

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

and revoke certificates to practice when applicants or druggists are not of good moral character, when registrations are obtained fraudulently or when applicant or druggist is addicted to narcotic drugs or stimulants and when convicted of two violations of the anti-narcotic law.

It is suggested that legislation should be sought to have reciprocal relations governing certificates with other states when the regulations of those States meet the requirements of the New Jersey board. The board also wants its rule amended so that students applying for licenses shall be graduates of a school approved by it. Another recommendation is that pharmacists should be required to display on the exterior of their stores the proprietor's name, and that of the registered druggist, in order to fix responsibility.

VACCINATION RULE UPHELD BY PENNSYLVANIA COURT.

In an opinion by President Judge Orlady, the Superior Court, November 13, sustained the decision of the Quarter Sessions Court in the case against William Gillen, who refused to send his two children, aged 9 and 10, to school because he opposed vaccination.

Gillen was found guilty before a magistrate of a violation of the act of May 18, 1911, known as the Compulsory School Law, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 and costs. He appealed to the Quarter Sessions Court, where the conviction was upheld, and he then appealed to the Superior Court.

Section 1510, of the Compulsory School law, provides that: "Any pupil prevented from attending school on account of the health or sanitation laws of Pennsylvania or by the sanitary regulations of the local Board of Health or the Board of School Directors, is hereby relieved from complying with the provisions of this act concerning compulsory attendance, during such time as he is thereby prevented from attending school."

The act of June 12, 1895, known as the Compulsory Vaccination Law, provides that: "All principals or other persons in charge of schools are required to refuse the admission of any child to the school under their charge or supervision, except upon a certificate signed by a physician, setting forth that such has been successfully vaccinated, or that it has previously had smallpox."

THE COURT'S OPINION.

"This act, so far as it relates to the same

subject matter," Judge Orlady says, "must be read into and construed with the Act of 1911, as a relevant constituent of the School Law. This code is the result of many years of practical experience, and its beneficent provisions should be rigorously enforced, as it is the last expression of the legislative will on this subject."

The judge, in his opinion, discussed both acts at length, together with previous decisions in other cases.

"The exceptions mentioned in the compulsory school attendance act," he says, "refer only to temporary or emergent conditions during such time as he is thereby prevented from attending school on account of health or sanitation laws, or regulations of the local Board of Health or Board of School Directors," and cannot refer to such conditions as is urged by this appellant, to fix a permanent exemption from such attendance, on account of the individual opinion of the parent in regard to his propriety of complying with a health regulation.

"Individual objection to the requirements of the law must give way to the necessity for protection of the public health. Under the facts as presented by this record, the action of the Philadelphia school board was in strict conformity with the law, and the defense interposed by the defendant cannot, under our decisions, justify his refusal to comply with the law."

HOLDS BANK FOR BAD CHECK.

An unusual legal point was decided recently in Common Pleas Court No. 1 of Philadelphia when a bank was held liable for the amount of a worthless check because the bank officials had not notified the depositor "within a reasonable time" of the non-payment of the check. Lawrence J. Dietz & Co., brokers, brought the case against the West End Trust Company.

On July 11, the brokers received a check for \$250 from a customer. They deposited the check on July 12. On July 14, 16 and 18, the Clearing House returned the check because the funds had been withdrawn by the issuer. But not until July 20 did the bank notify the brokers. By that time the customer had closed his account and left town.

THE MANUFACTURER'S RIGHT TO FIX PRICES.

Associated Advertising says that those who cling to the thought that when the manufac-

turer sells his product to the retailer, the manufacturer's interest ends, and who, therefore, deny the justice of permitting the manufacturer to fix the resale price, might well weigh this question which a speaker recently asked his audience:

Suppose a retailer had his choice of having the Ivory soap people supply him with a case of unmarked cakes, in plain white wrappers, or having the soap delivered with the trade-mark affixed, as usual,—which soap would he prefer?

The answer is obvious, of course.

Why would the retailer prefer the soap bearing the maker's mark? Isn't it because the manufacturer sells the retailer more than mere soap? Isn't it because the maker hands over to the retailer an existing market, along with the goods to satisfy that market?

Isn't it the business of the manufacturer, in the interest of his own business, in the interest of other retailers to whom he is also delivering the existing market along with the soap, and on behalf of the public, to do what he can to keep that market from being destroyed?

The manufacturer could not be expected to stand aside and allow a retailer to change the soap in such a manner as to reduce its usefulness; and must he be compelled to allow that other asset, the existing market, to be injured? Is it not as proper for him to look after the preservation of the one asset as the other?

Most of the sincere opposition to price maintenance legislation has been based either upon the fear that the law would be technically in-

correct, or upon fallacious logic. The idea that a manufacturer would fix an unreasonable price, then blow his good money for advertising is too ridiculous to be considered. He would not spend good money making a market for some other fellow to supply!

SPECIAL FORMULA APPROVED FOR DENATURING ALCOHOL FOR TINCTURE OF IODINE.

The following formula, designated as No. 25, has been approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the special denaturation of alcohol to be used exclusively in the manufacture of the tincture of iodine:

"To every 100 wine gallons, by volume, of ethyl alcohol of not less than 180 degrees proof, there shall be added twenty pounds by weight, of iodine, such alcohol when so denatured to be used exclusively in the manufacture of tincture of iodine, in accordance with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia."

This formula cannot be used in central denaturing bonded warehouses or distillery denaturing bonded warehouses, but the use thereof is authorized for the denaturation of alcohol in central distilling and denaturing plants, the same being one of the two classes of industrial distilleries established under Subsection 2, of Paragraph N of Section 4, act of October 3, 1913, and Supplement No. 2 to Regulations 30.

Permission must be obtained to use a special denaturant in any central distilling and denaturing plant, as provided in Articles 2 and 19 of the supplement.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

All changes of address of members should be sent to the General Secretary promptly.

The Association will not be responsible for non-delivery of the Annual Volume or Year Book, or of the JOURNAL unless notice of change of address is received before shipment or mailing.

Both the old and the new address should be given thus:

HENRY MILTON,

From 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

To 278 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Titles or degrees to be used in publications or in the official records should be given, and names should be *plainly* written, or typewritten.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS SINCE NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

HESS, J. L.,

From 2038 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To 110 N. Second St., Millville, N. J.

FENDER, W. E.,

From Fort Monroe, Va.

To Camp Hosp., Laredo, Texas.

LAKAMP, W.,

From 1201 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

To The Georgian Flats, Madison Rd. & Paul, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOHMANN, GEO.,

From 751 Courtland Ave., New York, N. Y.

To 2480 Concourse St., New York, N. Y.