

F. H. Fricke, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, will have a pleasing report, inasmuch as the legislature adjourned without enacting bills detrimental to pharmacy.

Various other standing committees are at work and will submit timely reports.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, with J. J. Murphy as President, is looking after the entertainment features. Travelers' Day, as usual, will be celebrated Thursday.

The Missouri Board of Pharmacy will hold an examination Monday and Tuesday. Prospective candidates should communicate at once with the Secretary of the Board, Edwin G. Cox, Craig.

F. W. Robinson, Warrensburg, is the local Secretary and has charge of all arrangements at that end of the line.

As usual, delegates will be in attendance from neighboring state pharmaceutical associations.

H. M. WHELPLEY,
Permanent Secretary.



KANSAS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Kansas Pharmaceutical Association met in Wichita, May 11-13. Including the families of members, nearly 700 were in attendance. More pharmacy and less of the restaurant idea was advocated. Reform in the drug store was the keynote of an address by J. S. Chism, who spoke for making the business more attractive to better educated young men, who objected to the needlessly long hours. The Stevens bill was endorsed and a strong resolution passed encouraging the authorities in the rigid enforcement of liquor laws.

W. J. Bangs of Madison was re-elected President of the Association; E. E. Bloom, Hutchinson, First Vice-President; B. C. Culp, De Soto, Second Vice-President; D. von Riesen, Marysville, Secretary; J. M. Brunt, Topeka, Assistant Secretary; J. Schmitter, Gypsum, Treasurer, re-elected, and Professor L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Librarian, re-elected.

J. Floyd Tilford of Wichita was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee; the other members are: R. B. Bird, Winfield; Harry Dick, Lawrence; Edward Dorsey, Ottawa; C. C. Reed, Salina.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Kansas City, May, 1916.

The Pharmacist and the Law

NEW IOWA LAWS.

The Iowa Association bills that were passed by both houses and are now part of pharmacy laws are:

The Brammer-Jackson bill amends the Pure Drug act so that everybody handling drugs or medicines (including the doctors) must comply with its provisions and be subject to inspection by the pharmacy commission.

The Becker-Taylor bill amends the present pharmacy law so that the State Board can prosecute violations of the pharmacy laws without having to prove a specific sale in each and every case. Convictions under the old law were difficult to obtain because of lack of evidence.

Anti-Narcotic legislation was secured by amendments to different selections of the present statutes. Illegal sale and use by those licensed under the National Act are taken care of under the unprofessional conduct and injunction acts.

The Pharmacy Board has been placed on a salary basis and the state has been divided into three districts, with one member of the board in each of the districts and responsible for the enforcement of the pharmacy laws in his district.

An appropriation has been secured from the state for equipping a laboratory for the use of the board.



NEW JERSEY NEW ANTI-NARCOTIC LAW.

The New Jersey Anti-Narcotic Law (Ostrom Act) makes it a misdemeanor to sell, give away, except upon the prescription of a duly registered physician, and also to have in one's possession any cocaine, beta-eucaine, alpha-eucaine, tropocaine, novocaine, stovaine, alypin or any salt, derivative or chemical compound of any of these substances or any preparation, admixture or compound containing any of them, or their salts, derivatives or chemical compounds, or chloral hydrate, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, ethyl-morphine (dionin), diacetyl morphine (heroin), or any salt, derivative or chemical compound of such substances.

AMENDED NEW YORK ANTI-NARCOTIC LAW.

The New York Anti-Narcotic Law conforms to Harrison law as to amounts of exempted narcotics; permits the refilling of prescriptions calling for the exempted amounts of narcotics; words the directions for filing prescriptions in accordance with the Harrison law; permits use of the federal narcotic order blanks instead of state blanks now demanded; compels a physical examination of the patient by the physician before the latter prescribes or dispenses the narcotic; modifies the clause providing for the legal commitment of an addict; and makes the dispensing of narcotics to children under sixteen years a felony.



OHIO LEGISLATION.

The Platt Law as it may now be called, since there is little doubt of the Governor's approval, places the enforcement of the laws with the State Board of Pharmacy or its Secretary. Substantially with reference to Narcotic Legislation it is an enactment of the so-called Duffey Act changed, only, in that it exempts also preparations which do not contain more than one grain of codeine to the fluid or solid ounce. In this respect a new provision has also been added under which habitual users of narcotics may be examined by a physician appointed by the Probate Judge, and upon certificate issued by such physician, any physician licensed under the laws of Ohio is then authorized to prescribe such drugs for habitual users. The certificate is to be in force for such purpose for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days. The provision is of very doubtful value and is certainly an interference with the practice of legitimate physicians such as has never been contemplated by pharmacists.

With reference to the Poison Law feature of the Platt Bill, it simply places with the Board of Pharmacy the enforcement of the existing Poison Law.

The White Bill, which has also been enacted in the Legislature and which awaits the action of the Governor, provides for a prerequisite in the way of general education and graduation from a College of Pharmacy. The new law will not become operative until 1917.—From report of the Committee on Legislation to the Cincinnati Branch, A. Ph. A., by Chairman F. H. Freericks.

Necrology

THOMAS F. RAYMOW.

Thomas F. Raymow, a member of the Faculty of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, serving as lecturer in pharmaceutical Latin and instructor in pharmacy and drug assaying, died of heart disease on April 12, 1915, at the age of thirty-six, at his residence in Flatbush. Until November of last year, Professor Raymow conducted a retail drug store at Beverly road and Coney Island avenue, Brooklyn, when he sold out in order to devote his entire time to teaching and laboratory work. He was active in pharmaceutical affairs, being a member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, and of the American Druggists' Syndicate. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1913. He is survived by a widow and two children.

J. W. E.



WILLIAM H. WOOD.

William Henry Wood, President of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association, and one of the best known pharmacists in the Pine Tree State, died at his home in Sanford, Maine, on May 19, 1915, after an illness of several months.

Mr. Wood was born in Windham, Me., December 20, 1872. He received his early education in the public schools of Windham, and graduated from the Gorham High School. He then took a course in a business college and later entered the drug store of B. L. Stanwood of Portland as a bookkeeper. Here he made a study of the drug business and decided to make it his life work. In 1895 he went to Springvale and bought the drug store of Dr. B. M. Moulton. Mr. Wood received his collegiate education in the Buffalo School of Pharmacy, graduating in 1899. In the big Springvale fire of April 15, 1905, Mr. Wood's store was destroyed. He opened a small store in one of the first buildings erected in the city after the fire, but soon sold out to L. B. Trafton, and accepted a position as clerk in a Boston drug store, and later, Mr. Wood conducted a drug store at Beverly, Mass., but soon sold this and on December 1, 1908, bought the drug store of Charles A. Trafton in Sanford, which he built up into a most successful business.