

ing and elected the following officers: Bob Grigor, President; Ed. Himburg, First Vice President; O. H. Oestereich, Second Vice President; V. H. Tisdale, Third Vice President; W. R. Adelsperger, Secretary; D. R. Dunavan, Assistant Secretary; Dan Liddy, Treasurer; Andrew E. Holmes, Publicity Representative; C. L. Chittenden, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Council: C. M. Coon (Chairman), Kansas City; Rex Hood, Kansas City; Charles Wagner, St. Louis; Otto P. Meyer, St. Louis. C. L. Chittenden, St. Louis, Charles Wagner, St. Louis, and Ed. Hunter, Kansas City, were appointed as a welcome committee, to cooperate with a similar committee from the Mo. Ph. A. The travelers raise the money for the entertainment, secure the prizes and have charge of the social features at the annual meeting. Wm. H. Lamont is Chairman of the committee.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Secretary.



ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The most striking feature of the recent meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Springfield was the report of the Legislative Committee on the overwhelming vote in favor of the graduation prerequisite. The committee had sent a circular letter to all of the registered pharmacists of the state inviting them to vote upon this subject. Twelve hundred and twelve votes were received—965 in favor of the graduation requirement and 247 opposed, thus putting a quietus on the statement which has been made frequently, that the druggists of Illinois are opposed to the graduation prerequisite.

The Association also adopted resolutions on the death of Mr. Henry Biroth, who was President of the I. Ph. A. during 1881-82, local Secretary at the World's Fair meeting in 1893, and Honorary President of the A. Ph. A., 1912-1913.

The Convention was one of the most successful ever held by the Association. The attendance was large, the sessions harmonious and the entertainments delightful. Much credit for the success of the entertainments and the comfort of the visitors is due the Sangaman County Retail Druggist's Association, who with the Illinois Pharmaceutical Traveler's Association had charge of these features.

The reports of the financial officers showed that the Association is in prosperous condition. Fifty new members were elected at the meeting.

The officers elected are: President, J. H. Wells, Chicago; First Vice President, Ralph E. Dorland, Springfield; Second Vice President, J. A. Reiss, Rock Island; Third Vice President, Paul Grace, West Salem; Secretary, W. B. Day, Chicago; Treasurer, Chris Garver, Bloomington.

The next meeting will be held at Quincy.

W. B. DAY, Secretary.



Matters of General Interest

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE PHARMACEUTIQUE.

NAME AND WHERE ESTABLISHED.

Article 1. On the 5th September, 1910, the Tenth International Pharmaceutical Congress, held at Brussels, resolved at the proposal of "de Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter bevordering der Pharmacie" to the establishment of an International Union, formed out of the National Pharmaceutical Societies, Associations and Companies, and to be known as the "Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique."

The Federation will have its registered Office at the Hague.

OBJECT.

Article 2. The object of the Federation is the promotion of Pharmacy, either as profession or as applied science, along international channels.

Article 3. The Federation will endeavor to attain this object by:

1. Collecting data with regard to the pharmaceutical profession in all countries and by supplying information on scientific and practical pharmacy.

2. By promoting uniformity in the qualifications required for education and tuition.

3. By studying the laws regulating the pharmaceutical profession.

4. By giving advice and supplying data with regard to the laws relating to pharmacy.

5. By organizing international pharmaceutical congresses.

6. By filing the papers of these international congresses, arranging and working out the subjects treated there and studying fresh subjects for treatment.

7. By making arrangements for taking part in congresses of interest to pharmacy and by collaboration with other international societies.

8. By protecting the rights of the pharmaceutical profession.

9. By opposing the sale of secret remedies and the practice of pharmacy and sale of medicines by unqualified persons.

10. By promoting uniformity in the form of medicines and methods of investigation.

12. By promoting international ententes, regulating the drug-trade.

13. By exercising its influence in the event of an international regulation of patents, brands and trade-marks.

14. By the publication of papers on subjects of interest to international pharmaceuticals.

15. By doing all other things as may be considered conducive to the attainment of the object of the Federation.

MEMBERS.

Article 4. The members of the Federation are divided into honorary members, ordinary members, corresponding members and associates.

Article 5. Honorary members are those who have done special service for and deserve well of the Federation. They are nominated by the Central Committee.

Article 6. Ordinary members are:

1. The Governments subsidizing the Federation. They are represented in the Central Committee by a voting member.

2. Those National Pharmaceutical Societies which are incorporated and may be regarded as representing the pharmaceutical profession in their country in the widest sense. They are represented in the Central Committee by voting delegates. The Central Committee decides as to the admission of the National Societies.

3. The President and General Secretary of the last held International Congress and those of the next.

Article 7. Corresponding members are

nominated by the Central Committee in countries or colonies having no pharmaceutical association, which is a member of the Federation.

Article 8. Associates are those persons and societies who wish to promote the prosperity of the "Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique" and are nominated by the Central Committee.

They will receive the papers published by the Federation and may be present at the meetings but have no vote.

Article 9. All persons named in Articles 5, 6 and 7 form the Central Committee. Societies having less than 500 members may have one member as representative in the Central Committee, societies with from 500-1000 members two, those with from 1000-1500 three, 1500-2500 four, 2500-5000 six, and those with more than 5000 members eight.

A member of the Central Committee may transfer his right to vote to another delegate of his society.

ORGANIZATION.

Article 10. The Central Committee represents the Federation both at law and otherwise and appoints a Board consisting of: 1 President, 4 Vice Presidents, 1 General Secretary and 2 Assistant Secretaries.

This Board is entrusted with the carrying into effect of all resolutions of the Federation.

The Board has its office at the Hague and meets there. A Board meeting, however, may also be called elsewhere if deemed expedient by the President. The General Secretary must reside at the Hague, he is appointed for a period of six years and is re-eligible. The other members of the Board are elected by and from among the members of the Central Committee for a period of three years and are re-eligible.

The Board regulates its business by its own domestic rules.

Article 11. The President or one of the Vice Presidents presides the meetings and with the Secretary signs all outgoing documents. The President or one of the Vice Presidents must reside in Holland.

The General Secretary is entrusted with the files, the convening of meetings and the carrying into effect of the resolutions of the Board. In consultation with the Board he appoints a staff.

He manages all moneys belonging to the

Federation and, annually, has to give an account of his management to the Board.

The President enters into a written agreement with the General Secretary for the time he will be in office. This agreement must be valid according to Dutch law. The Board fixes the amount of his guarantee for the moneys under him.

REVENUE.

Article 12. The income of the Federation consists of:

1. Government subsidies.
2. Fixed annual contributions of the national societies, members of the Federation. This contribution is fixed at fr 100.— for each delegate, the society has a right to appoint in the Central Committee in connection with the number of its members. This contribution may be notified by the Central Committee for each subsequent year.

The fixed contributions sub 2 are to be sent, by the members of the Central Committee representing the national societies before the 1st May of each year, by registered letter or P. O. O. to the General Secretary at the Hague.

3. Annual contributions of associates. This contribution is fixed at fr 20.— p. a.

4. Donations, voluntary contributions or bequests by societies or individuals.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

Article 13. The Central Committee may appoint special commissions for special purposes and also invite persons, not being members of the Central Committee, to take part in the work and discussions of such commissions.

These special commissions will draw up a report to be submitted to the Board, while all papers are to be sent to the Secretary.

Article 14. The Central Committee may grant a fixed amount for the labors of these special commissions.

MEETINGS.

Article 15. The meetings are divided into:

1. Board meetings.
2. General meetings.

Board meetings are called by the President or when the request of three members of the Board.

The general meetings are called by the President or if deemed expedient by the Cen-

tral Committee at a place to be fixed by the Board. Proposals to this effect should be submitted to the Board by registered letter. If necessary the Central Committee takes a decision in this regard by votes in writing.

All members of the Central Committee may attend these general meetings.

Resolutions at these meetings are carried by a majority of two-thirds of the votes polled.

Article 16. Instead of in a meeting, voting and treatment of subjects may also take place by registered letter.

Article 17. The Board of the Federation may lend its assistance for holding an International Congress after consulting the pharmaceutical societies in the country where the Congress is to be held.

Article 18. The organizing of these international congresses is entrusted to a National Committee; Presidents and General Secretary are appointed in consultation with the Board of the Federation.

The International Congresses are regulated by the Organizing National Committee in consultation with the Board of the Federation.

GENERAL STIPULATIONS.

Article 19. The Federation will not encroach upon the sphere of activity of the National Societies.

Article 20. Any proposal to alter these rules will have to be put forward by the Board or by the Central Committee.

Article 21. Any proposal to dissolve the Federation will have to come from the Board or from a majority of the members of the Central Committee. It can only be put to vote at a meeting convened at least three months previously by registered letter and at which at least one-half of the members of the Central Committee exercises the right to vote.

Voting members, who are prevented from attending this meeting may register their vote by registered letter. If one-half of the members is not either present or represented the proposal will be voted upon in writing. In the latter case the proposal must be agreed to with at least two-thirds of the votes registered.

Article 22. Societies, desiring to discontinue their membership, are to give at least one year's notice thereof.

Article 23. These rules and regulations will be construed according to the French text and the Dutch law.

Article 24. In case the Federation is dissolved all its possessions become the property of the State of the Netherlands.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

International action to control the traffic in opium, morphine, cocaine, and other drugs with like properties seems likely to result from the Opium Conference which has recently been sitting at The Hague. The initiative and influence of our own representatives have been particularly directed towards practical legislation to deal with the traffic in morphine and cocaine, and their efforts have met with very general sympathy and support. It is understood that the representatives of the twelve powers concerned are agreed that these drugs should not be allowed to be exported except without a permit, but the actual terms of the convention are not yet known. The object aimed at is, of course, to limit, as far as possible, the production of cocaine and morphine by the demand for *bona-fide* medicinal purposes. That a large proportion of the output of these alkaloids is put to illicit uses cannot be disputed, and any measure of legislation which appreciably curtails irregular traffic in these drugs must necessarily lead to a diminished production, and possibly to some alteration in price. The possible effect on the market for cocaine and morphine and their salts of the operation of such regulations as the conference may initiate must not be overlooked, but it will be better to await until the terms of such regulations are available before speculating as to what those effects may be.—*Pharmaceutical Journal* (London).

EXTRACTS FROM OLDFIELD
BILL (H. B. 23417) TO AMEND
THE PATENT LAW.

Section 17. * * * * *

If at any time during the term of the patent, except the first four years, the patented invention shall not be manufactured, or the patented process carried on within the United States, its Territories, or possessions afore-

said to an adequate extent by the owner thereof, or by those authorized by him, then any person demanding it shall be entitled to a license from the owner of the patent to manufacture the invention or to carry on the patented process, unless the owner shall show sufficient cause for such inaction.

Upon the refusal of such a license by the owner of the patent, the person seeking such license may apply to the district court, in the district wherein the owner has a residence or an established place of business, to compel the granting of such license. The court shall thereupon hear the person applying for said license and the owner of the patent, and, if the court is satisfied that the reasonable requirements of the public in reference to the invention have not been satisfied by reason of the neglect or the refusal of the patentee, his legal representatives, or those authorized by him to make, use, or vend the invention, or to grant licenses to others on reasonable terms to make, use, or vend the same, *said court shall issue an order requiring the owner of the patent to grant a license to the person applying therefor* in such form and upon such terms as to the duration of the license, the amount of royalties, security for payment, the period within which the patented invention shall be manufactured or the patented process carried on; and otherwise as the court, having regard to the nature of the invention and the circumstances of the case, deems just.

From the order of the district court granting or refusing to grant such a license, appeal may be taken (by the party aggrieved) to the circuit court of appeals in the same manner and form as in other cases arising under the patent laws: *Provided*, That the citizens of any country which by treaty, convention, or law provides that the manufacture of the patented invention or the carrying on of the patented process in the United States shall be equivalent to the manufacture or the carrying on of the process in such country will be considered to have sufficiently complied with the requirements of this section if the invention is manufactured in said country within the period heretofore mentioned.

If at any time during the life of a patent a material and substantial *improvement* shall be patented, the manufacture of which would be an infringement of the original patent, the owner of the improvement patent may apply to the district court in the district wherein the owner of the original patent has a resi-

dence or an established place of business to *compel the granting of such a license* as will enable the improvement to be manufactured.

The court shall thereupon hear the respective parties, and if the court is satisfied that the improvement is of such a material and substantial nature that the reasonable requirements of the public demand that it should be manufactured and sold, the court shall issue an order requiring the owner of the original patent to grant a license to the owner of the improvement patent in such form and upon such terms as to the duration of the license, the amount of royalties, security for payment, the period within which the patented invention shall be manufactured or the patented process carried on, and otherwise, as the court, having regard to the nature of the original invention and improvement and the circumstances of the case, deems just.

From the order of the district court granting or refusing such a license appeal may be taken by the party aggrieved to the circuit court of appeals in the same manner and form as in other cases arising under the patent laws.

Section 32 * * * * *

Any person who purchases of the owner of a patent, or of any interest therein, any machine, manufacture, or composition of matter covered by such patent, shall have the *unrestricted* right to use, vend, or lease to others to be used the specific thing so purchased without liability to action for infringement; and it shall not be lawful to insert a condition in any contract relating to the sale, lease, or license to use any article or process protected by a patent or patents, the effect of which will be to prohibit or restrict the purchaser, lessee, or licensee from using any article or class of articles, whether patented or not, or any patented process supplied or owned by any person other than the seller, lessor, or licensor or his nominees; and it shall not be lawful to insert a condition in any contract relating to the sale, lease, or license to use any article or process protected by a patent or patents, the effect of which will be to require the purchaser, lessee, or licensee to acquire from the seller, lessor, or licensor, or his nominees, any article or class of articles not protected by the patent, and any such condition shall be null and void as being in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy.

Obituaries and Memorials

Persons having information of the death of members of the A. Ph. A. are requested to send the same promptly to J. W. England, 415 N. 33d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Information as to the age, activities in pharmacy, family, etc., of the deceased should be as complete as possible. When convenient a cabinet photograph should accompany data.



HENRY BIROTH.

Henry Biroth was born in Posen, on September 19, 1839, and came to the U. S. in 1857. He was apprenticed to Dr. Frederick Mahla, one of the leading apothecaries and chemists of the Northwest in early days; he enlisted in the army of the Civil War; started a store for himself on Archer Road and Halsted, and conducted the old Wahrlich Phar-



macy on Kings and Clark with J. Blocki up to the big fire in '71, when he lost all he had but his honor, industry and credit. Soon after the fire he sprouted out on the South Side bigger than ever, went into the manufacturing of pharmaceutical products, and