

of the customer, that would have remnant value, are returnable at one-third of purchase price.

Uniform tags will be used on articles bought with the privilege of returning. If these tags have been removed from the article, it will not be accepted for return.

Exceptions are made when there is an error on the part of the store; or in case of defective workmanship at the time of sale.

MCKESSON AND ROBBINS INCORPORATED.

On December 26, the firm of McKesson & Robbins was chartered as a New York corporation to deal in chemicals, foodstuffs, surgical instruments, printing stationers, with 10,000 shares at \$100 each; 20,000 shares no par value. Capital, \$2,000,000. Incorporators are: G. C. McKesson, J. McKesson and H. D. Robbins, 91 Fulton Street, New York City.

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

THE METRIC CONFERENCE.

"The great mass of the world is metric and we are more metric than we know," stated Arthur E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering of Harvard University, at the meeting of Section 1 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held on the morning of December 27 in the School of Mines building of Columbia University. In proof of his statement Mr. Kennelly called attention to the fact that "Hundreds of thousands of bills for electric current are made every month in terms of the kilowatt hour" and cited other instances in which various measurements are designated in terms of the metric system.

This meeting of Section 1 of the association, held for the purpose of considering the "advisability of adopting the metric standards of weights and measures in the United States," was largely attended by representatives of various colleges, scientific societies, professional and business organizations, commercial interests and the United States Government and was one of the most important of the section meetings of the national body during the annual convention.

DR. KUNZ BLAMES ENGLISH METHODS.

Dr. George Frederick Kunz, in his address as chairman of the section, stated that one of the reasons for the slowness with which the United States adopted the metric system was that much of our trading was with England and that so long as that nation clings to the old system it will be difficult for us to make any change. With the single exception of England and English colonies the rapid development of our foreign trade is largely dependent upon our adoption of this, "the only international system" is the belief of Dr. Kunz, who stated:

"For the effective development of our foreign trade, for the utilization of the great and unique opportunities in this direction that the world war has given and will give us, it is most urgent that all foreign catalogues and publications issued by our manufacturers should have all dimensions expressed in metric as well as in English weights and measures. This can be done by placing the metric equivalents in parentheses. No better object lesson of the superiority of the metric system could be desired than that which would be afforded in this way, as its uniformity and simplicity would thus be brought directly home to everyone who consulted the figures.

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

"The increased demand for our goods from South America, and the movement among our manufacturers to take advantage of the check of European exports to South America in order to introduce our productions there more widely and more consistently, works in the same direction. For our manufacturers are slowly learning the important lesson that if we wish to increase our trade in foreign lands we must endeavor to conform to the standards and usages current therein. When the war is over great opportunities will present themselves; but we must prepare now with a universal language of weights and measures."

In answer to the frequently heard argument that the adoption of the metric system would necessitate the "scrapping" of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable machinery, the doctor had to say:

"Of the great advantages the metric system possesses in simplifying all necessary calculations regarding dimensions, there can be no question. Hence the opponents of its introduction here base their arguments mainly

upon the difficulties involved in a readjustment of the various mechanical appliances of manufacture to a radically different scale. However, in many cases this difficulty is more apparent than real, and would merely imply a remarking in accord with the metric equivalent of the old measures, and the actual expense and very temporary inconvenience involved would assuredly be many times remunerated by the great advantages secured."

PRESENT SYSTEM "CHAOTIC."

Mr. Kennelly, in his address, characterized the present system of weights and measures as "old-fashioned and chaotic" and announced that metric terms were rapidly gaining in favor among electrical engineers. He stated that the adoption of the newer system would be a simple matter to the man on the street, but that many men in business would undoubtedly be faced with great difficulties and urged that "we people who believe in the metric system have no right to force it suddenly upon those who do not want to use it" and suggested that the endeavor be to introduce it gradually so as not to antagonize any important interests.

William C. Wells, chief statistician of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C., pointed out in detail the necessity of the metric system in trade relations with the republics of South America, stating that the necessity was increasing from year to year as the nature of our exports to those countries changed from raw materials to manufactured articles. He said that already there were thousands of workmen in the factories of the United States who, because of dealings with foreign countries, were as familiar with the metric as with the old system of measurement now in force in the country.

Dr. H. V. Arny, professor of chemistry, Columbia University, told how the metric system would affect the every-day life of the community. Fred R. Drake, ex-president of the National Association of Wholesale Grocers, announced himself heartily in favor of the adoption of the system and gave a number of reasons for his belief that metric measurements were more satisfactory than those now in use. H. D. Hubbard, secretary of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., briefly outlined the history of the system in this country and stated that many departments of the government service were using the system to the exclusion of all others. Dr. Adolph W. Miller, of Philadelphia,

presented an able plea for the adoption of the system.

Following the reading of the papers Madame Montesorri explained how her method of teaching prepares the mind of the child for the metric system by inculcating into it the fundamentals of the decimal system.—From the *Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter*.

MINNESOTA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION PROPOSES TO PASS A LAW RESTRICTING SALES OF DRUGS TO DRUG STORES.

The Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association is doing good publicity work among citizens, in educating them relative to the importance of restricting sales of drugs to those qualified. The principal object is to eliminate the drug peddler, always a source of danger to the public. While usually these peddlers only distribute household remedies and package goods, they have an opportunity for selling restricted drugs. If the peddler of narcotics and "boot-legger" could be eliminated, a large part of the illicit selling of proscribed drugs and illegal liquor sales would be done away with.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President James W. Morisson of the N. W. D. A., has announced the following committees:

Arrangements and Entertainment—Charles E. Matthews, Sharp & Dohme, Chicago, Ill.

Commercial Travelers and Selling Methods—H. D. Faxon, Faxon & Gallagher Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Credits and Collections—R. R. Ellis, Hessig-Ellis Drug Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Drug Market—Charles L. Huisking, New York.

Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation—William W. Gibson, Gibson Drug Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Fire Insurance—Lee M. Hutchins, Hazelton & Perkins Drug Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Legislation—George W. Lattimer, Kauffman-Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Local Associations—W. J. Mooney, Mooney-Mueller-Ward Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Membership—J. D. Price, Orr, Brown & Price Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Memorials of Deceased Members—H. J.

Schnell, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, New York.

Paints, Oils and Glass—W. F. Cram, Iowa Drug Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Prevention of Adulteration—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.

Proprietary Goods—Charles A. West, Eastern Drug Company, Boston, Mass.

Rates and Routes—Romaine Pierson, Practical Druggist, New York.

Trade-Marks—E. K. Hyde, Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Transportation—John T. Kennedy, Evans-Smith Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Special Committee on Suits against Members—William Jay Schieffelin, Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Special Committee on Distribution of Proprietary Articles—Charles Gibson, Walker & Gibson, Albany, N. Y.

Special Committee to Confer with Other Trades Dealing in Druggists' Sundries—W. A. Hover, W. A. Hover & Co., Denver, Colo.

Special Committee to Coöperate with Paint, Oil and Varnish Associations—W. T. Harper, J. W. Edgerly & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Special Committee on Order of Business—James W. Morrisson, Fuller-Morrisson Co., Chicago, Ill.

Special Committee on Metric Weights and Measures—Dr. A. W. Miller, Aschenbach & Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Delegates to American Pharmaceutical Association—William Scott, Kiefer-Stewart Company; Marion Ward, Mooney-Mueller-Ward Company; Eli Lilly, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Delegates to Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.—E. D. Taylor, Councillor, Powers-Taylor Drug Company, Richmond, Va.; W. V. Smith, Valentine H. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. B. Stewart, Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, Seattle, Wash.

Representatives in National Drug Trade Conference—Charles A. West, Eastern Drug Company, Boston, Mass.; George W. Latimer, Kauffman-Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. Mahlon Kline, Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Through the generosity of George Robert White, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, in another year, will come into possession of the finest building and equipment of

any school of pharmacy in the country. It is to be on Longwood avenue on the corner of Worthington street, the lot having a frontage of about 300 feet on Longwood Avenue and a depth on Worthington Street of 250 feet, covering an area of 75,000 square feet.

The site is in the academic district that includes the Harvard Medical School, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Children's Hospital the proposed Lying-in Hospital, High School of Commerce, Simmons College and Girls' Normal School group, which unite in forming one of the greatest educational benevolent and charitable centres in the world.

The exterior of the new building will be renaissance in character, with an imposing central Ionic portico of six columns of limestone, each twenty-eight feet high, approached by a monumental flight of granite steps. The lowest story will be constructed entirely of heavy rusticated limestone, and will carry two stories of red brick laid in broad joints with cornices, window frames, etc., of limestone. The front wall will be set back eighty feet from the line of Longwood Avenue, giving an opportunity for an approach by an esplanade paved with large slabs of stone.

The interior arrangement is the outcome of three or four years' study of the college's requirements made by the teaching staff in conjunction with the architects, and the result appears in the striking simplicity of the floor plan. The ground floor is devoted mainly to two great laboratories, the pharmacy laboratory, 65 x 62 feet, and the chemistry laboratory, 62 x 58 feet, each fifteen feet in height and having accommodations for about 400 students. In connection with these are the balance room, stock rooms, offices for the professors and a general room for men students.

The main floor contains two lecture rooms, for pharmacy and chemistry, respectively, each with accommodations for 300 students at a sitting, with adjacent offices for the instructing staff, and in addition, a monumental main rotunda, vestibule and staircase with floor of honed limestone and walls of Roman travertine, in which are placed tablets of purple Lepanto marble for inscriptions.

Opening from this corridor are the general office, with the dean's office adjoining, the library, a homelike room suited for comfortable study and free from any institutional appearance, the trustees' room, paneled to the ceiling in quartered oak with architraves and

chimney piece of verde antique marble, and large and pleasant quarters for the young women students. Check rooms, store rooms, public telephone booths and all other accessories are to be on this floor.

The main staircase leads to the George Roberts White hall, a beautiful assembly room with a seating capacity for 500, finished and paneled in chestnut with a stucco ceiling and a great stone chimney piece. At the head of the stairs will be a capacious foyer for the convenience of the audience during intermissions. In connection with George Robert White hall there are provided a buffet, a room for storing seats, ante rooms, facilities for illustration by films, etc. The top floor also contains the *materia medica* and biological laboratories, an alumni room, three class rooms and ample storage facilities.

Concrete exit stairways in towers run from top to bottom of the building. The entire construction is to be fireproof with steel window sashes and terra cotta and steel floor construction. The equipment includes an air washer, a fan ventilating system with thermostatic control, complete telephone system, indirect lighting and site will represent an outlay of over \$500,000. The architects are Kilham & Hopkins of 9 Park Street and contracts have been signed for the construction work with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, the building to be completed December 1, 1917.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY NOTES.

The special attention of the graduates and other friends of the College is called to a lecture to be given by Professor Curt P. Wimmer at the College meeting to be held on the evening of Tuesday, January 16, 1917. The subject of Dr. Wimmer's lecture will be "A Pictorial History of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York." Dr. Wimmer has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this subject and has succeeded in assembling a considerable amount of historical material of interest. Pictures of the various buildings in which the College resided from time to time, pictures of men who have been prominent in the affairs of the College from its very beginning and finally pictures of publications, etc., issued or used by the College in the earlier days will be shown by means of lantern slides. These will undoubtedly serve to make the lecture one of intense interest. The meeting is open to all and a cordial invitation to attend is hereby extended.

With the termination of the Christmas holidays, the interest of the faculty and student body is now centered in preparations for the final examinations, which commence April 28.

It is planned to reorganize the conditions governing the award of the Trustees' scholarships which annually provide tuition fees for two second-year students, so that there will be brought about a more general endeavor on the part of students to secure such honors.

The College Orchestra is this year under the direction of Dr. George Schneider, of the Analytical Chemistry Department. Dr. Schneider has succeeded in getting together a very complete organization composed as follows: Violins—Miss Elizabeth Kish, '19; S. Jacoff, '18; S. Maser, '18; N. Castellucci, '18; Joseph Triner, '18; J. D'Urgolo, '18; Cellos—K. Kirkland, '17; Dr. C. W. Ballard; Clarinets—E. Mazzolini, '18; R. Ferguson, '18; Cornets—Miss May O'Connor, '17; W. Greenberg, '18; O. J. Blosmo, Special; Drums—David Feldman, '18; Piano—P. Cagnina, '18. Frequent rehearsals have been held and excellent music has been furnished at several of the student affairs.

Mr. O. J. Blosmo, of the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, is doing special work with the College in the various departments. It has been very pleasant to have Mr. Blosmo in attendance and it is to be regretted that his leave of absence from Minnesota comes to an end in January.

Mr. William Macsata and Mr. Frank T. Green, formerly students at the Medicco-Chirurgical College of Pharmacy, are completing their courses at the New York College.

Mr. Jose Blanco, who completed three years' work at the University of Michigan, is working for his Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degree.

The second-year class has held its election, with the following result: *President*, D. E. Gitlow; *Vice-President*, S. Benjamin; *Secretary*, Miss Alma Adams; *Treasurer*, B. Markowitz; *Historian*, J. J. Coronel; *Reporter*, P. D. Bloom.

The College has received a framed and enlarged photograph of the late Professor John Oehler, the gift of his widow. This will be given a prominent place in the College collection as an inspiration to those who will come after. Those who know him will need no such reminder to keep alive the memory of John Oehler's stirring qualities.

WILBERT MEMORIAL MEETING.

Forty-one representatives of various branches of the pharmaceutical and medical professions gathered in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on Thursday afternoon, December 7, 1916, to do honor to the memory of Martin Inventius Wilbert, who passed away on Saturday morning, November 25th. Twenty-seven organizations of the chemical, pharmaceutical and medical professions were represented and Mr. Howard B. French, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was chosen to preside at the meeting. Owing to pressure of other engagements, Mr. French relinquished the chair to Mr. George M. Beringer when the meeting was about half over. Robert P. Fischelis was chosen to act as secretary of the meeting. The following bodies were represented:

New York Branch of American Pharmaceutical Association.

New York College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore Branch of American Pharmaceutical Association.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

American Chemical Society.

American Therapeutic Society.

American Academy of Medicine.

American Medical Association.

Pennsylvania Medical Association.

Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee.

National Formulary Revision Committee.
Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy.

College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Philadelphia Branch of American Pharmaceutical Association.

German Hospital.

Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Philadelphia Pediatric Society.

Child Federation of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Medical Club.

While the Secretary made note of the representatives present, Chairman French read communications from the following:

Dr. H. V. Arny, New York City.

Dr. John B. Deaver, Philadelphia.

Mr. John F. Hancock, of Baltimore.

Mr. S. L. Hilton, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Joseph L. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa.

David J. Reese, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. I. V. S. Stanislaus, of Lock Haven, Pa.

Professor Remington moved that a committee be appointed which would as far as possible represent the associations taking part in the meeting, to draw up suitable resolutions, have them engrossed and sent to Mrs. Wilbert. The motion was seconded by Dr. F. E. Stewart, and carried. Professor Kraemer moved that a copy of these resolutions be also sent to Dr. Wilbert's parents. This motion was seconded by Mr. Thum and carried.

President French then declared the meeting open for comments on the life and activities of the departed. Professor Remington, in a few well-chosen words, related the circumstances connected with Dr. Wilbert's death and gave a general outline of his career in pharmacy. Dr. F. E. Stewart endorsed the sentiments expressed by Professor Remington and pointed out what a loss had come to professional pharmacy by the death of Dr. Wilbert. Mr. H. E. Smith, vice-president of the German Hospital, spoke of Dr. Wilbert's connection with that institution, lauding his work very highly. E. G. Eberle read a beautiful tribute summing up the activities of Dr. Wilbert during his lifetime and referring to his influence upon modern pharmaceutical and medical thought. Dr. H. P. Hynson feelingly expressed his sense of loss through Dr. Wilbert's death as he had been an intimate friend of the deceased for many years and shared his views on the pharmaceutical problems of the day. He urged that Wilbert's life and works be made a subject of careful study by the coming generation of pharmacists as great good would surely come of his work if it be carried on to its ultimate conclusion. Professor Hostmann also expressed the view that Wilbert's influence on the younger men in pharmacy would be a profound one. Dr. J. W. Sturmer spoke of Dr. Wilbert's activities in the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association which he helped to organize, and said that the many printed pages in our pharmaceutical publications were monuments to Wilbert's career. His work has ceased but his influence will go on indefinitely. Professor C. H. LaWall referred to Dr. Wilbert's work as a member of the National Formulary Revision

Committee and as the author of "Digest of Comments on the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary." Professor Henry Kraemer read a letter from one of Dr. Wilbert's brothers in which M. I. Wilbert's early history was portrayed. Dr. William D. Robinson, who had worked with Dr. Wilbert at the German Hospital, commented upon his scientific attainments, especially in the operation and development of the X-ray. He stated that Wilbert had been of incalculable value to the medical profession and had been ready and willing at all times to assist physicians in their work.

Other speakers were Drs. P. Samuel Stout, A. T. Pollard, Charles L. Turnbull and Franklin M. Apple.

Mr. George M. Beringer concluded the remarks with a reference to the magnitude of Wilbert's work and then appointed the following Committee on Resolutions:

Chairman, Joseph P. Remington, W. D. Robinson, Henry Kraemer, E. G. Eberle, R. P. Fischelis.

The meeting adjourned at 4.25 P.M.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Secretary*.

RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY OF MARTIN I. WILBERT.

The following resolutions have been sent to the JOURNAL from the German Hospital, Philadelphia:

MARTIN INVENTIUS WILBERT.

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the German Hospital have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Dr. Martin I. Wilbert, which occurred on November 25, 1916, at this Hospital.

WHEREAS, The late Dr. Wilbert occupied the position of Apothecary in this Institution from 1891 until 1908, and Director of the X-Ray and Photographic Department from 1899 to 1908, leaving his labors with us after eighteen years of splendid service to accept a position of wider scope in the Federal Service at Washington, establishing by his signal ability and indefatigable perseverance a unique and enviable reputation in the world of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital deplore his early death at the age of fifty-one, while still in the prime of his life and activities.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees tender to the family of our deceased friend their heartfelt sympathy in the loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be sent to the members of the late Dr. Wilbert's family and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, to the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

G. A. SCHWARZ, *President*.
ADOLF HELLWEGE, *Secretary*.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The advantages offered to students of pharmacy by the extensive and well arranged collections of a botanical garden formed the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. William W. Ohlweiler, of the Missouri Botanical Garden staff to the students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Ohlweiler was introduced by Mr. William C. Bolm, a member of the Committee on course of study, who gave a brief account of the garden and its founder, Mr. Henry Shaw, who left it to the city in perpetuity by will in 1889. More than fifty years ago, Mr. Shaw, who was one of the founders of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, declared that the facilities for study afforded by the garden should be free to the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Ohlweiler's lecture was in the nature of a general guide to the garden, and was illustrated with a number of very striking slides, showing the old formal garden as it existed during Mr. Shaw's lifetime and for some years after his death, and the garden as it is to-day with its spacious conservatories, growing houses, laboratories, libraries, etc. The collection of economic plants—in which are included those used for medicinal purposes—was especially mentioned, and attention called to the fact that types of nearly all medicinal plants can be seen in growth in the conservatories, even in the winter-time. In case the students of the College desire to visit the garden in a body they will be furnished guides by the garden officials, who will point out the situation of the various departments so that the students may know where to find things when they go out individually or in small groups.

So heartily is the Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, Dr. George T. Moore, desirous of making it an adjunct to the various institutions of learning and others in which botany plays an important part, as in the drug trade for example, that, with the assistance of his staff, he has planned a number of

improvements designed to make it more efficient than it is at the present time, plans which are being carried out as rapidly as circumstances permit. The St. Louis College of Pharmacy students feel inspired by Mr. Ohlweiler's address to make practical use of the facilities of the garden in connection with Dr. Wall's lectures on pharmacognosy.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois was represented at the Drug Show recently held at the Coliseum under the auspices of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association. The exhibit of the school included a number of the new official preparations made by the students, among these preparations being the elixirs of low alcohol content and the petroxolins; series of extraction processes were shown; also a selection of specimens from the museum and photographs of the new college buildings and the laboratories showing the classes at work and the class picture of 1916. The exhibit of the school attracted a good deal of attention and was visited by a large number of persons, among whom were a large number of alumni. The school was well pleased with the result and expects to exhibit again next year.

In December, 1915, the University purchased for the School the property located at the corner of Wood and Flournoy Streets and comprising eight city lots with two large brick buildings. The new quarters were occupied in June, 1916.

The new location is in the great medical center of Chicago and close to the dental and medical colleges of the University. It is removed from the noise of the business district, yet is convenient to various lines of transportation.

The college property has a frontage of two hundred and one feet on Wood Street and one hundred and twenty-four feet on Flournoy Street.

The college buildings include two substantial brick structures, which are to be connected at each floor by a stair-tower building now under construction. Both have daylight from four sides and electric lights throughout, and are heated by steam.

The larger building, known as the College Building, is sixty by eighty feet square and four stories in height. It contains the offices,



the library, the museum, the microscopical laboratory, the bacteriological laboratory, a large auditorium, two smaller lecture halls, a recitation room, several preparation rooms and private laboratories for the teachers, students' rooms, and locker rooms.

The smaller building, known as the Laboratory Building, is forty-four by eighty-eight feet square and three stories in height. It contains the pharmaceutical laboratory, the laboratory for quantitative analysis, the laboratory for qualitative analysis and several private laboratories for the teachers, as well as store rooms and supply rooms.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP BY LAWS.

Several State laws practically require that a pharmacist, in order to be registered, must be a member of the State association. Iowa is now contemplating such enactment, Montana has such provision and the secretary states that when their State association was twenty years old the membership was less than one hundred; now they have one thousand members. Certainly required membership in a State association could be made an additional safeguard for the public.

NEW JERSEY BOARD SEEKS MORE POWER.

The New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy wants its powers increased to permit more stringent regulation of pharmacy in New Jersey. Numerous suggestions for additional legislation are made in the board's annual report to Governor Fielder.

The legislation sought is to give the president of the board power to issue subpoenas and take oaths in investigations to ferret out violations. The board also wants power to refuse