

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF
PHARMACY.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has a flag of 153 stars displayed in the college library and designates that from among the recent graduates and student body that number have enlisted in the Government service. With few exceptions the enlistments were voluntary and so far as known, none eligible for service endeavored to become exempt from the draft.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees at the November meeting, and a copy ordered sent to the pharmaceutical press:

PROFESSOR CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy records with deep sorrow the death of Professor Charles Caspari, Jr., one of America's foremost and distinguished pharmacists, teachers and pharmaceutical writers.

We recognize the extended and self-sacrificing service which he has rendered to our whole profession with the deepest feeling of gratitude and we rejoice in the sublime record made by him and in the exemplary life he has led.

Among his numerous friends, the St. Louis College of Pharmacy desires to pay its tribute of respect and esteem to his memory.

Be it therefore,

Resolved, That the St. Louis College of Pharmacy express to the family of our deceased friend and co-laborer, its deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

The College joins the pharmacists of America in honoring the memory of Charles Caspari, Jr.

The Committee,

FRANCIS HEMM,
OTTO A. WALL,
H. M. WHELPLEY,
F. W. SULTAN,
AMBROSE MUELLER.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

The Pharmacy Department of the University of Washington is "doing its bit" by encouraging farmers to collect digitalis leaves. Instructions have been set out relative to proper collection, drying and packing. If the collectors are uncertain regarding the drug, they are advised to send samples to the University for identification. In this way considerable digitalis has been harvested.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

THE RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS'
LICENSE.

As far back as 1874, Geo. H. Schaefer, an honorary president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, advocated that retail druggists be not classed with liquor dealers. The matter was brought up at the Louisville meeting of the A. Ph. A. in the year named, and he believes that the time is most opportune now to do away with a classification which is entirely unjust.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PHARMACY
GIVES NOTICE OF CHANGES IN THE
STATE DRUG LAW.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy has sent out notices and comments on several sections of the amended State drug law.

Section 3 of the Drug Act has been amended and reads as follows:

"That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated.

"First. If a drug is sold under or by any name recognized by the ninth revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, the fourth edition of the National Formulary, or the American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test or formula laid down in the ninth revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, the fourth edition of the National Formulary, or the American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia; provided that no drug defined in the ninth revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, the fourth edition of the National Formulary, or the American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia except official preparations of opium, iodine, peppermint, camphor, ginger and ethyl nitrite, shall be deemed to be adulterated, under this provision, if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated, in juxtaposition with the official standard of strength, quality, and purity, upon the bottle,

box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test or formula laid down by the ninth revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, the fourth edition of the National Formulary, or the American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia.

"Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold."

Section 4 has been amended to read that an article shall be deemed to be misbranded, "If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article, or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false or fraudulent."

All distributors of drug products are requested by the board to join in making it a rule of the trade to send United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary products on all orders from pharmacists for drugs under official titles with no other qualifications as to quality.

A careful study of Section 3, of the Drug Act, as amended, will show that both the standard of strength, quality and purity possessed by the article which differs from the official standard, and its official standard of strength, quality and purity must appear upon the label, side by side, of every such article sold, or offered for sale in Pennsylvania.

U. S. COURT UPHOLDS RIGHT TO INSERT DESCRIPTIVE MATTER IN MEDICINE CARTONS.

United States Circuit Court Judge Ward, with the concurrence of Judges Mayer and Hand, has ruled against the appeal of E. Fougere & Co. for an injunction restraining Attorney-General Lewis and District Attorney Swann (New York) from enforcing the Section 1142-a of the penal law in regard to the advertising of remedies for certain named diseases, by the enclosure of reading matter, or by advertising in any other manner.

In his decision, Judge Ward cites the fact that the medicines sold by the defendants which come under this provision are accompanied by statements in regard to the diseases they are intended to cure, together with the dosage, either on labels, pasted on the container, or bottle, or in a circular folded inside the container. The medicines are also advertised in newspapers and medical journals. He then continues:

"We cannot assume that the Legislature intended to require proprietary medicines for the diseases mentioned to be sold without any indication of the diseases for which they were intended, or without any direction as to the doses to be taken, nor do we think that a circular inserted in the container going, not to the public generally, but only to the purchaser, is an advertisement within the meaning of the act. Such a construction of the ordinary directions of the family physician on a bottle of medicine would be regarded as absurd."

The decision thus rules that the law of the State of New York does not prohibit the sale of remedies for certain diseases, named in the statute, even though dosage, name of remedy and other descriptive matter are cited on labels, on containers, or in circulars enclosed within the containers.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter*.

STATE PROTECTION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Trade-mark protection by the several states as well as by the Federal government is discussed in *Popular Mechanics Magazine* by H. H. Windsor, the editor, who says in part:

Within the last two years several corporation lawyers making a specialty of trade-mark practice have placed increasing importance on the subject of protection of trade-marks by filing individual state applications for the same in almost every state in the United States, in addition to seeking also the protection afforded under the Federal Trade-Mark Act.

Litigation concerning trade-marks is of unusual character in that there does not seem to have been any uniformity of decision under the Federal Trade Act, due to the fact, partly, that the circumstances of the different cases are not similar. Therefore, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the near future, in what is known as the "United Drug Company trade-mark case," is awaited with interest.

A few years ago, H. A. Jaynes was sued as agent of the United Drug Company by one Ellen M. Regis, who desired to prevent the use of the word "Rexall." The Regis woman had established the word "Rex" as a trade-mark under the state statute of Massachusetts of 1895, by filing her trade-mark in a proper application with the Secretary of State, in

accordance with the laws of the commonwealth, on Sept. 27, 1898, and the registration was given the official number 673.

The validity of the trade-mark "Rex" and the title thereto of the said Regis, was twice adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts after strenuously contested and protracted litigation. In the last appeal, the Massachusetts Supreme Court sustained the contention of the lower courts that the word "Rexall" was an infringement of the

word "Rex." Later, the United Drug Company paid \$100,000 for an assignment of the rights of the Regis mark.

It must be remembered that all one can claim under the Federal act is an "interstate trade-mark." Surely all the incidents of a common-law mark are better perfected when the state application for the registration of a mark has been made to and the right issued by the Secretary of State.—*Drug and Chemical Markets.*

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

All changes of address of members should be sent to the General Secretary promptly.

The Association will not be responsible for non-delivery of the Annual Volume or Year Book, or of the JOURNAL unless notice of the change of address is received before shipment or mailing.

Both the old and the new address should be given thus:

HENRY MILTON,

From 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

To 278 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Titles or degrees to be used in publications or in the official records should be given, and names should be *plainly* written, or typewritten.

CHANGE OF ADDRESSES SINCE NOV. 18, 1917.

NITARDY, F. W.

From Scholtz Drug Co., Denver, Colo.

To 1418 Cherokee St., Denver, Colo.

WILLIAMSON, H. H.

From U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

To U. S. S. Susquehanna, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

JORGENSEN, ARTHUR

From 1026 B. Shotwell St., San Francisco, Cal.

To 781 Castro St., San Francisco, Cal.

HILTEBRAND, E. A.

From 4011 Colonial Ave., Dallas, Texas.

To 1014 W. 18th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

KUENZIG, P. A.

From 316 Atlantic Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

To 121 Spencer Ave., Carrick, Pa.

MAISEL, JOSEPH

From 860 Fox St., New York, N. Y.

To 989 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

List of changes of duties and stations of commissioned and other officers of the United States Public Health Service for the seven days ended December 5, 1917.

Phar. F. J. Harty. Relieved at the San Francisco Quarantine Station. Proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty in the studies of the pollution of navigable streams. Nov. 30, 1917.

Phar. B. E. Holsendorf. Relieved at San Juan, P. R., Quarantine Station. Proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. Nov. 28, 1917.

Phar. F. A. Southard. Relieved at Cincinnati, Ohio. Proceed to the San Francisco Quarantine Station for duty and assignment to quarters. Nov. 30, 1917.

Phar. J. A. Wolfe. Proceed to Atlanta, Ga., on special temporary duty. Dec. 3, 1917.

Phar. M. B. Berkowitz. Relieved at Norfolk, Va. Proceed to San Juan, P. R., Quarantine Station for duty and assignment to quarters. Nov. 28, 1917.

Asst. Epidemiologist T. H. D. Griffiths. Proceed to Alexandria, La., on special temporary duty. Dec. 3, 1917.

Sanitary Engineer J. K. Hoskins. Directed to supervise malaria work at Macon, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. Dec. 4, 1917.

Sanitary Engineer R. E. Turbett. Proceed to Little Rock, Ark., on special temporary duty. Dec. 1, 1917.