

Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The late **M. Albert Richaud**, professor of pharmacology and materia medica, received his degree in pharmacy at the Paris School of Pharmacy; he was for many years a Paris hospital pharmacist and became a member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy in 1904; he served as its Vice-President since 1922; from 1893 to 1897 he was preparator of micrography at his *Alma Mater*. In 1898 he earned his M.D. degree, preparing his thesis on homocresol in the laboratory of Professor Behal, and his Sc.D. in 1900 with a thesis on inulin and inulases. In 1905 Dr. Richaud was appointed assistant professor at the Paris Faculty of Medicine. In 1912 he was nominated to the permanent committee for the revision of the Codex.

Charles Christopher Bell, of London, England, died September 18, aged 79 years. For sixteen years, as "Xrayser II", Mr. Bell contributed the pages of "Observations and Reflections" to the *Chemist and Druggist*, having succeeded the late A. C. Wooten. In a sketch of the *Chemist and Druggist* for September 26, wherein appreciation and regret is expressed, the following statement is made:

"His opinions were always received with respect, and if, as sometimes happened, there was a 'bite' in the 'observation' or the 'reflection,' the body referred to would generally

acknowledge that Xrayser II had found out the weak spot in an argument or a scheme."

Owing to ill health Mr. Bell had retired from business about 1905. He collaborated with his sons in two volumes of translations from Welsh poetry, and was the author (besides many unpublished poems) of several hymns, one or two of which are to be found in the children's hymn books of several denominations.

Dr. John Dargavel, father of our fellow-member, **John W. Dargavel**, of Minneapolis, died at his home in Morristown, Minn., October 6. Four sons of the deceased are pharmacists, John W., James B., Warren C., and Chester A., all of Minneapolis.

Dr. Dargavel was born August 12, 1858, at Kirkenbrightshire, Scotland. He came to Canada with his parents in 1863 and settled at Durham, Ontario. In 1892 he was graduated from the Medical Department of Toronto University. Thereafter he moved to the United States, coming to Morristown, where he practiced medicine for many years.

Henry M. Parchen, pioneer Montana druggist, died at his home in Helena on October 5, aged 86 years. He came to Helena in 1865, and engaged in the retail drug business. A year or so later he started the first wholesale drug store in Montana, known as the Parchen Drug Company.

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

College fraternities and sororities have a large part in all educational institutions. As this comment is to be brief, a few references to articles relating to societies of particular interest to pharmacists will be made, and there are probably others that should be included. Historical accounts by Lewis N. Brown and A. R. Bliss will be found on pp. 351-352 of the March *JOURNAL* for 1922, and pp. 352-356 in the same issue; also, a more recent article by Zada M. Cooper appears in the August number of this year.

The comment is prompted by the historical fact that the first undergraduate fraternity, of the present-day type, was organized at Union College¹ in 1825, a century ago. Here also, in 1831, two rival fraternities were organized—Sigma Phi and Delta Phi, and then, in 1833, another—Psi Upsilon. Phi Beta Kappa was the first Greek letter fraternity,

and organized at the College of William and Mary in 1776, but this is to-day little more than an honorary society, without chapter life.

Phi Kappa Sigma was founded at the University of Pennsylvania in 1850, and a celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary was held in Philadelphia last month.

These fraternities occasionally have been

¹ Union College was chartered (Schenectady) in 1795. In 1873 Albany Medical College, the Law School, and Dudley Observatory were incorporated with Union College as Union University. The Albany College of Pharmacy was incorporated as a department in 1881.

NOTE: The "History-Directory" of Phi Delta Chi will be ready about January 1. If you have changed your address recently, send it to L. C. Heustis, 1662 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind., so you may be properly listed.

disturbing elements, but, without entering into a discussion, if all of them were done away with organizations of some kind quickly would take their place. Naturally, these fraternities are not perfect and objections may be raised to them but, in the writer's opinion, their value in college spirit, ambition to excel, and other qualities of fraternities, far outweighs the defects and evils. Group organizations seem to be a human need and this is evident in university and college activities, and also in those of social and business life, when men and women seek the viewpoints of others on problems of mutual interest.



FRANK T. STONE,
President, N. A. R. D.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE N. A. R. D.

The order of presentation of resolutions adopted at the N. A. R. D. Convention, in Memphis, is not followed nor are all resolutions included here; only the one relating to "Pharmacy Week" is given in full; it follows:

Resolved: That the N. A. R. D. pledge its fullest support to the movement to successfully observe National Pharmacy Week, October 11 to 17, 1925; and be it further

Resolved: That the week corresponding to the week of October 11 be officially designated for the annual observance of Pharmacy Week; and be it further

Resolved: That the president of the N. A. R. D. be authorized to appoint a committee of

three to cooperate with similar committees from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the State Pharmaceutical Associations, to be selected annually, these joint committees from the several associations to be known as the official committee of National Pharmacy Week, to have full charge of all affairs connected with the observance of National Pharmacy Week for 1926 and subsequent years.

Resolutions were adopted favoring an "Ownership Law."

The enactment of Federal legislation on price standardization.

Amendments to existing anti-trust laws to enable manufacturers to protect identical products along price maintenance lines.

Removal of the tax on alcohol when it is to be used as medical ingredient.

Restriction of ownership of drug stores to licensed pharmacists.

Disapproval of the practice of manufacturers in confining their distribution of product to a limited number of jobbers.

Deprecating the use of the cut-rate drug sign as an advertising medium.

The more effective and regular use of publicity by pharmacists.

Elimination of the quarterly-report rule as applied to druggists using not more than fifteen gallons of wine in the average three months' period.

Deprecation of subsidized advertising methods and the use of hidden demonstrators in the distribution of merchandise.

Opposing consolidation of boards of pharmacy with other state boards.

Opposition to prices which jeopardize legitimate profits.

Coöperation by N. A. R. D. in expansion of Commonwealth Fund study to commercial subjects.

Coöperation of pharmacists in organization work.

Extending distribution of N. A. R. D. Almanæ.

Endorsing sane prohibition enforcement policy of the Treasury.

Commending the press in the use of the term "narcotic" for "drug," wherever applicable.

Coöperation of National Drug Trade Conference.

The National Association of Retail Druggists will meet in Philadelphia, September 20-24, 1926.

NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The New York Pharmaceutical Conference held a successful convention in Hotel Pennsylvania, October 26 and 27. In opening the convention President Jacob Diner gave the history of the Conference, which was organized eighteen years ago to combat objectionable legislation; successful at that time, it has continued to function in the interest of the retail pharmacist, or as the President stated "to function so that the public will get a square deal and the retailer, jobber and manufacturer will get their legitimate profit." Some of the work promoted by the Conference is explained in the address of Dr. Diner before the Section on Commercial Interests at Des Moines, published in this number of the JOURNAL.

Among the speakers of the convention were Mayor John F. Hylan, Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, New York City Commissioner of Health; President Samuel S. Kopetzky of the New York County Medical Society; Gilbert H. Montague, of the New York Bar Association; Dr. Carleton Simon, Deputy Police Commissioner; Alvan A. Dodd, of U. S. Chamber of Commerce; General Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; President Max Fried, of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association; H. C. Kendall Hester, first assistant prohibition director of the second district, New York; President T. Bruce Furnival, of New York Pharmaceutical Association; Past-President Arthur S. Wardle, of New York Pharmaceutical Association; President J. H. Foy, of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association; President L. L. Walton, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; Director of Publicity E. L. Newcomb, A. PH. A. Headquarters; Vice-President William C. Anderson, of the A. PH. A.; Ambrose Hunsberger, Past-President of the National Association of Retail Druggists; S. Kopald, Hon. Sol. Bloom, Max Fried, Meyer Feinberg, and others.

The attendance ranged from 2500 upwards, probably not very far from 4000 during part of the time. The views of the delegates, as far as embodied in the resolutions adopted, were practically unanimous and only in one was there dissension, and that was represented by 18 votes out of a probable 3000. General Lincoln C. Andrews said he had come to New York to appear before the Conference and reply to a brief presented to him by its representatives; he was in sympathy with the situa-

tion as outlined by the committee and accepted "most heartily" the offer of coöperation. He said—"My own aim is that our enforcement shall be characterized by dignity, common sense, justice and the welfare of the people." The following is quoted from the *Pharmaceutical Era* of October 31st.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

"The brief filed by the committee on prohibition with the Department and which General Andrews answered contained seven suggestions for the clearing up of the enforcement situation as it pertains to pharmacy in New York. They were:

(1) All outstanding liabilities out of the revocation of permits prior to October 1, 1925, should be compromised in a sum reasonable enough to enable the druggist to pay the same.

(2) Wherever a year has expired since the revocation of such permit, the druggist should be allowed a permit to withdraw alcohol for his absolute needs in compounding prescriptions and medicines.

(3) Wherever sufficient proof is given of the applicant's good faith, small quantities of other liquors should be granted to such applicant so as to enable him to compete fairly with his neighbors.

(4) Regulation 60 should be amended so as to enable the Administrator to revoke a permit in its entirety or in part, this to make possible revocation of the privilege to withdraw whiskey and other liquor and permit the withdrawal of small quantities of alcohol.

(5) Wherever a transfer of a drug store is concerned, the new owner should be permitted to withdraw small quantities of alcohol on a special permit before his basic permit is granted.

(6) In a case of removal of a drug store to new premises the pharmacist should be permitted to transport all liquor on hand to such new premises without delay and before the change of address is effected on his permit.

(7) To permit distillers to sell only to wholesale druggists who in turn would be permitted to sell only to retail druggists holding permits.

WHAT PHARMACISTS MAY EXPECT.

In reply to these suggestions, General Andrews agreed to compromise the liabilities incurred by revocation of permits; favored the withdrawals of small and necessary quantities of alcohol by druggists whose permits have been revoked a year; discretion in revoking a

permit in whole or in part; permission to transfer liquor stocks in cases where stores are sold and the transportation of liquor where a druggist moves his business. He discouraged the issuance of any liquor other than alcohol on evidence of good faith to a druggist who had lost his permit. He left it for Congress to decide the proposition that distillers be permitted to sell only to wholesale druggists.

He refused to commit himself on the request that druggists be allowed to compromise civil liabilities for sums ranging from \$150 to \$250, so that the penalties might be met and the pharmacists returned to the conduct of their business on a legal basis. He said that merit alone would be the basis on which each case would be handled."

PURPOSES OF ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS.

In the following brief statements an attempt is made to give the purpose of the resolutions adopted by the Conference.—Price standardization resolutions were offered in three different and separate declarations. Protective policies of re-sale, as far as possible, met approval and commendation of displays of goods that afford a living profit; the influence of every member of Congress is to be solicited in behalf of price maintenance measures.

The only one of the resolutions not unanimously acted upon was the one calling upon the Federal Government to take the sale of liquor out of the drug stores—this resolution received all but eighteen votes of the convention made up of about 3000 delegates.

Coöperation was offered in behalf of sane and workable regulations of the Prohibition Department.

Opposition was expressed in resolutions against hidden demonstrators; also, to the sale of medicinal preparations containing potent and dangerous drugs, except in pharmacies owned and conducted by registered pharmacists, and legislation was proposed accordingly.

Greater uniformity of names of those pharmaceuticals of the market which are representative of corresponding U. S. P. and National Formulary preparations was called for in a resolution. Manufacturers are to be addressed on the subject.

Other resolutions dealt with the giving of premium and free goods as inducements for purchasing large quantities, and opposition to advertising methods employed by certain

manufacturers in offering to sell to the consumer certain of their preparations.

Resolutions were framed calling the attention of physicians to the dangers of giving general directions, on prescription blanks, for the administration or application of medicines prescribed; specific directions afford protection to patient, prescriber and dispenser. Also, objection was made by resolution to the habit of sending prescription blanks to physicians with the imprint of firm names and the names of the prescribing physicians, with seeming purpose of restricting the dispensing of the prescriptions to the firm named.

Physicians are to be importuned to prescribe according to the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, as far as possible, and the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda of the Conference is to prepare a booklet to be known as "Useful Formula," containing formulas of the more important medicinal preparations, abstracted from the U. S. P. and N. F. Opposition was expressed by resolution to the writing of prescriptions by physicians under names not generally known, necessitating the filling of the prescriptions by favored druggists.

Reasonable limitation of drug stores was favored. Coöperation was offered to boards of pharmacy and a provision suggested whereby organized pharmacy, through its incorporated associations, is to be given similar police power as that given to the county medical society, and legislation to bring this about was favored.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

In point of attendance, the fifty-first regular meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich., was the second largest in history, the total enrollment being 609. Business sessions were exceedingly well attended and discussion of committee reports was replete with constructive information. New officers and members of the Board of Control are as follows:

President, W. E. Greiner, Dallas, Texas.

First Vice-President, A. S. Wicks, Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President, J. H. Ballinger, Seattle, Wash.

Third Vice-President, George A. Chandler, Hartford, Conn.

Fourth Vice-President, J. L. Bedsole, Mobile, Ala.

Fifth Vice-President, M. G. Pierpont, Baltimore, Md.

Chairman Board of Control, Henry J. Bowerfind, Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Members of Board, Sewall D. Cutler, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Penland, Waco, Texas; George V. Doerr, Minneapolis, Minn.

Appointive Officers:

Secretary, C. H. Waterbury, New York.

General Representative, F. E. Holliday, New York.

Treasurer, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, New York.



W. E. GREINER,
President, N. W. D. A.

At its organization meeting, the new Board of Control elected Henry J. Bowerfind, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Chairman. The Executive Committee will comprise the President and Chairman of the Board of Control, Robin H. Davis, Denver, Colo., and George V. Doerr, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Membership Committee reported the largest number of members for several years.

Parts of President Andrews' address are referred to in the abstracts of the *Bulletins* of the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information, of this issue. The reports of Committees of the N. W. D. A. are always comprehensive and of general interest to the drug trade; the Report on Proprietary Goods is an example, and a

most valuable part of the report are Mr. Morrison's eighty-one notes which are to be included in the next edition of "Distribution to the Drug Trade," and have been separately printed. Reprints have also been issued of President Andrews' Address "Some Problems of Wholesale Druggists" and of the report by A. Kiefer Mayer on "The Need and Opportunities for a Retail Druggists' Research Bureau." Plans are under consideration for the establishment of such a bureau. The report of the Committee closes with the following paragraph:

"One of America's foremost statisticians remarked that 'In the next twenty years the best minds of this nation will be devoted to a study of distribution.' We, as service wholesale druggists, are annually distributing merchandise in excess of \$400,000,000.00 of which 87% is to the independent retail druggists. We have \$50,000,000.00 receivable invested in retail accounts. The problems of the independent retail druggist are our problems. On his increasing prosperity depends our continued growth. Therefore, should not we, the three branches of the drug industry, join together in coöperative research, securing facts, figures and information on the independent retail drug industry with sales exceeding one and a quarter billion dollars, in order intelligently and successfully to advance in the distribution of merchandise?"

The report states:

"A Merchandising Bureau should be under the supervision of a nationally known institution familiar with the responsibilities connected with the gathering and disseminating of facts and constructive information to improve distribution of merchandise through retail drug channels, and should confine its operations to—

(a) The scientific gathering of the essential facts and figures pertaining to the retail drug business.

(b) The development of merchandising methods that would enable the individual retail druggist to improve his business methods. This latter phase cannot be developed fully until the work proposed first has been completed.

(c) Distribute this information to—

- (1) Retail druggists.
- (2) Retail clerks.
- (3) Colleges of Pharmacy.
- (4) National, state and local retail associations for use in their publications and discussions at meetings.

- (5) Department of Distribution of the United States Chamber of Commerce.
- (6) Domestic Commerce Division of the Department of Commerce.
- (7) Trade magazines.
- (8) Lecturers, merchandising experts, writers, et cetera, for use in their work.
- (9) Manufacturers for the study of distribution and the preparing of sales campaigns.
- (10) Wholesale druggists, their Credit Department and their salesmen who will become more intelligent salesmen by a better knowledge of the retail drug business."

ANNUAL MEETING OF FEDERAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association was held in Newark, N. J., October 21-23. Every member of the Association was represented. President O. J. Cloughly, in his address, reviewed the activities of the past year, which in his opinion evidenced prosperity. The reports of Secretary Williamson, Treasurer Marshall, and Chairman Bradbury supported the encouraging address of President Cloughly, and indicate the satisfactory status of organization affairs.

ARIZONA ASSOCIATIONS.

President J. W. McCann and Secretary Arthur G. Hulett mailed out interesting pre-convention publicity for the state convention at Yuma, held October 21 and 22; the messages would have persuaded many to undertake a trip to Arizona, if time permitted. Past Chairman W. Bruce Philip, of the House of Delegates, represented the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and others hoped to attend. Secretary Hulett exhibited the enthusiasm of his section of the country, and with his energies, and interest in pharmacy, the State Association will soon be made up of a majority of the pharmacists of Arizona.

IDAHO ASSOCIATION.

Idaho pharmacists met at Pocatello, October 7 and 8. A feature of the State Convention program was a series of addresses by Dr. Paul W. Ivey, head of the Business Research Department of the University of Idaho. It should be the duty of the Business Research Department of every state institution to study

the details of every business and profession and cooperate in every possible way; the program of the Idaho Association presents one of the very best means of exchanging ideas for useful information. Cooperation is not what its name implies without reciprocity.

Secretary John Culley of Utah Pharmaceutical Association was the delegate of the A. PH. A., and Hugh O'Connor, former Chief Deputy in the narcotic division of the first California revenue district, now of the staff of the *Pacific Drug Review*, was another speaker of the convention. The secretary of the Idaho Association is Thomas Starrh, and R. P. Cutting was the presiding officer at the Pocatello meeting.

TENTH EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Ten years of American chemical progress were epitomized at the Tenth Exposition of Chemical Industries which closed at the Grand Central Palace, New York, on October 3rd, after one of the most successful expositions ever held in the United States. Over sixty thousand representatives of technical and business interests attended the Exposition during the week at the Grand Central Palace. Exact attendance records show that 67,836 persons visited the Exposition and that of this number 12,464 registered as representing some branch of a chemical, chemical process, or chemical consuming industry. A Chemical Industries Banquet, at which United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., was chief speaker, was attended by over six hundred persons.

The next Exposition of Chemical Industries, the eleventh, will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, two years hence, during the week of September 26th to October 1st, 1927. Interest in the exposition is shown by the fact that although the next event is two years off, the majority of leading exhibitors already have contracted for their spaces for 1927.

CALIFORNIA HEALTH BOARD BANS BACTERIOLOGICAL RAT EXTERMINATORS.

The California State Board of Health has forbidden the sale of bacterial rat exterminators in this state. It asserts that experiments made by the consulting bacteriologist of the University of California have failed to demonstrate any great exterminating efficiency in these products, but have determined that their use may lead to the production of a chronic carrier state in rodents with bacteria known to cause poisoning in human food.