

sick, and in every European country, where army organization on a large scale has been the study of years, this same coöperation between the physician and pharmacist has been made a feature of the Medical Corps. The men in our army need this complete organization for the best medical treatment, army physicians need the help of pharmacists in the buying, preparing, standardizing, and dispensing of the potent remedies used in the treatment of the sick and wounded, the United States Government has had need, and has been using, trained pharmacists since the beginning of the war, in the buying, standardizing, and manufacturing of these same remedies, and the United States Navy has for many years recognized the necessity for the service of a trained officer, who embraces those qualifica-

tions contemplated for the Army by the Edmonds Bill."

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Rich G. Hollaman, president of the International Exposition Company, has been notified from Washington that in the event of Grand Central Palace, New York City, being taken over by the Government for war purposes, this action will not in any way interfere with the holding of the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, scheduled to be held in that building September 23-30. That portion of the building required for the exposition will positively not be taken over by the Government until October 1st or later.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

THE SALE OF ALCOHOL, DISTILLED LIQUORS, ETC., BY RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

In reply to a letter from this office to the Internal Revenue Service, at Philadelphia, we have received the following information:

1. To sell alcohol as such or beverage alcohol the alcohol must have been distilled prior to September 8, 1917, and the retail druggists must have a license for such sales.

2. To sell non-beverage alcohol the alcohol must be medicated according to one of the eleven formulas prescribed at the time of sale in a quantity not exceeding one pint. For such sales the retail druggists need not have a license, but they must first file a bond with the Revenue Office for the sale of such non-beverage alcohol, medicated according to the prescribed formulas, before making such sales. This bond must be in an amount proportionate to the number of gallons in the druggist's possession at any one time.

The rule set forth in T. D. 2717 prescribes that only the sales of malt extracts containing more than 2 percent alcohol or less than 12 percent solid matter are liable for the payment of special tax. These percentages refer only to malt liquors and not to spirits or wines.

Retail druggists need not pay a special tax of the retail liquor dealer to fill prescriptions containing whisky or brandy unless the said prescriptions are unmixed or unmedicated and fit for beverage purposes.

AMENDMENT TO HARRISON LAW IS PROPOSED BY CONGRESSMAN

H. T. RAINEY, OF ILLINOIS.

In presenting amendments to the Harrison Law, Congressman Rainey stated that in the first draft there were 80,000 drug addicts, and that there were 8,800 addicts in New York City. In his further remarks he said that he had the names of 25 physicians, commissioned as captains and majors in the Army who are confirmed addicts; one of them was recently discovered with 50 ounces of opium before starting for France.

Congressman Rainey's bill provides the following:

For the registration of every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses or gives away opium, coca leaves or any compound, manufacture of derivative thereof.

That each person so registering shall pay special taxes ranging from \$3 a year for physicians, surgeons, dentists and veterinarians, to \$24 a year for importers, manufacturers, producers or compounders, with wholesale dealers taxed \$12 and retail dealers \$6 per annum.

That an internal revenue tax of 1 cent an ounce or fraction thereof shall be levied upon all such narcotics manufactured in or imported into this country, to be paid by the importer or manufacturer, such tax to be represented by stamps affixed to each package or container. Such tax to be in addition to any import duty.

That violations of the provisions of the act shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

The draft of the bill provides for the exception of drugs, dispensed by physicians, etc., when exact and definite regulation as to records and other specified data is observed.

At the time of this writing we are not advised relative to the extent of coöperation by pharmacists in constructing the Rainey amendment, or rather of a request for coöperation in preparing it. More frequently than ever before pharmacists are ignored in formulating enactments that largely concern them, contrary to the recommendation of President Wilson relative to seeking the advice of trades and professions that are directly interested in legislation under consideration.

We are not in position to controvert the assertions made by Congressman Rainey relative to the extent of drug addiction discovered by the draft. The statements relative to large quantities of paregoric and other related preparations may not be found so excessive when comparison is made with the number of persons involved. But the point is, pharmacists are most desirous of checking the narcotic evil; the American Pharmaceutical

Association was largely instrumental in urging earlier legislation. There are undesirables in every trade and profession even, as Mr. Rainey indicates, among medical men and, as substantiated by court records. It would seem that physicians who lend themselves to such nefarious practice have just as great an opportunity for illegal dispensing and prescribing under the proposed regulations as under the Harrison Law. They would pay a license of \$3.00, and be under less surveillance than pharmacists who are taxed \$6.00 if not \$30.00.

We are, at this writing, not prepared to give further expression but believe no hasty action should be taken and that Congressmen be importuned for further hearing and give a careful study to the provisions. To that end we advise that druggists everywhere urge delay of the legislation which for some reason is to be pushed through Congress. If then it proves a more effective means for checking traffic and prescribing well, and good. Only recently the confusion which resulted from alcohol legislation evidenced the lack of consultation with those who were qualified to give advice. The Drug Trade Conference should have the opportunity to confer with the promoters relative to this legislation.

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 ADDRESS SINCE JULY 1, 1918.

FONTEYNE, LT. G.,

From Bedford, Mass.

To Sanitary Corps U. S. General Hospital,
New Haven, Conn.

HALL, WM. A.,

From 200 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

To 156 Ferry West, Detroit, Mich.

BRYSON, W. S.,

From Woodlawn, Pa.

To New Sheffield, Pa.

HEIDENREICH, A. C.,

From c/o Olsen's Drug Store, Des Moines,
Iowa.

To Apt. 306 Boekenhoff, 12th and High
Sts., Des Moines, Iowa.

BANDTEL, C. M.,

From 1072 27th St., Oakland, Cal.

To R. F. D. No. 1, Redwood Heights Farm,
Santa Cruz, Cal.

DEWEY, A. H.,

From North Pacific College, Portland, Ore.

To 1175 East 27th St., North Portland, Ore.