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Direct Route No. 5—Same as above to Los Angeles, thence by Southern Pacific R. R. to New Orleans.

Direct Route No. 6—Same as No. 4 to Los Angeles, thence via A. T. & S. F. to Kansas City via Williams (side trip to Grand Canyon, round trip, \$7.50), Adamana (for Petrified Forest; livery, \$3 each for two persons, \$2.50 each for three or more), C. B. & Q., Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago.

By ordering your Pullman reservations as soon as possible from Mr. Wilhelm Bode-mann, Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill., you will secure better accommodations and lighten the labors of your Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee on Transportation,
THOS. F. MAIN, Chairman.



SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

The Commercial Section is desirous of papers on the following list of subjects:

- 1—Meeting mail order competition. A plan outlined.
- 2—A system of stock arrangement as a help to reduce store expense.
- 3—Developing the sale of rubber sundries—photographic supplies — stationery—cigars.
- 4—Possibility of creating a National line of non-secrets, to be prepared by the individual but with common ownership of copyrighted labels.
- 5—Co-operation in purchases by druggists of a locality. Does it pay?
- 6—Misrepresentation in merchandising.
- 7—Advertising the prescription department.
- 8—Is it advisable to give clerks a percentage of sales.
- 9—Your own non-secrets, compared with other lines.
- 10—Window displays that produce results.
- 11—Teaching salesmanship to clerks.
- 12—Store fixtures as a help in developing business. What necessary or of advantage.

13—Perfumes—Manufacture of—Basic Material—Care—Selling Pointers.

14—Purchases — What — When — Where—Quantity limits.

15—Store management — Prevention of waste—Goods out of stock, etc., etc.

E. H. THIESING, Chairman,
Gilbert and Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, O.



THE HISTORICAL SECTION.

The Historical Section is desirous of papers concerned with early pharmacy in all States. Biographical sketches of pharmacists, letters and other literature, views of old pharmacies and contributions of pharmaceutical interest are solicited. Reports on native drug plants, used in the earlier days, and descriptive methods for making preparations of them, are also asked for.

FREDERICK T. GORDON, Chairman,
2115 Medary Ave., Philadelphia.

Proceedings of the Local Branches

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or type-written, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



BALTIMORE.

The May meeting Baltimore Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association, was held in the Assembly Hall of Hynson, Westcott & Company's Pharmacy, S. E. corner Charles and Franklin Streets, Wednesday, May 19, at 8 p. m., with President E. W. Hodson in the chair.

The regular program was:

THE JOURNALS.

Six of the journals have been assigned to as many different members, and we are to have presented, for our information and dis-

cussion, one or more articles from each. Dig out something interesting from your journal, bring it along and discuss it with us.

A Mystery by the Misses, or Pharmacists' Promised Pabulum and Palaver.

This is to be the last meeting till autumn, and the pharmacists are going to make good a partial promise "maiden" January.

On motion of Mr. Muhlhause, the Secretary was directed to send a letter to Mr. John S. Donnett, expressing the sympathy and extending the condolence of the Branch to him in his recent bereavement in the death of his wife.

Only four of the journals were reported on and one of the should-have-been reporters sent in his regrets as to his unavoidable absence and, therefore, became a was-not-reporter, while in the other case, the most important item in that particular journal was pointed out as uninteresting and unentertaining to a gathering in which so many diversified interests were represented.

Miss Sonnenberg read extracts from an editorial commending the Branch's resolution on bettering the Latin of prescriptions and incidentally it was brought out, that the generally accepted pronunciation of a good many medical, chemical and pharmaceutical terms is incorrect and, in speaking, correct pronunciation is not only necessary but also imperative and consultation of a good, modern dictionary is advisable for new words and even for a number of old ones.

"Ouabain" was cited as not being pronounced ou (rhyming with the "moo" of moo cows), but as "wa" (rhyming with jaw) bain.

"Enzyme," not as en-zyme (rhyming with dime), but as en-zim (rhyming with Jim).

The ruling as to allowing physicians to order a repeat of a narcotic prescription by giving an order for its refilling by simply writing the full number of the original on a blank along with the requirements as to registry number, date, name of patient, physician's name, etc., as required for the original, was considered as simplifying things.

Mr. Morgan called attention to an editorial about incorrect weights, and during its discussion, the practice of the average pharmacist to rely indefinitely on the accuracy of the weight, measure and thermometer makers' instruments, was condemned and, inasmuch as the Government Bureau of Standards will examine them for a nominal sum, it was re-

solved, that, "It is the sense of the Branch that more attention be paid to the accuracy of weights, measures and thermometers and that pharmacists should have them examined at least once by the Bureau of Standards and that they ought to have the weights and thermometers examined occasionally thereafter."

In this connection, it was brought out that supposedly accurate prescription scales are often inaccurate for small quantities and attention should be paid to the quality and condition of them.

A case was cited and corroborated in which it was stated that some years ago, it was not possible, from all the one-ounce graduates in stock at a local jobber's, to get a single one to graduate correctly from three drachms down.

In discussing, with Mr. Meyer, an article on making Syrup Hypophosphites and Syrup Hypophosphite Compound, by using only one hypophosphite, namely, calcium, and sulphates of the other metals, the alkaloids themselves and just enough sulphuric acid, to liberate sufficient hypophosphorous acid to dissolve the alkaloids and leave a necessary excess to insure a stable solution, the precipitated calcium sulphate being filtered out, suggested the possibility of using the same idea in making Elixir of the Glycerophosphates, of course, using calcium glycerophosphate as the source of the glycerophosphoric acid.

It was brought out that it would not be necessary to use scale soluble ferric phosphate if it was wanted for making Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates in large quantities.

The correct quantity of solution of ferric citrate could be made or used, and to it the exact amount of sodium phosphate should be added; this solution could be used without the necessity of scaling if the elixir is made from the oils, alcohol, water and syrup.

Mr. Hynson presented several articles from his journal and from a discussion of one of them, it was shown that the one-store pharmacist could compete with the chain stores by buying in quantities sufficient to give him a quick turn-over, thus tying up a minimum amount of money and yielding a greater profit on his capital than by stocking large lots at a greater discount, but at a slower turn-over and actually with less yearly profits on the total investment. Nothing was said as to the chain stores doing the same thing.

The pharmacists then assisted the phar-

macists to sit in social session while they served salad and so forth, and the Misses' Mysterious "Pharmacists' Promised Pabulum Palaver" panned out particularly propitious.

The words "panned out" are used because they suggest nuggets, and the luncheon which was served by them was a veritable nugget as was suggested by the remark made by the son of Ham who delivered the coffee and said, "You all had better 'nu get busy."

Just before parting till the October meeting, a motion that "This elaborate spread be spread on the minutes and that the thanks of the Branch be extended to the pharmacists" was O. K'd by the pharmacists singing or near singing, "So say we all of us."

WM. J. LOWRY, JR., Secretary.



CHICAGO.

The Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met Tuesday evening, May 18, for the last monthly meeting of this season.

The meeting was called to order by President Craig. The question of delegates to the House of Delegates for the San Francisco meeting came up and the President was instructed to appoint three members as delegates preferably from among those who were reasonably sure of being at the meeting, and who had not been appointed from some other organization entitled to send delegates. The President deferred the announcement of the appointments until later. Our delegation was instructed, however, to offer the following resolution in the House of Delegates:

Resolved, That the question of the deletion of Squibb's and Sun Cholera Mixtures from the N. F. should be reconsidered by the N. F. Committee and that they should be reinstated into the text of the N. F.

The deferred election of a Branch Representative to the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Professor A. H. Clark was called for. Professor C. M. Snow was placed in nomination by Professor Day, the nomination being seconded by Mr. Orr. It was then moved, seconded and carried that nominations be closed. Mr. Snow was declared elected to serve as Council member for the Branch for three years from 1914.

Professor W. B. Day responded for the Legislative Committee and reported that the prospect for the final enactment of the State

anti-narcotic law was very good, but that the passage of the anti-vending law was not so promising and of the pre-requisite law even less so.

Mr. William Gray, on behalf of the Committee on Practical Pharmacy, read a paper entitled, "Redistilled Water versus Sterilized Distilled Water." He made an especial plea that pharmacists generally should respect the wishes and orders of physicians and when the call came for redistilled water to be prepared to furnish the same and not substitute sterilized distilled water. His paper was well received and discussed and was ordered sent along with a drawing of the apparatus to the editor of the Journal for publication upon approval by the publication committee.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.



CINCINNATI.

The annual meeting of the Cincinnati Branch, A. Ph. A., was held at Lloyd Library, May 11, 1915.

The meeting was well attended, the President's annual address, the Secretary's annual report, the Treasurer's annual report, and particularly the annual reports of the various committees proving instructive and pleasing features.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Charles G. Merrell; First Vice-President, J. F. Kutchbauch; Second Vice-President, Louis Werner; Treasurer, Julius Greyer; Secretary, Charles A. Apmeyer; Member Executive Committee, E. H. Thiesing.

The installation of the newly-elected officers followed, each one pledging himself to further the interest to the best of his ability, not only for the local Branch, but also for the parent body.

The membership list of the Cincinnati Branch shows fifty members of record.

CHAS. A. APMEYER, Secretary.



CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The April meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the National College of Pharmacy, Wednesday, May 28, 1915.

The subject presented for discussion was the "Quality of Some Drugs Examined in the District of Columbia," by Dr. L. F. Kebler, Chief of the Drug Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Owing to the absence of Dr. Kebler, he having been called from the city, the subject was presented by Messrs. Murray, Palkin and Dr. Emery, of the Bureau of Chemistry.

The various products considered were Spirit of Nitrous Ether; Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia; Tincture of Iodine, and several Camphor Preparations (Tincture, Liniment and Soap Liniment), and numerous prescriptions which will be given below in detail.

Much interesting data was presented, and while the results in some cases showed that the preparations were below the standard, several were above. Careless manipulation, careless weighing or measuring of material or the use of inaccurate weights and measures are evident and go to show that the system usually followed in compounding prescriptions and manufacturing preparations by the average retail pharmacist is badly in need of readjustment.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

The samples taken of this product showed from slightly above the standard to as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% Ethyl Nitrite. In not a single case was it shown that the product was assayed after being manufactured.

The Bureau has conducted many experiments to determine the keeping qualities of this product, and also as to what causes the decomposition, from the results already obtained, the work not yet having been completed, it is very clearly demonstrated that a properly made sample, using official alcohol, will keep for at least six months under the average store conditions. The greatest disturbing element in the decomposition of this product is water, causing hydrolysis to take place, resulting in decomposition in a very short while. The product if kept in small amber containers in a cool place with a trace of potassium bicarbonate present to neutralize any acid if formed, will keep for at least six months.

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.

The poorest samples of this product showed respectively —80%, —70%, —60%, —57%, —20%, —18% in camphor content, one specimen contained but 33% alcohol; with this product competition could be readily met and yet show a profit.

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

One specimen examined was short in camphor content 90% and numerous showed —65%, —34%, —31%. The specimen 90% de-

ficient was due to attempting to hurry the solution of camphor by use of a water bath, the container fractured, and the oil was then skimmed from the surface was the excuse offered at the hearing.

LIME WATER.

Many samples were taken, much interesting data was given tending to show that the necessary precautions with reference to manufacture and keeping of the product were ignored or neglected, one specimen was deficient in calcium hydroxide 99%, several were deficient —70%, —40%, —30%.

TINCTURE OF IODINE.

One specimen was 68% short in potassium iodide content, several contained but a trace, and others contained none; shortages of Iodine of —20% and —18% were common. At the hearing, one druggist admitted that his tincture of iodine was made by dissolving the contents of a one ounce bottle of iodine, without weighing same, in one pint of commercial alcohol, and that he used no potassium iodide. There was one specimen that contained —7% potassium iodide.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA AROMATIC.

Considerable variation in both water of ammonia and ammonium carbonate content was found, clearly indicating the use of efflorescent ammonium carbonate and a deficiency in strength of the ammonia water that was used, not a single one showed that they had assayed the product after making. One specimen contained nearly three times the amount of ammonia gas required, clearly indicating the use of stronger water of ammonia instead of water of ammonia.

The following prescriptions were summarized, and while the data given shows some variations, as a whole they were better than previously shown with reference to compressed tablets on the market:

No. 1—16 Samples.

Antipyrine 2 grains

Sodium Salicylate 5 grains

Make 10 such capsules.

Variation, from 1.28 to 2.17 grains, or —36% to +8% in antipyrine and 4.49 to 6.22 grains, or —10% to +20% in sodium salicylate.

No. 2—18 Samples.

Antipyrine 2 grains

Sodium bicarbonate 10 grains

Make 10 such powders.

Variation, from 1.9 to 2.7 grains, or —5% to +35% in antipyrine and 4.9 to 10.2 grains, or —50% in sodium bicarbonate.

No. 3—20 Samples.

Phenacetine 5 grains
Salol 5 grains

Make 10 such capsules.

Variation, from 4.2 grains to 5.46 grains, or — 16% to + 11% in phenacetine and 3.81 to 5.25 grains, or — 24% to + 5% in salol.

No. 4—20 Samples.

Salol 3 grains
Quinine sulphate 3 grains

Make 10 such capsules.

Variation, from 2.17 grains to 3.44 grains, or — 27% to + 15% in salol and 1.79 to 3.56 grains, or — 40% to + 18% in quinine sulphate.

No. 5—55 Samples.

Acetphenetidin 3 grains
Bismuth subnitrate 3 grains
Sodium bicarbonate 10 grains

Make 10 such powders.

Variation, from 1.5 grains to 3.8 grains in acetphenetidin, or — 50% to + 27%.

Prescription No. 1 showed two substitutions of acetanilide for antipyrine; under no conditions was this excusable. No. 5 likewise showed two substitutions of acetanilide for acetphenetidin and one for bismuth subnitrate, subcarbonate being used. If the prescription had called for a liquid in connection with the combination the pharmacist would have been justified in using bismuth subcarbonate.

In summing up and considering the excuses offered for the many shortcomings, many were cited that were given at the hearings. All of them tended to show the lack of proper checking system for both weights and measurers and also methods in compounding and manufacturing. The lack of good judgment in many cases likewise was demonstrated, as for example, the cleaning of weights with sand soap and hydrochloric acid; the weighing of material on paper without previously counterpoising the paper; the use of weights for years without testing same as to accuracy, or the replacing with new ones. These conditions no doubt account for the inaccuracies in compounding.

Much discussion followed, numerous questions were asked and answered by the gentlemen from the Bureau of Chemistry which developed a general feeling that much good would be accomplished from the presentation of the true conditions, as found by careful investigation.

S. L. HILTON,
Secretary

NASHVILLE.

The Nashville Branch, A. Ph. A., held its regular meeting at Bloomstein's Hall, April 14, with President E. F. Trolinger in the chair. Following the approval of the minutes a communication was read from Professor H. P. Hynson in regard to abolishing the House of Delegates. A free discussion of this followed. The consensus of opinion was that the House of Delegates being a new organization should be tried out thoroughly before abolishing it. The idea of bringing the State Associations in closer touch with the American Pharmaceutical Association was favored.

The passage by the State Legislature of a stringent law regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors by druggists was announced. The bill provides that the amount kept on hand at no time can exceed one percent of the value of the stock; that it can be dispensed only on the written prescription of a licensed physician who has visited the patient at his domicile, and that both druggist and physician must preserve records of the prescription for two years. The enforcement of the law is made the duty of the State Food and Drug Inspector. Recent rulings on the Harrison Law were read and discussed.

Dr. J. O. Burge read abstracts referring to flavorings for cod-liver oil, para dichlor benzene, the new insecticide, and on a new test for cancer. W. R. White called attention to the recent discovery by Dr. Rittman of a new process for obtaining toluol and benzole from petroleum oil and its possible bearing on the dye industry of this country; to the discovery of a new alkaloid called struxine from nuxvomica by Hugo H. Schaefer, and to the use of scopolamine hydrobromide and morphine in producing a semi-conscious effect on labor patients, called Twilight Sleep. Dr. Riddiman seriously questioned its advantages over the usual methods of treatment.

W. R. WHITE, Secretary.

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NEW YORK.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held in the New York College of Pharmacy Building, April 12, 1915, President Roemer in the Chair.

Upon motion, reading of the minutes of preceding meeting was dispensed with.

Treasurer's report received with thanks.

Mr. McElhenie, member of the Council being absent, no report was received.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Membership—Absent.

Legislation and Education—Absent.

Fraternal Relations—Chairman Berger reported progress.

Progress of Pharmacy—Professor Diekman read a very interesting report covering the following subjects: Adigan, a new digitalis preparation; Grotan, a powerful disinfectant; the use of magnesium sulphate in tetanus; the use of hydrazin and dioxim in a delicate test for iron; Histamin obtained from ergot, its uses and properties; a method for the determination of silver in colloidal preparations; a method for the rapid determination of heavy mineral oil in vegetable oils or paints; purity and manufacture of acetyl-salicylate of calcium; the disturbing influence of alcohol and other fluids on certain reactions; a criticism of the aldehyde test in chloroform; Lavonat, a preparation used for infections of mucous surfaces; an abstract of a very interesting and exhaustive article on hair-dyes, as used past and present. Dr. Ditmar-Graz in *Der Seidenfabricant*, 1914, gives exhaustive directions for manufacture and application as well as condemnation of those containing lead or silver and some organic compounds.

Messrs. Lascoff, Diner, and Diekman then spoke relative to the decease of Thomas F. Raymow, and the President appointed Messrs. Diner, Raubenheimer and Hostmann a committee to draw up a suitable set of resolutions.

Mr. Thomas F. Main then addressed the members, explaining what arrangements were being made by the Committee on Transportation for the San Francisco Convention.

Communications from Secretary Day and Professor Remington were read.

Dr. Mayer suggested that a dinner be held to celebrate the closing of the season, and President Roemer appointed Messrs. Mayer, Mansfield and Hostmann as a committee to make arrangements therefor.

Dr. Leo Fried then read a paper on "Data and Method of Assay of Iodine Ointment." After discussion by Messrs. Diner, Weinstein, Mayer, Turner and Raubenheimer the same was received with thanks.

President Roemer then presented a paper entitled, "Phenomena of Drug Action." This paper called for a very spirited discussion,

taken part in by many of the members present.

After extending a rising vote of thanks to the speakers the meeting adjourned.

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Minutes of the regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held in the New York College of Pharmacy Building, May 10, 1915, President Roemer in the Chair.

The minutes of the April meeting were adopted as read.

The Treasurer, Member of Council, and Chairmen of the Committees on Membership, Legislation and Education, Fraternal Relations were not present and no reports were received. President Roemer read a letter of regret from Dr. Diekman, Chairman of the Committee on Progress of Pharmacy, explaining his absence.

The committee on "Raymow Resolutions" presented their report, which was adopted, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

THOMAS F. RAYMOW.

WHEREAS, The members of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association have learned with great regret of the death of Thomas F. Raymow, a fellow-member, on April 12, 1915.

Be it Resolved, That as an expression of the deep sense of personal loss felt by the members of this Branch, a page in the minutes be set aside for these resolutions, and,

Be it furthermore Resolved, That the members of the Branch hereby extend to his family their deepest condolences in this hour of great bereavement, and,

Be it furthermore Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased member.

(Signed) JACOB DINER,
JEANNOT HOSTMANN,
OTTO RAUBENHEIMER,
Committee.

Chairman Mayer, for the Dinner Committee, in reporting suggested that the date of dinner be postponed to the fall and, upon motion, the committee was continued with directions to act upon said suggestion.

Dr. Robert A. Hatcher and his associate, Dr. Eggleston Cary, then reported upon their investigations regarding the stability of Infusion of Digitalis. They brought out the following facts: That alcohol is of no value and needless as a preservative agent; that if properly prepared and kept under ordinary conditions the loss in therapeutic activity up

to the end of a period of three weeks is practically negligible; to properly exhaust the leaf it should be in a No. 60 powder, and the infusion should be prepared by maceration for one hour on a bath of boiling water with subsequent filtration.

According to the speakers, the theory that different digitalis preparations possess different therapeutic properties has been finally and positively disproved. Gram for gram the infusion will exhibit exactly the same therapeutic results as the tincture or fluidextract.

A sample of digitalis leaves that had been macerated with an equal weight of water for four months, although completely covered with mould and having the characteristic earthy odor, when tested had only lost 50 per cent of its toxic properties.

Following an extended discussion, taken part in by many of the members, a rising vote of thanks was extended to the speakers, who undoubtedly will present a paper at a future date after completion of their investigation.

"Liquid Petrolatum, Russian and American," was the title of a very interesting paper presented by Mr. E. H. Gane, in which he pointed out, that American oils can now be secured that are equally as good as the Russian. Particular stress was laid by the speaker upon the importance of the viscosity rather than the gravity in determining their medicinal value. A line of important tests as well as tabulated results of a series of examinations carried out by Mr. Gane on twelve market samples are given.

The paper called for a spirited discussion, during which the tests as well as the value of various oils were gone over.

After thanking the speaker for his interesting paper nine new members were elected and the Secretary was ordered to send return postal cards to all members asking them to vote upon the desirability of holding semi-monthly meetings beginning with the October meeting.

JEANNOT HOSTMANN, Secretary.



WEST VIRGINIA.

The West Virginia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held a meeting at the Windsor Hotel, Wheeling, W. Va., on the evening of May 5, 1915, at 8 o'clock. This was the initial meeting of the Branch in Wheeling and was enthusiastically supported

by the city pharmacists and those from nearby towns. The Wheeling Druggists' Association, the local organization, had the arrangements in charge and a general invitation was extended to both physicians and pharmacists, as well as to the young men who were presenting themselves before the State Board of Pharmacy for registration examination.

Professor W. A. Schultz, formerly of the U. S. Public Health Service and now head of the Department of Pharmacology of the West Virginia University, and Professor Charles H. Rogers, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, West Virginia University, gave a most interesting discussion on "Some Recent Developments in Physiological Assay." The various methods, both old and new, for assay of the members of the digitalis group, ergot and cannabis were demonstrated. Several samples collected from the trade were assayed and their comparative value determined with regard to preparations made from properly cultivated and collected drug. The discussion and particularly the demonstration of the actual work by specialists in this line of endeavor was a revelation to many present and inculcated a desire in the pharmacists to handle only standardized, dated preparations. Those of the medical profession present, enthusiastically supported such sentiments.

Dr. A. Arkin, Head of the Department of Bacteriology and Pathology of the School of Medicine, West Virginia University, also gave a most interesting discourse on "Biological Products and Their Properties." The understanding of these preparations by the average pharmacist has always been more or less hazy. Dr. Arkin presented the subject in such a manner as to be appreciated and understood by all present.

A number of local gentlemen were heard from, and the pharmacists of West Virginia were urged to appreciate the professional side of their calling and to make the most of it. A vote of thanks was tendered those taking part in the program. The meeting formally adjourned and was succeeded by a social gathering and smoker.

A. B. BERRY, Secretary.



Courage is the thing which enables a man to tackle a hard task with ease. Nerve is the thing which enables him to tackle it when he's scared to death.—Tips.