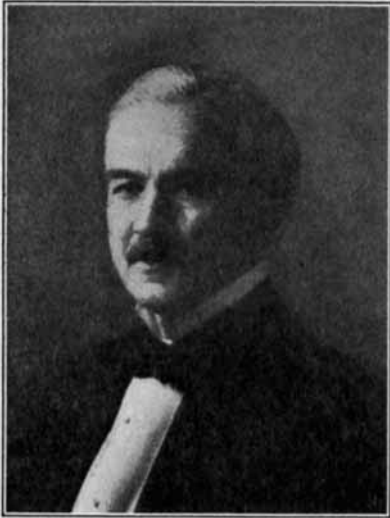


election of the membership. The office of honorary president, occupied by O. F. Fuller, that of corresponding secretary, held by John Blocki, and that of recording secretary, by Wilhelm Bodemann, are permanent offices.



THOMAS N. JAMIESON

Thomas N. Jamieson was born February 29, 1848. Hence his birthdays come less frequently than do those of the majority of the

members. The last celebration was held on February 29 at the Germania Club and constituted quite an elaborate function, arranged for by Messrs. Bodemann, Blocki and Otto. The first order at the table was a silent toast to the departed friends.

After having done justice to the banquet, President Scherer introduced the toastmaster, Otto Hottinger, who called on Secretary Bodemann to respond to a toast to Mr. Jamieson, who expounded on the true friendship and many virtues of this honored member, now sojourning in California and therefore not present at the meeting held in his honor.

Among the guests of the evening were, Judge Pettit, H. D. Crooks, Carl von Herman and F. H. Kellet.

Judge Pettit spoke at length, and brief remarks were made by Messrs. Englehardt, Potts, Forsyth, Grassly, Craig, Schmid and Carr.

Mr. O. F. Fuller was unable to be present on this occasion.

The evening was a most enjoyable one and again presents the possibilities for other cities following in the footsteps of Chicago in organizing associations of this kind.

We are indebted for a most interesting report of this meeting to Mr. T. Schmid.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW

PRICE MAINTENANCE REFERENDUM.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, on the urgent request of those who are interested in legislation to prevent price cutting, has submitted the question for a referendum vote of the branches of the organization throughout the country, as to whether legislation as to fixing resale prices and the general maintenance of prices is desired by the business interests of the country represented in the United States Chamber and its branches.

This question of legislation on resale prices represented in various bills before the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House has received practically no consideration during the present session, and intimations are given by members of the committee that the committee is so much engaged with other matters that the subject has not been permitted to come up. It is presumed that on any results of a referendum vote will depend whether the effort will be made to press this legislation in the House at this session.

DRUGLESS THERAPY.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure has adopted the term "Drugless Therapy" under which to license certain practitioners of medicine. The Bureau has defined Drugless Therapy specially to include:

1. Any treatment having the spine for a base, including (a) Chiropractic; (b) Napravit; (c) Spondylotherapy; (d) Chiropractic-Spondylotherapy; (e) Neuropathy; (f) any other treatment having the spine for a base not here specified.

2. Any treatment having the mind for a base: (a) Suggestive Therapeutics; (b) Metaphysics; (c) Vitatherapy; (d) Magnetic Healing; (e) any other treatment having the mind for a base not here specified.

3. Any system, method, science, or art of treatment based on 1 and 2 which is in existence or may come into existence and not already specified under the above named divisions.

Admission to Drugless Therapy practice in

Pennsylvania is granted by the issuance of a license to a candidate who passes the licensing examination and satisfies all the other legal requirements.

The Bureau has defined *Massage and Allied Branches* especially to include:

1. Any treatment having any manual, physical, mechanical exercise, apparatus, appliances or treatments for a base, including (a) massage; (b) medical gymnastics; (c) Swedish movements; (d) mechanotherapy; (e) vibro-massage; (f) any other manual, physical, mechanical method of exercises, apparatus, appliances or treatments not here specified.

2. Any treatment having water, air, heat, cold, light, sun, earth for a base, including (a) hydrotherapy; (b) heliotherapy; (c) thermotherapy; (d) any other treatment not here specified but having water, air, heat, cold, light, sun, earth for a base.

3. Any treatment having electricity for a base, including (a) electrotherapy; (b) electromassage; (c) electric-light baths; (d) any other treatment having electricity for a base.

Admission to the practice of massage and allied branches in Pennsylvania is granted by the issuance of a license to the candidate who passes the licensing examination and satisfies all other legal requirements.

BILL TO REGULATE BIOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Steele, of Iowa (H. R. 13278), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to license establishments for and to regulate the preparations of viruses, serums, toxins and analogous products for use in the treatment of domestic animals. This measure makes it unlawful to ship in interstate commerce worthless products of the kinds enumerated, and in addition to providing establishments for the preparation of these products provision is made in the bill for proper marking of the products when offered for sale. Penalties are provided for violation of the law. The measure has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture of the House.

NEW NARCOTIC LAW ORDER FORM.

The officials of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, charged with the duty of enforcing the narcotic law, have prepared and submitted to representatives of the various trades a sample of a new order form

greatly simplifying the first draft of order form provided when the law was enacted. Under the new form, if it shall be finally approved as satisfactory to physicians, druggists and the government, duplicate copies of orders required by law will be made with carbon paper on a tinted sheet in order to comply with the law as to exact duplicates of the orders for narcotic drugs under the terms of the act. The opinion of the officials is that this will make technical violations of the law less frequent and facilitate the handling of these narcotic drugs.

TREASURY DECISION 2309.

T. D. 2309 supplements, T. D. 2213, and exempts physicians' prescriptions for identical compounds exempted under section 6 of the Harrison law. The decision follows:

Section 6 of the act of Congress, approved December 17, 1914, does not apply to extemporaneous prescriptions unless written for a preparation or remedy as hereinafter defined. The exemptions in that section apply exclusively to ready-made preparations and remedies prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary or other recognized or established formula, usually carried in stock by dealer and sold without a prescription, provided such preparations and remedies are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed or possessed strictly in good faith for medicinal purposes only, and not for the purpose of evading the intentions or provisions of the act. The selling, dispensing or possession of any such preparation or remedy containing opium, or any alkaloid, salt or derivative thereof, for the purpose of satisfying or of ministering to a drug habit is not selling or dispensing for medicinal purposes within the intentions of the law.

Preparations and remedies within the intent of section 6 are hereby defined to be ready-made compound mixtures prepared in accordance with a recognized or established formula as indicated above, which contain not more than one of the enumerated drugs in a quantity not greater than that specified, together with other active medicinal drugs in sufficient proportion to confer upon such preparations or remedies valuable medicinal qualities other than possessed by the narcotic drugs if dispensed alone. Simple dilutions of a narcotic drug made by admixture with inert or nearly inert substances, as sugar of milk, or simple solutions of narcotic drugs in water, syrup, diluted alcohol, flavoring mat-

ter, etc., are not *bona fide* medicinal preparations within the meaning of the exemption.

The several alkaloids, salts or derivatives of opium, if aggregated in the same mixture, are not exempt. A preparation which contains the permitted maximum quantity of any one of the alkaloids, salts or derivatives, if fortified by the addition of any one of the other named alkaloids, or of its salts or derivatives, is not a preparation or remedy of the character contemplated by the exemption of section 6.

Preparations or remedies which come within the exemptions of section 6, as herein defined, may be sold with or without a prescription, which prescription may be refilled, if sold wholly in good faith for medicinal purposes only.

The refilling of a narcotic prescription for an exempted preparation or remedy, as herein defined, combined with other non-narcotic medicinal agents, with a consequent further dilution of the mixture, will be permitted.

The foregoing decision is made by Commissioner Osborn, of the United States internal revenue office, with the approval of W. P. Malburn, acting Secretary, is issued as of date of March 11, and is intended as stated to be "an interpretation of section 6 of the act of December 17, 1914, supplementary to T. D. 2213."

WAR DEPARTMENT

List of changes of station covering period ending March 31, 1916, in the cases of Sergeants First Class and Sergeants Hospital Corps, U. S. Army.

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS.

Thomas E. Brower, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Southern Department.

Algernon Van Aller, from Philippine Department, to Ft. Wood, N. Y.

Pinkney L. Ogle, from Hawaiian Department, to U. S. on furlough.

Samuel A. Weir, from Ft. Robinson, Neb., to Southern Department.

Robert G. Kennedy, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Southern Department.

Clifford H. Perry, from Ft. Crockett, Tex., to Southern Department.

Richard A. Wood, from Frankford Arsenal, Penn., to Depot Q. M., Philadelphia.

John Keralla, from Ft. Wood, N. Y., to Frankford Arsenal, Penn.

Nealey Prater, from Pres. of Monterey, Cal., to Southern Department.

THE AMERICAN DYE INDUSTRY.

The dyestuff situation, as outlined by Dr. Charles H. Herty, professor of chemistry of the University of North Carolina, and president of the American Chemical Society, is such that it will be possible for the United States to manufacture her own dyestuffs. He declares that owing to the experimental stage of this industry in this country it is necessary that a protective tariff be instituted by Congress in order that the industry may be freed from foreign competition.

Dr. Herty has stated that an astounding situation presents itself to-day to the American nation. "Industries, the annual output of which is valued at billions of dollars, with laborers numbering millions of American citizens, find themselves directly faced with a most serious crisis due to the cessation of shipments of dyestuffs from Germany. To meet this situation American manufacturers and capitalists have stood ready to proceed with all possible haste to the development of a national self-sustained dyestuff industry. They ask only that Congress insure against unjust foreign competition, which they rightly realize cannot be met on even terms for several years, and which they have every reason to believe will be ruthless in its character, in its efforts to regain lost markets."

Welcome N. Powell, from Letterman Gen. Hosp., to Southern Department.

SERGEANTS.

Frank Cassidy, from Presidio of S. F. Cal., to Ambulance Company No. 2.

Lemuel J. Rogers, from Ft. Myer, Va., to Canal Zone.

William S. Washburn, from Madison Bks., N. Y., to Canal Zone.

Fred H. McClure, from Columbus Bks., O., to Canal Zone.

John J. Pempey, from Walter Reed General Hospital, to Canal Zone.

Arthur Bade, from Ft. McKinley, Me., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Alvin W. Owen, from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Harry Birch, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Hawaiian Department.