

**Editorial Notes and
Announcements**

E. G. EBERLE, Editor.....Columbus, Ohio

All communications for insertion in the JOURNAL, or respecting advertising should be sent to the Editor.

The Association does not accept responsibility for the opinions of contributors. Offensive personalities must be avoided.

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Requests for back numbers, and claims for missing numbers should be sent to the Editor.

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IS PARTIALITY SHOWN IN ENFORCING THE HARRISON LAW?

We recently received a letter from one of the older members of the Association, whose sincerity in abiding by all laws will not be doubted, who recites that in the city where he resides inspectors under the Harrison law found errors in keeping account of narcotics.

They were advised that by paying \$25.00, no charges would be filed for violation. Rather than run the risk of prosecution, half of the druggists paid this sum, while the others did not, and were only admonished to be more careful in the future.

We are safe in assuming that our correspondent was not intentionally wrong, though there may have been technical violation of the law. The point however is the seeming partiality; if one was guilty and required to pay the fine exacted, the others were equally culpable and should have been shown no preference.

Not knowing the particulars in the case, we are not in position to speak further than that under the law there should be no partiality. Nor does the law intend for inspectors to entrap those who conscientiously seek to obey the law. Of course, being uninformed, or even mistakes, can not be plead as excuses for violation.



WHITE SLAVERY, DRUGS AND LIQUOR

In what is very likely a syndicated article, a reverend gentleman considers the above in one class, as evidenced by the following quotation from the writing:

"The pitiless publicity of our day has revealed whole classes of men and women who seduce the unwary into sin. The entire hideous white slave traffic is made up of such. So is the drug business. So in a great degree is the liquor business."

Evidently, from the sequence and degree of expression, the latter is not as vicious as the drug business.

Possibly the writer had not anticipated a contradiction of his statements, or perhaps he did not think at all. He may have concluded from the fact that druggists do not often resent charges, that it is pleasing publicity for them. However, whatever may have been the surmise or delusion, Mr. W. H. Cousins, member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, replied to the effort

in another paper of the same Texas city, where this enlightening contribution was published in a Sunday edition. The reply seems to have had its effect, for in a number of papers, in various parts of the country, both of the North and South, explanations are attempted of what the writer "meant to say."

The, sometimes outrageous, insinuations directed against druggists as a class should be stopped. We are referring to this answer of Mr. Cousins, because of the gentlemanly but convincing manner, in which the slanderous charges were refuted, and should be helpful in persuading contributors of messages to the reading public, that druggists as a class do not desire publicity of the kind printed in the quoted article.



SUBSTANCES WHICH MASK THE COLOR REACTIONS OF STRYCH- NINE

E. Mameli (*Rep. de Pharm.*, 1915, p. 155) has found that phenacetin, paraminophenol, phenocoll, salacetol, protocatechuic acid, arsenomethylpyrocatechin, amylene-chloral, guaiacol, acetylguaiacol, heroin, helmitol, pyramidon, zinc phenolsulphonate, glycerin, and hydrochloric acid, are capable of affording color reactions like those given by strychnine, one of the reactions, Otto's, being the violet color obtained on contact with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid; and the other, Mandelin's, being the blue-violet color afforded by a solution of ammonium vanadate in sulphuric acid, the color changing to rose-violet, then pink, on allowing to stand or on adding water. The author believes there are probably other substances which act likewise. The only method of avoiding error in toxicological analysis hence, is to separate the strychnine, by means of suitable solvents, in a pure condition.

Obituary

SIDNEY WILLETTE.

Sidney Willette, Ph. G., died at his home in St. Louis, July, 1915, after an extended illness. Mr. Willette was in business at 4201 N. Eleventh street. He was much interested in his work and was building up a fine trade. His classmates join other friends in extend-

ing sympathy to the bereaved relatives. Mr. Willette was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.—Meyer Bros. Druggist.



JULIUS KOLSCH

Julius Kolsch, one of the most prominent pharmacists of Colorado, died at Leadville, Col., on July 7, 1915, after a two years' siege of cancer of the throat.

Mr. Kolsch has been actively engaged in pharmacy since February, 1889, and had built up one of the finest retail drug stores in the West. He was a member of the Colorado State Pharmaceutical Association, and of the Masons, Elks and German order of Haurigauri.

A widow and three children survive him, Mrs. Elizabeth Kolsch; Frank A. Kolsch, with Frederick Stearns in Washington, Mrs. C. S. Gray, and Harry Kolsch, to whom the Kolsch Pharmacy in Leadville succeeds.

J. W. E.

Societies

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The Fifty-first Meeting of the American Chemical Society was held in Seattle, Washington, August 30 to September 3, 1915, inclusive. The registration showed the presence of 106 members and 119 guests.



CHAS. H. HERTY,
President American Chemical
Society

The meeting was opened by an address of welcome by the University of Washington to which response was made by President Herty. A general meeting was then called to order and listened to an address by Leo. H. Baekeland on "Chemical Industry" and a second address by H. K.