

EDITORIAL NOTES

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THE COLLEGES OF PHARMACY AND THEIR STUDENTS.

Commencement exercises of the colleges of pharmacy have been held and it is safe to say that the graduating classes of most schools have been smaller than heretofore. The reason for this is known and therefore every effort should be made by the schools to stimulate attendance in every permissible way. We have heretofore stated that in times like the present suggestions are acceptable that would not be advised under normal conditions.

It seems to us that the years of preliminary drug store experience as entrance requirement to schools of pharmacy might be cut down so as to assure graduation before the candidates have arrived at their majority. Boards of Pharmacy could examine candidates even though they are less than 21 years of age and deficient in years of drug store experience. Report on their examination could be withheld or a temporary certificate given them. With some schools and in some States this might not be possible, but it is a matter that should be carefully considered under present conditions, always bearing in mind that there will be an end to this war. The schools must have students, not only for revenue but so the public may be efficiently served; the proposition therefore involves both an economic question and a duty.

For the reason that pharmacists are not exempted by virtue of their profession, though district boards, when they deem necessary, may place them in deferred classes, every pharmacist within the age limits may be drafted and thus leave some communities without any pharmacists; in fact, there are such instances now. (See letter of Ex-President Frederick J. Wulling in Correspondence Columns.)

It is unnecessary to suggest that every related act of pharmacy schools should be based on assisting the Government in its mobilization; this they have done from the very beginning of the war, are doing now and will

continue to do, but there is a necessity for conserving pharmacists and students for pharmacy schools. Women should be encouraged to take up the study of pharmacy but, unless they have already engaged in the work, relief from this source could not possibly come for a number of years.

An editorial "Colleges and the Country," in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* of May 21, 1918, refers to the burdens of educational institutions and the importance of coordination of the colleges with Government departments as a war necessity. Part of the editorial follows:

"The proportion indeed of men who have gone into service, from the undergraduate and the graduate groups, the men out of college, is so high as to menace even the wartime stability of the colleges. Nevertheless, the colleges are still planning new sacrifices for their undergraduates during the summer. Thousands are enrolling in the United States employment service, anxious to make use of all their spare time for the country and not waste their own energy by a summer of idleness. All this is what might be called the roseate side of the picture, since it reveals all as actuated by the highest patriotic principles. At the same time, as the various college officials know, and as has been made clear at the recent conferences of college presidents and other administrative officials, and as the preparatory school heads know very well also, what the colleges have done has been magnificently one-sided, they bearing all the burdens of the war, while the Government, though it incites this sacrifice in all its services, primary and secondary, has by no means cooperated with the colleges to save certain features of the situation. Of course, this lack of cooperation comes from the fact that we have no Department of Education that can work out a broad line of policy which would coordinate the colleges with all the Government departments and save the unnecessary waste of the younger men who will be needed later in the

immediate future in professional, engineering and other specialized services to the community.

"Where we ought to be strong through a central organization, we are therefore weak; and it looks as if the weakness would continue through the war, since neither, Congress nor the various executives in Washington are inclined to relieve the very grave situation. What the colleges need and what they should demand is a coördinated support and not the mere lip-service of rhetorical approval for the magnificent sacrifices they are making.

NATION-WIDE ECONOMY.

To carry out the program of national economy demanded of the American people by the war they must adopt scientific and systematic methods of economy. Spasmodic and periodic saving will not fulfill the demand upon us.

One method that has been proposed and has the approval of the Treasury Department is for every American to pledge himself or herself to economize and save, and with the savings at definite periods purchase specific amounts of war-saving stamps.

We must give our Nation, we must give our men in arms, all the strength and support possible. To do this we must cut our own demands on the labor, material, and money of the country to the limit, and increase to the limit the supply of money, material, and labor available to the Government. All of our energies and resources should be devoted to the winning of the war, and to accomplish this we must economize, save, and lend to the Government.

A definite systematic plan of saving, strengthened by resolve and a pledge to save and lend to the Government, will be productive of the best results. The savings plan campaign is now on. Every patriotic American should make a pledge to save and keep the pledge.

NEW NEW YORK HEALTH LAWS.

A bureau of venereal diseases has been established by law in the New York Department of Health. The bureau may manufacture and dispense remedies for the treatment of venereal diseases. Other duties are the examination of specimens and distribution of literature for the education of the public.

A disease inspection bill has also become a law which provides for the examination of persons suspected of having infectious diseases. Persons affected must submit to a required course of treatment.

THE QUININE SITUATION.

Under date of May 13, Consul-General Fuller, at Padang, Sumatra, advised the Government that licenses to export to the United States would be freely granted for all commodities on the embargo list, which includes quinine and cinchona bark.

Dr. H. H. Rusby, in a letter to the *Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter*, reviews the cinchona situation of South America. His interesting communication concludes with the following paragraphs:

"There is, however, a far more favorable aspect to the status of the Colombian barks. While the conditions for their export are peculiarly unfavorable, those for their manufacture at certain points of their production are equally favorable. This is not an undertaking that can be expected to take care of itself, and that can be gone into on the mere strength of enthusiasm or even energy. There are many and deep pitfalls which can cause disaster. All the difficulties of manufacture under ordinary conditions are multiplied and there are new ones in addition. Nevertheless, after a close study of every condition and means of meeting it, I have no hesitation in saying that the production of quinine in Colombia constitutes the easiest method of meeting the situation confronting the United States as a result of the curtailing of our East Indian supplies. The material is sufficiently abundant to supply thousands of tons of bark annually; its manufacture there is feasible and the business can be made highly profitable by correct procedure.

"In 1885 the same situation was presented by the coca leaf and cocaine production, and I then advised the manufacture of the alkaloid at the plantations. This industry was later established and has reached great proportions and yielded rich returns. I now see the same opportunity in the case of quinine quite as clearly as I then saw it in the case of cocaine. The principals under whose direction I made my Colombian studies have now, under my advice, organized a company which plans to develop other profitable lines, but which will, I am sure, produce an abundance of quinine with great advantage to this country."

FOR ARMY WAR SERVICE BUREAU.

A bill to establish a congressional Army war service bureau to relieve members of Congress from the burdens of correspondence on military matters was introduced by Representa-

tive Sanford, of New York. Under the terms of the bill both the bureau and the War Department would be forbidden to consider a congressional recommendation for a commission or appointment, except as such recommendation bore on the character or residence of the applicant.

THE EDMONDS BILL.

R. P. Fischelis, in the *Druggists' Circular*, says, "that it is well to remember that the Congressman who favors the Edmonds Bill does so because it provides for adequate pharmaceutical service for his son and his constituent's son who are in the army."

We cannot expect a favorable report from the Committee on Military Affairs unless they are convinced that the measure provides a needful service. We are convinced that it does or this would be our last word on the subject; this conviction, however, induces us to impress upon every pharmacist to take a personal interest in its furtherance. The main thing is to have your patrons understand the purpose of the bill so thoroughly that they will at once express their views to their congressmen. It is a matter of such importance that any selfish motives would do injury to argument, plain and clear presentation of facts is all that is desired, but naturally a thorough interest in its importance must be shown. Do your part in the propaganda.

AMERICAN CASTOR BEAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Several hundred thousand acres of land have been planted with castor beans, chiefly in the South, and the crop is said to be doing nicely in most sections.

Dr. W. W. Stockberger (chairman Scientific Section, A. Ph. A.), in charge of the office of drug-plant and poison-plant investigations for the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and who is in special charge of the growing of castor beans for the Government, is on a tour of the Southern States. The plans of Dr. Stockberger when he left Washington called for a tour of six states with conferences in the principal sections of each where castor bean contracts have been let.

DR. WILLIAM MANSFIELD TO BECOME DEAN OF ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

William Mansfield, A.M., Phar.D., professor of histology and pharmacognosy at the

College of Pharmacy, City of New York, Columbia University, will leave the college to accept the position of dean of Albany College of Pharmacy. He will enter upon his new duties July 1. It is understood that arrangements have been entered into by the Albany college and Union College by which a complete reorganization of the college and of the teaching staff will be effected, thus affording Dr. Mansfield increased opportunities. While a distinct loss to New York college, his associates and his many friends in drug circles in this city and state are congratulating him upon this new recognition of his ability in his chosen profession.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter*.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal has completed fifty years of service and celebrates the event with a Jubilee Number.



G. E. GIBBARD.

There is much interesting historical matter in the issue. In a recent letter, Editor G. E. Gibbard advised that he contemplated attending the Chicago meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

CHEMISTS STAND BY L. P. BROWN.

The New York Section of the American Chemical Society has adopted resolutions favoring the retention of Lucius P. Brown, who has been temporarily suspended as direc-

tor of the bureau of food and drugs, pending trial on charges growing out of Mayor Hylan's proposed reorganization of the Health Department, of which that bureau is one of the most important divisions.

The Council of the New York Academy of Sciences has adopted similar resolutions. Mr. Brown is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

SON OF PROF. JOHN URI LLOYD HAS RETURNED FROM FRANCE.

The son of Prof. John Uri Lloyd, returned from France at the close of his term of enlistment, in August last, being recalled by Cornell University for the purpose of giving a series of lectures for the benefit of the Allies, a work in which he is still engaged.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY ADDS FORTY-TWO MEMBERS TO THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The interest of Dean, Dr. Jacob Diner, and Prof. Gustave Horstman is noted by the number of applications from Fordham University College of Pharmacy. The additions this year number forty-two, all of them bearing the endorsement of the two members mentioned.

PURDUE'S "BIT."

The Purdue University service flag now has 1900 stars, and of these 65 are for members of the School of Pharmacy.

The men from the School of Pharmacy are classified as follows: 11 commissioned officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, one chief pharmacist (Navy), 5 pharmacists (Navy), and 25 privates. Among the commissioned officers there is one major, one captain, and nine lieutenants. They are distributed in the service as follows: 27 in the Medical Corps, 18 Infantry, 8 Navy, 3 Engineers, 3 Gas Defense, 2 Sanitary Detachment, 2 Mechanics, and 2 Aviation.

Mrs. Charles W. Johnson, wife of Prof. Johnson, of the University of Washington, died May 2, after an illness of about three weeks. Mrs. Johnson was a graduate of the University of Michigan. The husband and three children survive. The sympathy of the members of the A. Ph. A. is extended.

Dr. J. H. Dorman is a graduate of Baylor University College of Pharmacy and also of its Medical Department. Soon after the war started he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the British Army, serving first in England and then in France. When the United States



J. H. DORMAN.

entered the war he became attached to the U. S. Expeditionary Forces and he is now Chief Surgeon of a hospital "somewhere" in Italy.

William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., son of Dr. Schieffelin, member of the A. Ph. A., was married May 4 to Miss Annette Markoe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Markoe, of New York City. The groom is a first lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Field Artillery.

Max Morris, president of the Max Morris Drug Company, died at his home in Macon, Ga., April 22, of pneumonia. He was president of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association in 1905 and 1906 and secretary from 1906 to 1910; member of the Georgia Board of Pharmacy from 1898 to 1906. Mr. Morris joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1898. His parents, wife, two sisters and two brothers survive him.