

lege lecture hall, at which time an interesting program will be presented and the honor students of the Junior class will receive their awards.

The Secretary's office, in conjunction with the Membership Committee, is engaged in the publication of a list of members, which, together with an outline of the objects of the institution, will be sent to all the pharmacists of Greater New York.

The Nominating Committee has drawn up the following ballot for presentation at the annual meeting, on March 21: For president, Nicholas Murray Butler; first vice-president, Charles F. Chandler; second vice-president, William J. Schieffelin; third vice-president, Henry C. Lovis; treasurer, Clarence O. Bigelow; secretary, Thomas F.

Main; assistant secretary, Charles W. Holzhauser. For trustees to serve three years: Otto P. Amend, Adolph Henning, Caswell A. Mayo, Reuben R. Smith, J. Leon Lascoff.

At this meeting Prof. Henry P. Hynson will address the members on "Commercial Training for the Pharmacist."

Subject to acceptance by the Board of Regents, the Pharmacy Council of the State of New York has decided to increase the entrance requirements, beginning with the session of 1918-19, to two years' high school or 30 Regents' counts.

The following gentlemen have been recently elected to membership in the college: Louis Berger, H. H. Blomeier, John H. Kimmel, R. M. McCutcheon, Morris Manheimer, Nelson P. Snow.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW

THE STRUGGLE IN OHIO FOR HIGHER PHARMACY EDUCATION, SHOWING THE NEED OF NATIONAL UNIFORM LAWS AND RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE VARIOUS STATES.

BY FRANK CAIN, M.D., PH.M.*

The writer goes on record here to state that, in his humble opinion, the lack of proper educational requirements in the past has been the chief source of most of the evils existing to-day in pharmacy. The progress other professions have made, by adopting more modern laws that meet the needs of a more complex civilization, should be an object-lesson to pharmacists. The new Ohio pharmacy law will cause students to honor and respect a college of pharmacy and its teachers; it will give the better educated the first chance in honorable and profitable appointments; it will develop a greater love between teachers and students:

Prerequisite education for eligibility to a state board examination and uniform reciprocity laws in every state is the thought uppermost in the mind of the writer. It is unfortunate that the different states do not pass similar pharmacy laws. We shall no doubt obtain greater uniformity in the future

through national coöperation of all the states. This coöperative work begins first in the individual state, and is now spreading in the allied profession—the practice of medicine—between the various states. The object in view is to give information which may be helpful in securing uniform legislation in other states where prerequisite laws are contemplated. It will save a great deal of time in harmonizing the statutes of states later if laws that are not adaptable for national reciprocity are avoided.

There were three bills introduced into the last Ohio legislature, all having in view higher pharmacy education. The first bill provided for two years in high school and two years in a college of pharmacy. The second provided for one year in high school and two years in a college of pharmacy. The third provided for two years in high school and two years in a college of pharmacy. This bill differed but slightly from the first bill introduced, known as the Mooney bill. The second bill, introduced as the Clark bill, while requiring only one year in high school, also contained an apprenticeship clause, which the other two bills had omitted. Under the circumstances a joint committee was appointed by the House and Senate and a day set to listen to the arguments of all those interested.

The results of a later conference were satisfactory to all concerned. However, there

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is one point in the new Ohio pharmacy law that was not agreed upon by the Conference; namely, that college attendance only, for four years, shall qualify for registered pharmacist. They agreed that one year's experience in a retail drug store and three years in a college of pharmacy shall qualify for registered pharmacist examination. This point was taken from us by the legislative committee, claiming it would be too much of a handicap on higher education. The alternative, two years' drug-store experience and two years in a college of pharmacy, was accepted by the legislative committee, which the druggists think the more practical plan. We must have uniformity in state laws, if we are to secure reciprocity between the various states.

Under the old Ohio law colleges were placed under a disadvantage in not being able to compel students to attend their classes, because they did not need the college diploma, as they do in medicine and dentistry, before being eligible to take a state board examination. The necessary attendance at college will produce evenly-balanced knowledge in the different branches, thus obtaining general efficiency. Next year we believe the good work will show in the high class of students who will enter the colleges of Ohio.

The great need of the hour is more ethical pharmacy, less commercialism, more association work among the druggists, and the amalgamation of every state association with the American Pharmaceutical Association. Therein we should include the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and in coöperation with the various medical associations. By such coöperation the public will acquire a higher regard for druggists and physicians, who, through their representatives, could secure any kind of necessary legislation.

Ohio is now doing this kind of association work, and good results are reported from different parts of the state by Theodore D. Wetterstroem, secretary and propagandist for the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. And now that we have a real pharmacy law, we expect to make some rapid forward strides, but we can only hope for success if aided by association work. Ohio, with her powerful national influence in every activity of life, will do her full share in contributing toward the elevation of American pharmacy.

TRADING-STAMP LAWS VALID.

Florida and Washington statutes which have for their object prevention of the use of trading-stamps and profit-sharing coupons, this result being achieved by prohibitive taxes, were held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, March 6. The Court held that state legislatures might prevent the issuance of profit-sharing coupons of all kinds. The Court did not, however, pass on the question of the validity of the use of cash premiums.

The Supreme Court never has passed on the question before, but some state courts have held coupon regulation laws unconstitutional. Premium advertising has been held legal, however, in Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Rhode Island, and New York.

A FEDERAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Senator Owen has again introduced his bill for the establishment of a Department of Health, under the supervision of a Secretary of Health, appointed by the President and having a seat in the Cabinet. To this department would be transferred all matters pertaining to public health and vital statistics except the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy.

Senator Smoot has introduced a bill for the establishment of a Public Health Service. In addition to the administrative divisions now authorized by law, there is created a Division of Sanitary Engineering and of Child Hygiene, and the Division of Vital Statistics of the Census Bureau is transferred to this service. The office of Assistant Secretary for the Public Health is created, under the supervision of the Treasury Department.

DEFINITION OF "WHOLESALE"— MANUFACTURERS MAY SELL TO WHOLESALERS ONLY.

A "wholesaler" is one who buys in comparatively large quantities and who sells usually in smaller quantities, but never to the ultimate consumer of an individual unit. He sells either to a "jobber," who is a sort of middleman, or to a "retailer," who sells to the actual consumer. The quantities bought by the wholesaler may vary from a fraction of a carload to many carloads. It is the character of the selling, not of the buying, that stamps a man as a "wholesaler." Any

firm or corporation is at liberty to sell to whom it pleases so long as it has not a monopoly of the product; if it decides to sell only to wholesalers, it may do so, and the retailer has no cause for complaint. (*Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. vs. Cream of Wheat Co.*, 227 Fed. 46, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.)

NEW YORK LEGISLATION.

The amended Hamilton-Fertig bill has virtually the same formula-disclosure provisions as the New York Health Board's "patent" medicine registration ordinance.

The additions proposed in the Boylan-Bloch bill to amend the New York cocaine law seek (1) to make it a felony for a veterinarian to prescribe or dispense any alkaloid cocaine or beta eucaine or any of their products for the treatment of or consumption by a human being, and for a dentist to do so for any person not under his immediate treatment as a dentist; (2) to make it a misdemeanor for any one falsely to use the title "registered pharmacist," "licensed physician," "licensed dentist" or "licensed veterinary surgeon" or falsely to represent himself to be a dealer in drugs, for the purpose of obtaining any of the above-mentioned articles.

Another bill on the subject of state narcotic legislation, which has just been introduced into the State Legislature by Assemblyman Evans, seeks to make all second violations of the present opium-chloral law a felony, instead of a misdemeanor.

TREASURY DECISION 2292 AMENDS T. D. 2244.

In entering items calling for narcotic preparation or remedies on the order forms issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of December 17, 1914, the quantity of narcotic drug to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce should be indicated thereon, or, if ordered in tablet or pill form, the total number of tablets or pills, and the quantity of narcotic drug in grains or fractions thereof contained in a tablet or pill, must be stated. The narcotic content of official liquid or solid preparations or remedies need not be indicated on order forms, provided their official character is designated by "U. S. P." or "N. F." The law

does not permit the use of official narcotic order forms for any other purpose than to obtain narcotic drugs coming within its scope, and in ordering physicians' medicines cases, buggy cases, hypodermic cases, and similar articles, the official order form should be used only for the narcotic drugs, or preparations and remedies containing such drugs, which, however, may be attached to and forwarded with the order for the desired article. The ordering of a narcotic preparation or remedy in a manner which does not clearly indicate the kind and quantity of narcotic drug contained therein, or that it is a "U. S. P." or "N. F." preparation or remedy, cannot be permitted.

The enforcement of this ruling will become effective May 1, 1916, in order to enable manufacturers and other dealers to acquaint their customers with its provisions. Until that date narcotic orders received by manufacturers and dealers, which call for complex preparations or remedies the formulæ of which are not well known to the purchaser, should have the quantity of narcotic drug to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce, or in an ounce of tablets or pills, added in red ink to the order form to distinguish it from the original order, the manufacturer or dealer immediately notifying the purchaser to make a corresponding addition on the duplicate order retained by him.

PROCEDURE IN CASE OF ATTACHMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER LAW.

In making sales of narcotics under attachment proceedings, the court officer should prepare a complete inventory of all narcotic drugs coming into his possession through court proceedings, and require the purchaser to make out a government order form to the insolvent concern in order that the records of both parties will be kept straight.

Such officers should also be advised that to dispose of any narcotic drugs at a public sale to a person not registered under the Harrison law is illegal, as aiding such purchaser to violate section 8 of the law.

Unused order forms belonging to an insolvent concern should be turned over to the collector of internal revenue who issued them for cancellation and necessary correction on his record.