

OFFICERS LOUISIANA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1918-1919.

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OFFICERS OKLAHOMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1918-1919.

President, Thomas Roche, Oklahoma City.

First Vice-President, Lee Drummond, Dewar.

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OFFICERS TEXAS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1918-1919.

President, Tom Snell, Cooper.

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Fourth Vice-President, Marvin Anderson, Fort Worth.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cousins, Dallas.

Home Secretary, J. W. Graham, Austin.

Trustee, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Historian, Miss Lum Shipe, San Marcos.

W. B. Morrison, of Waco, and J. W. Graham, of Austin, were elected life members. The 1919 meeting will be held at Galveston.

REXALL CLUBS RESOLVE TO SUPPORT THE EDMONDS BILL.

WHEREAS, It behooves every American druggist who loves his calling to do whatever lies in his power to correct the wrong unintentionally done to pharmacists engaged in the military service of the United States, through failure of the National Government to recognize the knowledge and skill of these pharmacists and their natural and commendable desire to use these for the benefit of their fellow Americans and our Allies; therefore, by the Rexall Clubs of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, West Virginia and North Carolina, in convention assembled, be it

Resolved, That we hereby urge the Executive Committee of the International Association of Rexall Clubs to take such action as will insure that every one of the 7,000 Rexall Druggists who constitute our American membership shall exert himself to the utmost to secure the passage, by Congress, of the Edmonds bill which has this object in view.

Resolved, That the President of the Tri-State Rexall Club, Mr. H. Lionel Meredith, of Hagerstown, Md., be, and is hereby requested, to confer with President Louis K. Liggett, of the United Drug Company, for the purpose of securing his invaluable help towards the enactment of this legislation which we so earnestly desire. Having cheerfully placed their lives at the service of their country, our fellow pharmacists are anxious to make the most of whatever knowledge and skill they possess to further the endeavors of the millions of Americans and their Allies who are engaged in this great struggle, and this commendable desire certainly ought to be recognized by the Government.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE NEW JERSEY PHARMACY LAW.

Some of the important features of the new pharmacy law of New Jersey are the following:

A sign, stating the name of the registered pharmacist in charge thereof, must, on and after July 4, 1918, be displayed on or in front of each Pharmacy in this State.

Biennial re-registration is required and the fee thereof is \$1.00; a notice will be sent to each registered person before the date on which the next re-registration fee will be due.

Applicants for examination for Registered Pharmacist's registration must, on and after September 1, 1920, have been graduated from an approved College or School of Pharmacy.

The Board of Pharmacy is granted authority to revoke certificates of registration on certain specified conditions, *i. e.*, after each accused person has been served with a copy of the complaint and has been given a hearing before the board and has been found guilty of any of the following charges:

When the registration is shown to have

been obtained by misrepresentation or fraudulent means, or

When the registrant is guilty of chronic or persistent inebriety or addiction to the use of narcotic drugs, or

When the registrant has been twice convicted of violation of Chapter 197, P. L., of 1908, and the amendatory acts thereto, commonly known as the "Anti-narcotic Act," or

When the holder of the certificate has been found guilty of continuous and wilful violations of this or any other statute relating to the practice of pharmacy.

Provision is made for reciprocal registration.

BEVERAGE AND FRUIT SYRUPS NOT SUBJECT TO LICENSE.

Among the food commodities subjected to license by the President's proclamation of October 8, 1917, were "sugar, syrups and molasses."

The syrups intended to be licensed were so-called "table syrups" and not beverage syrups or fruit syrups, or medicinal syrups. It is therefore ruled that beverage syrups or fruit syrups, which include coca-cola and other beverage syrups and soda water syrups, and medicinal syrups, are not licensed commodities and neither manufacturers nor distributors of such syrups are required to obtain a license to make or handle them.

USE OF SACCHARIN ALLOWED IN CARBONATED BEVERAGES IN TEXAS.

According to an announcement made by Texas Food Commissioner saccharin may be used in carbonated beverages in Texas. The statement issued by him reads: "Due to abnormal conditions existing, ruling No. 12 forbidding the use of saccharin in beverages is hereby suspended until further advised. You are respectfully notified that saccharin may be used in carbonated beverages, provided the product is labeled in such a way that will clearly indicate to the consumer that it has been artificially sweetened with saccharin."

NARCOTIC NEWS AND REGULATIONS

Draft examinations are discovering a large number of narcotic addicts, according to Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, chairman of the Narcotics Committee appointed last March by the Secretary of the

Treasury on the recommendation of Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The alarming prevalence of the use of narcotics has been a revelation to the members of this committee, several of whom thought that they had a pretty fair idea before of the number of users of habit-forming drugs.

To prevent a use by which illicit distributors of habit-forming drugs have been able to buy at auction unclaimed packages of drugs from express companies, the Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a ruling that railway and express company agents hereafter must notify revenue collectors of auction sales of unclaimed articles. Packages containing narcotics will be sold only to physicians or pharmacists registered under the Harrison drug act.

Dr. Charles A. Rosewater, who was engaged by Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the Louisiana Board of Health, to make an investigation of the use of habit-forming drugs in Louisiana, has sent in his report, declaring there are about 18,000 persons using drugs. He makes these recommendations:

"To provide immediate relief from suffering and financial ruin, the State should immediately acquire a supply of morphine and opium, to be furnished addicts in quantities necessary for their physical support, at cost, under strict regulations, to guard against abuse.

"In carrying out these provisions trusted physicians in each locality must cooperate with the State Board of Health in order that there may be no unnecessary suffering, and that the addicts be encouraged to help themselves, and in order that the curable cases can be weaned from the drug as rapidly as possible."

Dr. Rosewater recommended that the State Board investigate the soft drinks containing caffeine dispensed throughout the State.

The Federal officers in the miscellaneous division of the Internal Revenue Bureau are prepared to contest the decision of the United States Circuit Court in Illinois that Section 2 of the Harrison Narcotic law is unconstitutional, but they do not believe it will be necessary to get a special Supreme Court decision in that particular case against A. L. Blunt.

A. L. Blunt, of Chicago, was convicted on 13 counts for violation of the Harrison act. The section of the law held unconstitutional was Section 2, and the principle involved is the one under which the punitive clause of the law was successfully attacked some months ago, that the provision is foreign to the revenue

portion of the act, and is an interpolation of police power in a purely revenue measure.

District Judge Daniel Fish, in Minneapolis, decided that physicians are prohibited from supplying habitual users and may issue to them only prescriptions for curative purposes.

The trade interests and the Federal authorities believe that illegal traffic in narcotic drugs got a severe setback in this judicial decision.

URGES NEED OF NATIONAL TRADE-MARK.

The need of a national trade-mark was urged May 27, at the spring meeting of the National Retail Dry Good Association at Chicago, a special address on the subject being delivered by Chauncey P. Carter, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, who had an important part in drafting the National Trade-Mark Bill now before Congress.

"One reason why a national trade-mark would be of great benefit to the American manufacturers," explained Mr. Carter, "is because there is so much legalized piracy of private trade-marks in foreign markets. The average manufacturer in this country does not consider export business until he has begun to exhaust the possibilities of the home market. In the meantime it never occurs to him that he ought to protect his trade-mark in foreign countries. See what happens, though: A New York exporter purchases some of his products and sends them to a certain country in South America. The buyer there finds that they will sell well and writes back to the New York exporter for an exclusive agency. Naturally, the exporter is not able to give him an exclusive agency nor is he anxious to put him in direct touch with the manufacturer. What does the South American merchant do then? He finds that the manufacturer's trade-mark is not registered in his country, so he takes out a registration in his own name. Some years later the manufacturer decides to enter the export field; he inserts advertisements in export journals and soon secures an order from a reputable concern in that same South American country. The order is accepted and the goods shipped, but lo and behold! when they reach their destination they are confiscated and held upon complaint of the other merchant, who cites his trade-mark registration as proof of his ownership of the mark, also adducing evidence

to show that he was the first user of the mark in his country. And he has the law on his side.

"If we had a national trade-mark, owned and protected by our Government, this American manufacturer could outwit the pirate merchant by merely substituting the national trade-mark for his private mark on all shipments to that country."

Other reasons were advanced for the adoption of a national trade-mark, and issue was taken with those who would make the use of such a mark compulsory. The mark should be granted, it was urged, only to the manufacturers of goods that reflect credit on the industries of the country.

It was also pointed out that the measure providing for a national trade-mark was only one of a number now being put in shape and considered by the Department of Commerce with a view to preparing the American manufacturer and exporter to hold his own in the struggle for world trade that is expected to follow the making of peace.

PROPOSED BRITISH TRADE-MARK LAW.

There is a bill in the British Parliament which provides that if the owner of a trade-mark so uses it as to lead the public to regard it as the name of an article it shall be removed from the register of trade-marks. It is understood that British manufacturers are taking steps to oppose the bill, but should it be passed American articles which have been popularized through name trade-marks might be subjected to imitation under the same name. The American consul general in London has been requested to look into the matter, and if the situation is as serious as reported, manufacturers will ask the State Department to take up the question of protecting American interests.

The provision of the British bill is in substance that when a trade-mark becomes so well known that the public use it as a common name the trade-mark shall become public property. This result is made to depend solely upon the action of the public over whom the trade-mark owner has no control. The proprietor of the trade-mark is given a period of four years in which to induce the public to change its habits, but experience has shown the futility of attempting to accomplish a change in the use of words by the public. The result may be the confiscation and dedication to the public in Great Britain of the most valuable American trade-marks.