoing are the laws other than pharmacy laws which affect the retail pharmacist, and from the examples cited it will be evident to those who are familiar with trade conditions, that the reason why pharmacists have largely escaped punishment for violation of these laws, is because the activities of the food inspectors are kept so busy in other directions that they rarely take samples from drug stores, and not because violations do not exist. The best way to avoid danger of prosecution under these laws is to pay the same strict attention to their requirements that is paid to the requirements of the pharmacy laws, and then there will be no cause for fear.

PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is a blind and an irrational impulse unless it is founded upon a knowledge of the blessings we are called to secure and the privileges we propose to defend.—*Robert Hall.*