

## EDITORIAL NOTES

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### NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES.

The following additional articles have been accepted as conforming to the rules of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for admission to New and Nonofficial Remedies. A copy of the rules on which the Council bases its action will be sent on application.

W. A. PUCKNER, *Secretary*.

**EPHEDRINE** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 174.)

**Ephedrine-Swan-Myers.**—A brand of ephedrine-N. N. R.

Manufactured by Swan-Myers Company, Indianapolis. No U. S. patent or trademark.

**Ephedrine Inhalant-Swan-Myers:** A 1 per cent solution of ephedrine-Swan-Myers in light liquid petrolatum tinted pink and perfumed with oil of rose. No U. S. patent or trademark.

From *Jour. A. M. A.*, April 28, 1928.

**ETHYLENE FOR ANESTHESIA** (See New and Non-official Remedies, 1928, p. 51.)

**Ethylene-Cheney.**—A brand of ethylene for anesthesia-N. N. R.

The Cheney Chemical Co., Cleveland, distributor. No U. S. patent or trademark.

From *Jour. A. M. A.*, May 5, 1928.

**LIPIODOL-LAFAY.**—Iodized Poppy-seed Oil 40 per cent.—An iodine addition product of poppy-seed oil containing 39 to 41 per cent of iodine (0.54 Gm. of iodine per cc.) in organic combination.

**Actions and Uses.**—Lipiodol-Lafay, on account of its high molecular weight, is used as a contrast medium in myelography and pyelography, for detecting urethral structures, in the spinal column for detecting tumors, and in other conditions for which roentgenologic is desired.

**Dosage.**—From 1 cc. to 5 cc. (15 to 75 minims) or more according to the uses to which it is to be put.

Manufactured by Andre Guerbet & Cie., Paris (E. Fougere & Co., New York, distributor). No U. S. patent. U. S. trademark 196,499.

*Ampoules Lipiodol-Lafay, 1 cc.*

*Ampoules Lipiodol-Lafay, 2 cc.*

*Ampoules Lipiodol-Lafay, 3 cc.*

*Ampoules Lipiodol-Lafay, 5 cc.*

Lipiodol-Lafay is a thick, viscous oily liquid, having an alliaceous odor and an oleaginous taste, insoluble in water. On exposure to air and sunlight it decomposes, turning a dark brown color. Specific gravity at 20 C., from 1.340 to 1.350.

Boil 0.5 cc. of lipiodol-Lafay and 10 cc. of alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide (1 in 10), in a porcelain dish for about five minutes, evaporate the liquid on a water-bath and ignite the residue. Dissolve the residue in 10 cc. of water, filter the solution, add 5 cc. of hydrochloric acid to the filtrate, then add chloroform and a few drops of chlorine water and agitate: the chloroform solution is violet. Dissolve 1 cc. of lipiodol-Lafay in 10 cc. of chloroform, add a few drops of phenolphthalein solution and 0.3 cc. (1 drop) of tenth-normal sodium hydroxide solution: the liquid becomes red (*limit of acidity*). Mix 10 cc. of lipiodol-Lafay with 50 cc. of petroleum benzine: a transparent liquid results.

Boil about 1 cc. of lipiodol-Lafay with 10 cc. of nitric acid and 0.5 Gm. of silver nitrate, cool, add 25 cc. of water, collect the precipitate formed on a filter paper, wash free from the excess of silver nitrate; puncture the filter, collect its contents in a glass-stoppered flask, treat with 50 cc. of stronger ammonia water, agitate thoroughly and allow to stand for one hour. Filter off the insoluble silver iodide; treat the filtrate with 15 cc. potassium iodide solution, and remove the excess of ammonia by evaporation on a steam-bath: no opalescence results (*absence of chlorine compounds*).

Ignite about 1 Gm. accurately weighed: the residue does not exceed 0.01 per cent. Transfer about 0.35 Gm. accurately weighed, to a bomb tube; determine the iodine content by the Carius method: the amount of iodine found is not less than 39 per cent nor more than 41 per cent.

**LIPIODOL RADIOLOGIQUE DESCENDANT.**—Iodized Poppy-seed Oil 35 per cent.—

An iodine addition product of poppy-seed oil containing 34 to 36 per cent of iodine (0.45 Gm. of iodine per cc.) in organic combination.

**Actions and Uses.**—In subarachnoid injection for roentgen-ray examination, lipiodol radiologique descendant is used for the recognition of intradural tumors.

*Dosage.*—In the normal subject, 2 cc.

Manufactured by Andre Guerbet & Cie., Paris (E. Fougera & Co., New York, distributor). No U. S. patent. U. S. trademark 196,499.

Lipiodol radiologique descendant is a yellow, oily liquid, having an alliaceous odor and an oleaginous taste, insoluble in water. On exposure to air and sunlight it decomposes, turning a dark brown color. Specific gravity at 20 C., from 1.270 to 1.280.

Lipiodol radiologique descendant conforms to the tests for identity and purity, ash and assay as described under lipiodol-Lafay, except that the iodine content found is not less than 34 per cent nor more than 36 per cent.

**LIPIODOL RADIOLOGIQUE ASCENDANT.**—Iodized Poppy-seed Oil 10 per cent.—An iodine addition product of poppy-seed oil containing 9.8 to 11.2 per cent of iodine (0.11 Gm. of iodine per cc.) in organic combination.

*Actions and Uses.*—In subarachnoid injection for roentgen-ray examination, lipiodol radiologique ascendant is used for recognition of intradural tumors when it is desired to employ a contrast medium of lesser density than that of the spinal fluid.

*Dosage.*—From 1 to 2 cc., previously brought, with the syringe, to a temperature of 40 C.

Manufactured by Andre Guerbet & Cie., Paris (E. Fougera & Co., New York, distributor). No U. S. patent. U. S. trademark 196,499.

Lipiodol radiologique ascendant is a yellow, oily liquid, having an alliaceous odor and an oleaginous taste, insoluble in water. On exposure to air and sunlight it decomposes, turning a brown color. Specific gravity at 20 C., from 0.99 to 1.00.

Lipiodol radiologique ascendant conforms to the test for identity and purity, ash and assay as described under lipiodol-Lafay, except that the iodine content found is not less than 9.8 per cent nor more than 11.2 per cent.

**MEAD'S POWDERED BOILABLE PROTEIN MILK.**—A modified milk preparation having a relatively high protein content and a relatively low carbohydrate content. Each 100 Gm. contains approximately protein, 39 Gm.; butter fat, 27 Gm.; lactose, 24 Gm.; free lactic acid, 2 Gm.; ash, 6 Gm.; and moisture, 2 Gm.

*Actions and Uses.*—When suitably mixed with water, powdered boilable protein milk is useful for correcting intestinal disorders of infants and children. The nutritive value of 500 Gm. of the dry powder corresponds approximately to 2535 calories.

*Dosage.*—For the majority of conditions powdered boilable protein milk should be given in small quantities according to the age and condition of the patient and, in cases of diarrhea, after a period of starvation of from twelve to twenty-four hours. Suitable carbohydrate may be gradually added to the feeding, as indicated by the clinical conditions.

To prepare the normal dilution of powdered boilable protein milk use, 1 ounce (4 level tablespoons) is placed on the surface of 11

fluidounces of cold, previously boiled, water and then beaten with an egg beater. The mixture may be heated to boiling and, while stirring, boiled for five to ten minutes. Carbohydrates, if prescribed, can be added at the time the powdered boilable protein milk is added to the water. One hundred cc. of the normal dilution, without additional carbohydrate, contains approximately 3.16 Gm. of protein, 2 Gm. of lactose, 2.25 Gm. of butter fat, and 0.17 Gm. of free lactic acid;  $pH$  5.2. The nutritive value of 500 Gm. corresponds approximately to 230 calories.

Manufactured by Mead, Johnson and Company, Evansville, Ind. No U. S. patent or trademark.

**ANTIRABIC VACCINE** (See New and Non-official Remedies, 1928, p. 363.)

Pasteur Institute St. Louis.

*Antirabic Virus (Semple).*—An antirabic vaccine prepared according to the general method of David Semple (phenol killed). It consists of a sterile suspension of the brain tissue of rabbits moribund from the injection of a virulent fixed strain of rabies. The virus is killed by the use of phenol and by incubation at 37.5 C. for twenty-four hours. Marketed in packages of fourteen doses, each dose consisting of 2 cc., contained in an ampule. All the doses are of the same potency; one dose is to be given daily over a period of fourteen days.

From *Jour. A. M. A.*, May 19, 1928.

#### COMMERCIAL STANDARD FOR CLINICAL THERMOMETERS ADOPTED.

The general conference of manufacturers, distributors and organized users of clinical thermometers held March 30, 1928, at the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. approved a proposed Commercial Standard which established the minimum requirements in the manufacture of thermometers of this character.

The conference agreed that the manufacture of new thermometers under the standard will begin October 1, 1928 and allowed one year, *i. e.*, until March 30, 1929, for clearance of existing manufacturers' stocks. Annual revision of the standard will be conducted by a standing committee, representative of the industry.

The conference favored the promotion of foreign commerce in clinical thermometers based on the adopted standard. The standard will be translated into Spanish and Portuguese. Acceptance by manufacturers, distributors and organized users, representing 65 per cent of the total volume of the industry, is necessary before the program can be promulgated as a Commercial Standard of the Department of Commerce.

The industry is determined to market only accurate and reliable clinical thermometers. Each thermometer will be certified by the manufacturer to comply in all respects to the requirements and tests of the standard adopted.

Members of the Standing Committee are as follows: Bradford Noyes, Jr., of the Taylor Instruments Companies, Rochester, N. Y.; William L. Crouse, of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, Washington, D. C.; Friend Lee Mickle, of the State Department of Health, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. W. P. Morrill, of the American Hospital Association, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. C. L. Percfull, of the U. S. Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Herman Phillips, of the Phillips Thermometer Co., New York City; Otto W. Schlegelmilch, of Schlegelmilch Bros., Long Island City, New York; and Dr. E. F. Mueller, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

The Commercial Standard as adopted provides that every individual maximum self-registering thermometer sold or offered for sale to measure body temperatures shall have met all of the requirements specified herein. All thermometers shall meet the following requirements as to construction:

Fahrenheit thermometers shall be graduated in  $0.2^{\circ}$  F., each degree mark and the mark at the normal point shall be longer than the intervening lines. Centigrade thermometers shall be graduated in  $0.1^{\circ}$  C., each degree and half degree mark shall be longer than the intervening lines. Numerals shall be etched on the scale at even-numbered degree marks on Fahrenheit thermometers, and at every degree mark except as hereinafter provided, on Centigrade thermometers. There shall be not more than  $10^{\circ}$  F. or  $5.5^{\circ}$  C. per inch of scale. All thermometers shall be free from any defects which impair the reliability or seriously mar the appearance. The range of scale shall be at least from  $96^{\circ}$  F. or  $35^{\circ}$  C., to  $106^{\circ}$  F. or  $41^{\circ}$  C. The  $96^{\circ}$  F. mark or the  $35.5^{\circ}$  C. mark shall be not less than one-half inch from the top of the contraction, that is, from the point at which the capillary resumes its normal shape above the contraction. Bulbs shall be made of Corning normal, or equally satisfactory thermometric glass. Colored bulbs shall not be used. Each thermometer shall bear in legibly engraved characters, the name or trade mark of the manufacturer and either a serial number, or a serial number and year, to provide complete identification. The normal point, except for veterinary use, shall be designated by an arrow

or other suitable mark at  $98.6^{\circ}$  on Fahrenheit thermometers and in lieu of the numeral 37 on Centigrade thermometers.

*Character of Pigment.*—Sample thermometers shall be immersed in a 5 per cent phenol in water solution for a period of one hour at a temperature above  $70^{\circ}$  F. without the indication of removal of the coloring matter or its appearance in the solution. All thermometers shall retain their pigments after the completion of all tests herein required.

*Test for Entrapped Gas.*—In some cases gas is detected in the preliminary examination but its presence is not always detected in thermometers which have gas pocketed in the bulb or constriction. All thermometers shall be heated to about  $96^{\circ}$  F. and the mercury above the constriction shaken off. The bulbs only are then cooled to  $32^{\circ}$  F. or below, and may be manipulated by any method (except tapping or striking any part of the thermometers upon any surface whatsoever, unless the manufacturer desires to do so) to bring the gas to the top of the bulbs. When the bulbs are heated after this operation the mercury from the bulbs shall reunite with that in the bores.

*Hard Shaker Test.*—All thermometers, after having been heated to  $106^{\circ}$  F. or  $41^{\circ}$  C. shall be mounted in a centrifuge with the ends of the bulbs 17 cm., from the axis of rotation. When whirled at a speed of 580 revolutions per minute the index shall fall below  $96^{\circ}$  F. or  $35.5^{\circ}$  C.

*Accuracy.*—Except for such states as do not accept these specifications, thermometers shall be compared at  $98^{\circ}$ ,  $102^{\circ}$  and  $106^{\circ}$  F., or  $37^{\circ}$ ,  $39^{\circ}$  and  $41^{\circ}$  C., with certified clinical standards by heating in a well-stirred water-bath, removing from bath and reading. The temperature of the bath shall be rising at a rate of not more than  $\frac{1}{10}$  degree F. per minute for the last minute before the thermometers are removed. Two independent comparisons shall be made at each test point. The mean of the readings at  $98^{\circ}$  and  $102^{\circ}$  F. ( $37^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ}$  C.) shall not differ from the corrected indication of the standard by more than  $0.2^{\circ}$  F. ( $0.1^{\circ}$  C.). The mean of the readings at  $106^{\circ}$  F. ( $41^{\circ}$  C.) shall not differ from the corrected indication of the standard by more than  $0.3^{\circ}$  F. ( $0.15^{\circ}$  C.). If the results of any two tests at the same point differ from each other more than  $0.15^{\circ}$  F. ( $0.08^{\circ}$  C.) a thermometer shall not be rejected for this cause alone, but will be subjected to additional tests for repetition and for retreat. If the maximum variation is more than  $0.2^{\circ}$  F. or  $0.1^{\circ}$  C., the thermometer shall be rejected

for failure to repeat readings. Errors in the value of an interval between two adjacent test points shall not exceed 0.3° F. or 0.15° C. Rejection of thermometers for inaccuracy under this heading shall be made on the basis of the nearest 0.1° F. or 0.05° C.

*Aging.*—All thermometers shall be aged for a period of at least four months, aging to begin after completion of the constriction.

*Certificate.*—Each thermometer shall be accompanied by a certificate which shall include the following statement: "We, the undersigned manufacturers, hereby certify that our registering clinical thermometer marked No. —, will meet all of the requirements and tests as specified in the United States Department of Commerce, Commercial Standard No. — for Clinical Thermometers."

#### BULLETINS OF THE DRUG TRADE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Director Robert P. Fischelis, of the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information, has recently issued a number of bulletins, one of them pertaining to the Headquarters site in Washington and the other to the coöperation of the Bureau of Public Health and the pharmaceutical publications. Both of these bulletins have general interest and make the public better acquainted with the mission of pharmacy.

#### THE WESTERN DRUGGIST TAKES OVER THE BULLETIN OF PHARMACY.

The *Western Druggist*, of Chicago, has acquired the ownership of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* of Detroit, Mich. The office of the publication has been removed to Chicago and the publication is to be known as the *Drug Bulletin*.

#### JOINT CONFERENCES OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

Joint conferences of federal, state and local organizations were held in Minneapolis, June 8th and 9th. These were presided over by Surgeon-General Dr. Hugh S. Cumming.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PREPARED TO EXTEND RESEARCH TO BUSINESS.

In an address at a recent conference of Wisconsin business leaders held under the auspices of the School of Commerce of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the Institute, announced that the University was prepared to extend to business men the

benefits of research just as it had done in the case of the farmer in the past.

#### LIBRARY COÖPERATION WITH MEXICO.

Plans for bringing about greater coöperation between the libraries of Mexico and those of the United States and Canada were discussed at the meeting of the American Library Association held at West Baden, Ind., May 28th to June 2nd. A number of representatives from Mexico were in attendance.

#### GERMANS STUDYING AMERICAN ADVERTISING METHODS.

German advertising specialists will tour the United States with the purpose of gaining information relative to methods of this country. Among the cities to be visited by the delegation are New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

#### REVISION OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Considerable publicity has been given in the press of Great Britain to the report of the subcommittee on the British Pharmacopœia of the Committee of Civil Research. A good many changes in the method of revision are contemplated. The report is signed by Mr. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., *Chairman*; Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Donald MacAllister, Dr. H. H. Dale, Mr. Edmond White and Dr. H. Guy Dain.

#### PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. William Draper Harkins, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Chicago, received the Willard Gibbs Medal for 1928 from the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society at a meeting held at the Palmer House, May 25th.

Moritz A. Dittmar, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, is at present in Buenos Aires.

Following a custom of several years past, Romaine Pierson, publisher of the *Practical Druggist*, honored Editor Reginald E. Dyer with a birthday Luncheon at the Drug Chemical Club, last month. Mr. Dyer's countenance does not show the coming and going of years, but always beams a welcome.

Hans Martin Johnson, the well and favorably known St. Paul druggist, has been appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements for the 1929 convention of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, which will be held

in St. Paul next February. Mr. Johnson has for many years been prominently identified with drug activities and is a member of the A. PH. A.

**J. A. Reidel** of Boulder, Montana, Secretary of the Montana Board of Pharmacy, also of the Rocky Mountain Druggists' council, has sold his store to his clerk, Arthur Aspengrin.

Governor Hammill has reappointed **George Judisch** of Ames, Iowa, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for the three-year term beginning July 1st. Mr. Judisch was Vice-President of the A. PH. A., in 1926.

**E. von Hermann**, Chicago, member of the A. PH. A. and prominent C. V. D. A. member, is visiting in Germany.

**Mortimer Bye**, has been elected second Vice-President of The William S. Merrell Company; he is the scientific director of the Company.

**Harry Noonan**, member of the A. PH. A. and President of the Drug Products Co., Inc., was elected President of the Queens Borough Rotary Club, of Long Island City.

**W. G. Ungerer**, President of Ungerer & Co., is in Europe for a brief visit.

**Leonard A. Seltzer**, Chairman of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, A. PH. A., recently addressed the students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, on the subject of "Prescription Pricing."

**F. C. Sennewald** and wife, St. Louis, are sight-seeing in Europe.

**William A. Oren** and **Walter H. Cousins** were among the speakers at the meeting of Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association. The latter has sustained an enviable reputation as a flier, having gained his wings on a stretch between Hot Springs and Little Rock.

**William Kirkby**, honorary member of the A. PH. A., has been elected President of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association for the ensuing year. Mr. Kirkby was an important witness before the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning in 1901, and a few years later received the well-merited degree of Master of Science from the University of Manchester on which he had been Lecturer in Pharmaceutics. His connection with the British Pharmaceutical Conference dates from 1886, and in 1919 he was its President.

**Charles F. Lanwermeyer**, formerly chief chemist for John T. Milliken Co., is now control chemist for Abbott Laboratories.

**Joseph Jacobs**, Vice-President of the A. PH. A., advises that he is not associated with

the Chain effected by the recent merger of about 40 stores in Atlanta. He expects to continue the pharmacies of which he is the head.

**Dr. F. Schoofs**, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry of Liege, Belgium, a member of the Superior Council of Public Health of Belgium, is on a visit in this country and is making an inspection of pharmacy institutions. He remained several days with Dean Frederick J. Wulling and also was entertained by Chairman of the Council A. PH. A., S. L. Hilton.

In the *Washington Post*, of May 13th, Mrs. Annie Kilburn Kilmer (wife of our fellow-member, Dr. F. B. Kilmer) contributed "The Great Adventure." As is known to most members that Mrs. Kilmer is the mother of Joyce Kilmer, the poet who was killed in action on the battlefields of France. The reminiscence was peculiarly appropriate for the meeting of the American War Mothers' Association which met recently at the tomb of the unknown. The story is a part of the second volume of "Whimsies," now awaiting publication and is written as one Gold Star Mother to another.

In recognition of twenty-five years of faithful and constructive service, the Board of Directors of the Smith, Kline and French Company, Philadelphia, has voted an extended leave of absence with a European tour to **Joseph W. England**.

Mr. England, accompanied by Mrs. England and daughter, plan to sail on the *Lancastria* on June 29th. They have planned quite an extensive itinerary, which includes the Western Mediterranean and Italy—then North through Norway and Sweden, the British Isles, then France and home.

**Paul S. Pittenger**, Secretary of the Scientific Section A. PH. A., and **Jerry McQuade**, of *Drug Topics*, are named among the speakers at North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association meeting.

**Alfred W. Pauley**, Vice-President of the A. PH. A., will be one of the speakers at the meeting of Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

**Dean Theodore J. Bradley**, of Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, officiated at the cornerstone laying of the new laboratories of the Tailby-Nason Company, in Boston.

A number of South Dakota druggists have gained legislative honors; among them, **William Buttz** has been nominated to succeed himself as senator from Brown County; **L. E. Highley**, of Hot Springs, was nominated for the state senate and was also elected mayor;

George Williams, of Reliance, is in the race for representative; V. E. Frantz, of Lake Norden, is a candidate for the house to succeed himself; H. H. Humphrey and A. C. Thompson, of Colton, have been nominated for representatives from their respective counties.

A. Kiefer Mayer, of the Research Bureau, will speak on "simplification of stock" at the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association meeting; "Looking Ahead" is the subject of Carl Weeks; Samuel C. Henry will speak on "Facts and Fallacies" and Samuel L. Antonow's subject is "Retail Conditions in the United States;" the latter will also speak before Texas Pharmaceutical Association.

The 1928 invitation of Tennessee School of Pharmacy is dedicated to its dean, Dr. A. Richard Bliss. It is artistically gotten up and the dedication speaks for the regard of the student body.

R. B. White, Houston, Tex., druggist, made an automobile record of 819 miles in 17 hours and 32 minutes, with one man at the wheel for the entire distance, from Houston to El Paso.

J. Leon Lascoff has given a Life Membership prize in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to Ralph Sorkenn; his two annual membership prizes at the New York College of Pharmacy were awarded to Irving Chase and Jacob R. Silverman.

Copies of the address by Dr. F. J. Wulling on "How Physicians Can Help the Increasing Trend of Professional Pharmacy Away from Commercialism," published in the April number of the JOUR. A. PH. A., were distributed during the meeting of the American Medical Association. This work was made possible through the coöperation of the Minneapolis Veteran Druggists' Association and the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Russell L. Cecil, delivered the Commencement address at the Medical College of Virginia at which time a Doctor of Science degree was conferred on him. Dr. Cecil is an alumnus of the College.

Edward Bloomfield, for twenty-two years attorney for the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, has resigned from that office and will devote his time to the general practice of law, specializing in matters relating to pharmacy and the drug industries.

Frank E. Mortenson of the Legislative Committee of the California Pharmaceutical Association has been very active in stimulating the interest of druggists in behalf of the Capper-Kelly bill.

Prof. John Uri Lloyd entertained the German pharmacists who made a tour of this country.

Birmingham, Ala. druggists are using every opportunity to impress on organizations and the public the importance of the pharmacist in promoting public health.

President Hal Duncan of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association was principal speaker at a banquet of the students of the School of Pharmacy of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Secretary W. E. Bingham and S. A. Williams were also speakers of the occasion.

Charles H. V. Lewis, of Los Angeles, is endeavoring to lower the rental charges of drug stores. It would seem that this is a worthwhile undertaking and it is hoped that he will meet with a degree of success, because in quite a number of instances the rents are out of proportion with the sales volume of many stores.

At the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association meeting E. H. Daste, of New Orleans, was awarded the I. L. Lyons & Co. honor cup for having rendered the most distinguished service to pharmacy and the drug trade in Louisiana during the past year.

Secretary E. F. Kelly of the A. PH. A. is visiting a number of State Pharmaceutical Associations in the Western states and of the Pacific Coast; among them, Colorado, Nebraska, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

#### PORTLAND, ME., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SENDS OUT INVITATIONS TO MEMBERS OF THE A. PH. A.

The Portland, Me. Chamber of Commerce has recently issued a letter in which it extends a general invitation to pharmacists to visit Portland during the week of August 20th at which time the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will convene and also the affiliated bodies—A. A. C. P., N. A. B. P., Conference on Pharmaceutical Research and of Pharmaceutical Secretaries. The Chamber of Commerce invites correspondence from those who contemplate making a visit to Maine and offers to give information relative to travel by auto, rail and water.

#### THE CONFERENCE ON PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH MEETS IN PORTLAND, ME., AUGUST 18TH.

Chairman H. V. Army has announced that the Conference on Pharmaceutical Research will meet in Eastland Hotel, Portland, Me., August 18th.