

lowing officers were elected: President, Leo L. Mrazek, '97; 1st vice-president, Herman Fry, '87; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Anna Eicher, '09; 3rd vice-president, C. C. Orr, '14; Historian, Miss Charlotte Stimson, '00; Secretary, Treasurer, B. L. Eicher, '11.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in the general fund of \$714.32 and in the Alumni Ebert Fund of \$633.68.

Arrangements for the annual banquet, which is to be held on Wednesday evening, April 26th, were discussed, and the Secretary was authorized to make arrangements for the banquet. Later, the Secretary announced that the banquet would be held in the Florentine room of the Congress Hotel.

Henry W. Colson presented a plan to adopt a uniform alumni and class pin to be used for the senior classes, as well as by the alumni of the school. A committee was appointed to select a suitable pin and to report to the Executive Committee before the opening of the next school year.

ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The thirty-fifth commencement exercises of the Albany College of Pharmacy were held in the auditorium of the State Education Building, in Albany, Tuesday afternoon, April 25th. Dean Willis G. Tucker presided and degree of graduate of pharmacy was conferred upon forty-seven graduates by Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, chancellor of the State University.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Alumni Association of Northwestern University School of Pharmacy gave a banquet on April 17th at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, in honor of the graduating class of 1916, who were the guests. The toastmaster was C. M.

Turnquist, '96, and the speaker of the evening was James W. Morrisson, of the Morrisson-Fuller Co., who spoke on "Distribution and the Retail Drug Trade." Other speakers were Prof. R. H. Gault, of the department of Psychology and Liberal Arts; T. W. Rosenberg, president of the senior class; Dr. J. H. Long, dean of the school of history, and J. L. Clay, secretary and treasurer of the alumni association.

Prof. M. A. Miner, who has been connected with the School of Pharmacy for nearly thirty years, was presented with a "trip to California," the presentation speech being made by Dr. Harry Kahn.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The commencement exercises of the Chicago College of Pharmacy were held April 26th. The degree of Graduate in Pharmacy was given to thirty-nine; certificates were given to five special students and to thirteen members of the class of 1916, who lacked the required age or experience. The prizes were awarded as follows: Andrew Shearer prize, to Leo Ayres; Herman Fry prize, to Elmer Erickson; William Gray prize, to William Beckman; faculty prizes—pharmacy, to R. R. Weaver; materia medica and pharmacognosy, to R. L. Greenwood; chemistry, to F. W. Graham. The address to the graduates was delivered by Dean F. J. Wulling of the University of Minnesota school of pharmacy, his theme being "Character Building." Dr. David Kinley, vice-president of the University of Illinois, conferred the degrees, with a brief address in which a deal of practical advice for every-day druggists was embodied. In the evening of the same day the alumni association of the school tendered a banquet and reception to the members of the graduating class at the Congress Hotel.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS IN ADVERTISING FRAUDULENT.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that advertisers are guilty of fraud if they exaggerate their wares in their advertisements is a notice of danger. It should make advertisers "stop and look and listen," lest their enemies hale them into court and call on them to prove the truth of their advertisement.

Human nature is not ignored in this decision. Mere puffing of wares, even if warmly done, is not forbidden so long as the seller does not assign qualities to the article that it does not possess. In other words, he must not try to deceive the buyer. An honest advertiser should have nothing to fear under this decision, unless he allows his imagination to run riot and gives assurances that, as understood by the buyer, go beyond the bounds of truth.

Advertisements that deceive the buyer will not be permitted in the United States mail, if recognized. So far as this shall prevent the exploiting of wild and worthless schemes, it is a decision to be welcomed. There is danger, however, that evil-disposed persons may see in it an opportunity to make trouble for honest advertisers, and, therefore, it may call for greater caution and restraint in advertising than sanguine and enterprising advertisers have heretofore found necessary.

OPPONENTS OF PRICE MAINTENANCE MEASURES THINK THERE WILL BE CONSIDERATION BY CONGRESS.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, has made the statement that he had received definite information, from an entirely trustworthy source, to the effect that the price maintenance bills, now before Congress, were likely to receive early consideration. He gave it as his view that, unless the opponents of price maintenance took a stronger stand than they had yet done, one of the bills would probably become law.

GUARANTY LEGEND LABELS MAY BE USED UNTIL 1918.

As a matter of a hearing and investigation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has extended the time for using labels bearing the Guarantee Legend. It is, of course, understood that labels should no longer be printed with the statement; the ruling is based upon the prior order of discontinuance, and, therefore, the use of such labels is only lawful if they were printed prior to May 5, 1914. The decision follows: "It has been made to appear that (1) dealers in food and drugs have on hand a great many labels and containers printed or marked prior to the date of Food Inspection Decision 153 (May 5, 1914); (2) these labels and containers bear the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June, 30, 1906," or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both; (3) these labels and containers, when so printed or marked, complied with the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act in effect at the time; and (4) great financial loss will result to such dealers, through their inability to use these labels and containers, if Regulation 9, as

amended by Food Inspection Decisions 153 and 155, be enforced beginning on May 1, 1916.

"Accordingly, proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, based on the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or the sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, prior to May 1, 1918, of any article of food or drugs, will not be instituted solely on account of the fact that the label thereon or the container thereof bears the legend 'Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906,' or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both, upon it being established that such label or container was so printed or marked prior to May 5, 1914."

ORDERS FOR PREPARATIONS CONTAINING NARCOTICS NEED NOT BEAR STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC CONTAINED.

Treasury Decision 2,323 has been issued pursuant to hearings given representatives of the drug trade in which the claim was made that it would be practically impossible for druggists placing orders for preparations and remedies containing the narcotic drugs in question to state what amount of the proscribed drugs was contained in a particular order.

The Decision follows: "The ruling contained in Treasury Decision 2,292, amending Treasury Decision 2,244, requiring the narcotic content of preparations and remedies in grains to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce, or the quantity of narcotic drug in grains or fractions thereof, contained in a tablet or pill, to be indicated on official narcotic order forms, is hereby revoked, to take effect immediately.

"Hereafter the name of the preparation, the quantity in ounces, if in liquid form, or if in tablet, pill, ampule or suppository form, the units or total thereof, and the name of the particular narcotic drug contained in such preparations, tablets, pills, ampules or suppositories, need only be entered on these order forms."

The new plan is to be given a thorough test by government officials and if found not workable some other plan must be devised. Representatives of the drug trade have offered to place in the hands of the government officials full lists of the various preparations and remedies containing the proscribed drugs

in the non-expected quantities, so inspectors will have no difficulty in computing the quantities of narcotic drugs contained in each order.

MARYLAND PROVIDES FOR PHARMACEUTICAL USES OF ALCOHOL.

A law for correcting the State-wide prohibition bill of Maryland has been signed by the Governor, and permits the use of alcohol for certain purposes. It reads: "An act to regulate the manufacture, purchase, sale or dealing in medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental, mechanical, culinary, or toilet preparations.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, buy, or deal in any medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental, mechanical, culinary or toilet preparation which may contain such percentage of alcohol as may be necessary to hold the contents in solution, preserve the preparation or keep it from freezing; provided, however, that no such preparation shall be manufactured, bought, sold or dealt in, for use as a beverage or intoxicant.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, that any and all laws in conflict therewith are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed.

"Section 3. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect from June 1."

PARK COMPANY'S DAMAGE SUIT FORMALLY DISMISSED IN NEW YORK COURT.

Though it is still considered possible, if not probable, that the John D. Park & Son Com-

pany, of Cincinnati, will carry its long-drawn-out injunction and damage suit against numerous prominent wholesale druggists to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, this case has now been thoroughly adjudicated and wound up, as far as the United States District Court in New York is concerned. By a decision made by Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the District Court, an amended complaint of the Park Company has been held to be barred by the defendants' plea that the statute of limitations has operated against that concern's claim for damages sustained by alleged "conspiracy and combinations in restraint of trade" acts on the part of the defendants from 1889 to 1902.

PRICE MAINTENANCE VERDICT.

The jury sitting in the case of Frey & Son, Inc., wholesale grocers of Baltimore, against the Welch Grape Juice Company, an action for damages on the ground that the Welch Company had refused to let the grocery company have goods because the grocery company had declined to sign an agreement to keep up the producers' price, brought in a verdict for the Welch Company on April 27th in the United States Court. Frey & Son, Inc., had sued for \$20,000, punitive damages being put at four times this sum.

CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY SECURES VERDICTS.

Several suits, charging substitution in sales and dispensing of substitute products for Hires' Root Beer, have been decided in favor of Charles E. Hires Company, and the defendants adjudged guilty.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

List of changes of station covering period ending April 30, 1916, in the cases of Sergeants First Class and Sergeants, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army.

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS.

Rush O. Day, from Ft. D. A. Russell, to the Southern Department.

James Sweeney, from Ft. Sam Houston, to Ft. Bliss.

William J. Murphy, from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, to Ft. Bliss.

Thomas G. Bristow, from Field Hospital No. 2, to the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.

William K. Lyda, from Ft. Lawton, to Ft. Bliss.

Herbert Repp, from the Letterman General Hospital, Cal., to Ft. Bliss.

James A. Tremblay, from West Point, N. Y., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Lyell R. Stewart, from Ft. Miley, to Ft. Bliss.

Alexander Berkowitz, from the Philippines Department, to the Letterman General Hospital.