

important places in business and other associations of Philadelphia—Director of the Bourse, Board of Trade, American Academy of Music, etc.

Milton A. Miller, Portland, Ore., has retired after eight years of service as collector of internal revenue. He was formerly a druggist of Lebanon, Ore. He is succeeded by Clyde Huntly, also a druggist and an ex-member of the Oregon State Board of Pharmacy.

Joseph F. Young, long and prominently identified with Maine pharmaceutical affairs, has been appointed federal assistant director of prohibition enforcement in Maine.

Edward D. Davy, author of the paper on "Determination of Sodium Benzoate in Oleomargarine," THIS JOURNAL, June number, p. 458, calls attention to an error therein; the solution of sodium hydroxide should be $\frac{N}{20}$ instead of $\frac{N}{10}$, as stated.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley advocated the adoption of the metric system in commerce, before a sub-committee of the Senate Manufactures Committee, October 28. Quite a number of business men, familiar with conditions in South America, also urged early general adoption of the system.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM O. BLANDING.

William Oliver Blanding, of Blanding & Blanding, Inc., Providence, R. I., a prominent figure in Rhode Island pharmaceutical circles, died October 31. Mr. Blanding was born in Providence, November 24, 1852, and received his earlier education in the public schools of that city, and thereafter in Brown University. He entered the business of his father to which he later succeeded; in 1897, the business was incorporated and he became treasurer of the corporation.

For many years Mr. Blanding was identified with the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy as treasurer. He was a member of many trade associations and fraternal organizations, and joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1894.

He is survived by four sons, William C. Blanding of Syracuse, N. Y., and Richard W.,

P. Howard and Allen C. Blanding, of Providence. His wife, who was Rosella Cornell, died in April 1917.

FRANK R. PARTRIDGE.

Frank Reuben Partridge, since 1895 a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died October 21, aged 78 years. He was born in Augusta, Maine, and a life-long citizen of that city where, at an early age, he entered the drug store of C. F. Potter & Co., and later engaged in the drug business on his own account.

He was one of the first members of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association; when the Maine Pharmacy law was passed, he qualified by examination, receiving certificate No. 1. Mr. Partridge was appointed State Commissioner of Pharmacy in 1889 and continued in that position until 1898. Three daughters and one son survive the deceased.

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

Clyde L. Eddy is a member of the Committee on Health Insurance A. Ph. A., which is composed of the following members: *Chairman* W. C. Anderson, Clyde L. Eddy, H. C. Christensen, W. J. Teeters and C. A. Mayo. (See October number, THIS JOURNAL, p. 783.)

BULLETIN XXIX.

Chicago, Ill., Aug 31, 1921.

To the Members of the Committee:

I am pleased to hand you herewith a financial statement of the Committee.

1920.	Receipts.	
July 20	Balance on hand.....	\$178.35
	20 Natl. Boards of Pharmacy..	25.00
	American Pharmaceutical Association.....	25.00

1921.		
Jan. 13	4 copies 2nd edition Syllabus	5.28
May 26	1 copy 2nd edition Syllabus	1.25
	Conference of Pharm. Faculties.....	25.00
Aug. 31	189 copies 3rd Syllabus.....	284.65
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		544.53

1921.	Expenditures.	
Apr. 2	300 1 cent stamps.....	3.00
	11 500 clasp envelopes.....	11.00
May 2	Rubber stamp and pad....	1.80
	7 Stationery.....	26.00
	7 Multigraphing 1000 circulars.....	3.00
	10 500 1 cent stamps.....	5.00

16 300 1 cent stamps.....	3.00
20 Rubber stamp.....	.65
Aug. 31 Exchange (collection of checks).....	3.40
31 Cash on hand.....	487.68
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	544.53

Respectfully submitted,
 CLYDE M. SNOW,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Bulletin XXX relates to proof sent to members of the Committee.

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists was held in Washington, D. C., during the week of October 24.

The drug section was presided over by G. W. Hoover of Chicago. Reports were presented on methods of analysis as follows:

"Examination of Arsphenamine and Neoarsphenamine," by G. W. Hoover; "Determination of Alcohol in Drug Preparations," "Determination of Chloroform in Drug Preparations," "Determination of Chloral Hydrate in Drug Preparations," by A. G. Murray; "Analytical Methods for the Determination of Silver in Silver Proteinate," by W. L. Mitchell; "Determination of Camphor in Pills and Tablets by the Alcohol Distillation Method," by G. H. Arner; "Distillation Method for the Estimation of Santalol in Santal Oil," by C. W. Harrison; "Turpentine," by J. O. Clarke; "Crude Drugs," by A. Viehoever; "Alkaloids," by A. R. Bliss; "Preliminary Report upon Methods for the Separation of Cinchona Alkaloids," by E. O. Eaton; "Methods of Analysis of Morphine, Codeine and Diacetylmorphine," by C. K. Glycart; "Laxative and Bitter Tonic Drugs," by H. C. Fuller; "The Determination of Calomel, Mercuric Chloride and Mercuric Iodide in Tablets," by E. C. Merrill; "The Analysis of Acetyl Salicylic Acid," by A. E. Paul; "Methods for the Examination of Phenolphthalein," by Samuel Palkin; "Methods for the Analysis of Monobromated Camphor," by C. D. Wright; "Methods for the Examination of Procaine," by A. W. Hanson; "Preliminary Report upon Methods for the Separation and Estimation of the Principal Cinchona Alkaloids," "Differentiation of Japanese and American Peppermint Oils," by E. O. Eaton.

The following officers were elected: *President*, F. P. Veitch; *vice-president*, A. J. Pat-

ten; *secretary-treasurer*, W. W. Skinner; *chairman Board of Editors*, R. T. Balcom.

NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY AT CORNELL.

The corner-stone of the new Chemical Laboratory at Cornell has been laid. George F. Baker, New York banker, donated the laboratory, a gift of \$1,500,000.

PRIESTLEY PORTRAIT DONATED TO NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The Washington Section of the American Chemical Society donated a portrait of Priestley to the National Museum. The presentation was made by Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Lieut. Colonel Sir David Prain, director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, delivered the inaugural sessional address to the students of the British Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy, this year. The subject of the address was "Professional Training;" from this the following on variations in training is reprinted:

"Public Opinion insists that training in medicine shall go hand-in-hand with training in surgery. Though the duties in the two arts may differ, the law ordains that before a neophyte may practice either, he must be able to undertake both. The obligation to secure a 'double qualification' involves complete professional training in the *fabrica* of surgery; the *institutes* of medicine and the *materia* both arts share with pharmacy.

"Originally, practical pupilage was the recognized procedure. It worked fairly well. The surgical *fabrica*, before the advent of antiseptics, were patent to the eye; success in practice depended on caution and manipulative skill. The medical *institutes* consisted largely of physiological and pathological postulates, which might be memorized; success in practice rewarded natural sagacity and saving common sense. But pharmacy, when teaching intending practitioners how their *materia* should be used, incidentally proved to them how desirable it was that they should possess some acquaintance with chemical principles and with the characters and qualities of living organisms. When the *institutes* of medicine, discarding clinical authority, initiated the methods of direct observation and controlled experiment, students soon discovered for themselves that they could not grasp the facts underlying those subjective conceptions of the normal and the irregular they were ex-

pected to master, without some knowledge of physics and some understanding of the structure and functions of vital mechanisms.

"Early journeymanship, originally spent at seats of learning discussing debatable questions and 'wrangling' for degrees, was replaced by a system of "walking the hospitals." This developed into 'a course of professional studies' which expanded at the expense of pupilage until the latter disappeared.

"Medicine found that professional training gave better results than the practical instruction of pupilage, but that the opportunities for education, as contrasted with instruction, which pupilage affords, cannot be provided during a course of professional study. More was needed than a widening of the scientific foundation on which sound professional training rests. In order to 'kill two birds with one stone' the 'training in pure science' which future practitioners ought to undergo, was made

a discipline distinct from the professional training which had to be imparted. The purpose was as sound as the theory on which it is based. But the extent to which it may be attained depends on the nature of the scientific discipline provided.

"The policy interests you. Pharmacy sometimes pays it the compliment of advocating its adoption. This suggestion emanates from men of vision who foresee a time when, in pharmacy too, pupilage may be only a memory. When that day comes the need to follow medical example may have arisen. But while practical pupilage in pharmacy remains possible the need for a preliminary 'course in pure science' is not clear, and the policy long adopted by the Society seems preferable. When Pharmacy has to devise a new policy, she may do well to study, rather than copy the example set by medicine. She may then, perhaps, avoid some far from trivial difficulties."

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

SALES TAX.

The plan of the Smoot Bill provides in brief:

1—Personal income taxes retained, but with surtaxes reduced to the point of demonstrated efficiency. 2—Retention of the present corporation tax. 3—Customs duties. 4—Existing inheritance or estate tax. 5—The tobacco tax. 6—A tax of 3 percent on manufacturers and producers.

The best tax is one that is least felt and most easily collected. Some have denominated the Finance Committee bill a "near-atrocity," and it is said that the Smoot Sales Tax Bill is growing in favor. The reason for hesitancy in adoption is the belief that this is an innovation in taxation methods; it is not and is gaining strength wherever there is an intelligent discussion of it. Seemingly the plan promises squareness and fairness, economy of collection and riddance of the burden of taxation under which business and industry are bending.

The Sales Tax was defeated, but it will come again in some form or other. We need a system of taxation which will not discourage thrift, production or consumption.

NARCOTIC IMPORTATIONS.

Health Commissioner of New York City Dr. Royal Copeland, in an address before Cincinnati City Club, stated that prohibition had increased the illicit use of narcotic drugs. This country, he said, imports sixteen times as much opium as any other civilized country,

and that in 1920 importations amounted to 645,000 pounds, which is enough to give every man, woman and child three grains. He further stated that 25,000 pounds are sufficient for all legitimate medical purposes of the country for a year.

SHEPARD-TOWNER BILL.

The Shepard-Towner Bill (S. 1039) has been passed by the Senate and will soon come up for consideration in the House of Representatives. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* in an editorial of a recent issue expresses its opposition to the measure, "because (1) the principle of federal State aid as a means of financing public health work is an unsound financial policy; (2) public health work, except those activities which are clearly national in character, is essentially a function of the State and local government and should be supported out of State and local funds; (3) there are no reliable statistics by which it can be proved that the United States stands seventeenth in maternal death rate as the advocates of the measure claim; (4) the measures provided in the bill will not afford an effective remedy for existing conditions, and (5), and most important, if the federal government intends to inaugurate activities for the care of maternity and infancy or for any other public health measure, such work should be delegated to the United States Public Health Service and not to a bureau of the Department of Labor.