

in New York City and vicinity.—*Drug and Chemist News*.

Dr. J. W. Shipley has been appointed assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. He graduated at that institution in 1908, winning the silver medal in science. He pursued his studies in chemistry at Harvard and obtained his M.A. in 1910 and his Ph.D. in 1913. Subsequently he became assistant professor of chemistry at Ohio State University and was more recently professor of chemistry at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, for 14 years Food and Drug Commissioner of Indiana, has resigned to become director of the American Institute, Baling. **Ivy L. Miller**, for seven years a chemist in the Food and Drug Division, has been selected to succeed Dr. Barnard.

Edward Miller, **Eric Miller**, **Max E. Vitaly** and **Paul Doran** have gone to Shanghai, China, where they have accepted positions with the American Drug Company. They are graduates of the Albany College of Pharmacy.

Dr. J. W. Mellor has been engaged for the last twelve years on the preparation of a compendious survey of inorganic and general chemistry. This has been described as the most comprehensive work on the subject in the English language. The first instalment is just on the press.

Charles L. Freer, at one time president of Parke, Davis & Co., and whose will has been admitted to probate in Detroit, has bequeathed

the famous Freer art collection to the Smithsonian Institution and provided also \$1,250,000 for a building to house it.

Ivor Griffith, Instructor in Pharmacy at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has been appointed associate pathologist to the Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia. He has charge of the routine laboratory work done in the hospital.

Honorary President O. F. Fuller, A. Ph. A. for 1918-1919 recently celebrated his 91st birthday. The occasion was an event at a recent meeting of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association of which the venerable druggist is the honorary president. **Wilhelm Bodemann** spoke words of love and esteem and presented Mr. Fuller with a silver-mounted cane on behalf of the members. Others spoke their appreciation and the venerable birthday child responded feelingly.

George H. Meeker, M.D., member of the A. Ph. A., is dean of the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, which opened in October.

Drug Topics is now a trade journal and the publisher is the well and favorably known editor of the publication, **Jerry McQuade**. Those who attended the New York A. Ph. A. Convention will remember the interesting number of *Drug Topics* devoted to the meeting. The publication was begun in 1883 and continued from that time forward without a miss. The brilliancy and sparkle of wit of the editor characterize *Drug Topics* and the snappy merchandising stories are distinctive for their style and value to the readers.

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

We are quoting from a letter of President **Charles T. Southern** in the following:

"The National Pharmaceutical Service Association, sponsor for two bills in Congress, one providing recognition for pharmacists in the army and the other for making the commissioned rating of pharmacists in the navy a permanent thing, has entered upon its third year of activity in the interest of justice to American pharmacy in the army and navy.

"No determined effort had been made before the war to secure proper ranking for pharmacists in military service, and it is not surprising that in the magnitude of the war preparation

we could not secure the change in existing machinery for which we asked, but the time for securing this needed legislation is right now, as both navy and army plans are in a state of reorganization.

"Our interviews with both the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy in the past few months have indicated a marked advance in the situation. Surgeon General **Ireland** has received the assurance of the general staff and of the Military Affairs Committee that a Medical Service Corps, including commissioned pharmacists, will be acceptable in the reorganized army and the details have been drafted by Dr. **Ireland**.

"Surgeon General **Braisted**, of the Navy, is

actively supporting the Hospital Corps Bill, and our interview with Secretary Daniels recently, resulted in a conference between Surgeon General Braisted and Secretary Daniels, and a request for a new report from the Bureau of Navigation."

PROPOSED SERVICE CORPS.

Surgeon General Ireland's draft for a Medical Service Corps was printed in the November JOURNAL A. PH. A., p. 991 *et seq.* Secretary F. Fullerton Cook, in a communication sent to pharmaceutical publications, states that it is understood Dr. Ireland presented this plan to the general staff and received their approval and it is confidently believed, therefore, that it will be embodied in the bill for Army reorganization when that is presented in Congress.

Commenting on the Darrow Bill, Secretary Cook advises that the Surgeon General of the Navy, Dr. Braisted, has strongly endorsed the principles embodied in this Bill, which is to provide permanent commissions for members of the Hospital Corps, up to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. A committee from the American Pharmaceutical Association and one from the National Pharmaceutical Service Association, presented this bill to Secretary Daniels in October and it is known that he has given it careful consideration and has been in conference with the Surgeon General. The Army and Navy officials are endeavoring to cooperate in the establishment of those organizations, and the Hospital Corps of the Navy and the Medical Service Corps of the Army would practically embrace the same class of activities.

Pharmacy proper would be but one phase of various duties required in either organization. The filling of prescriptions and the manufacture of preparations may become a part of the duty of any member of the Corps, who is properly qualified, but in addition to this, as has been explained in a number of articles appearing during the war, the members of the Hospital Corps are expected to qualify for the buying of supplies, including not only drugs but every kind of supply for hospitals, such as food, equipment, and materials for surgical work. They are required to be first aid men, chemists, bacteriologists, X-ray experts, stenographers, bookkeepers, commissary experts, executives, and competent aids in every department of the medical service. The question whether this work is called professional need not concern pharmacists. Much of it we know

is work of which pharmacy may be proud and which does require scientific training and is properly classed as professional, but other work required by the Corps will be non-professional. This has been done in the past by the medical officers, who are conceded to be professional men, but the doctors did not change the work to professional work, nor can it be changed in the future. Without question the pharmacist will be given credit for the professional work he does, as it is now conceded by the medical men of the Navy, and his standing will not be injured by the non-professional work required.

Secretary Cook concludes his communication by saying, if both the bill proposed by Dr. Ireland and the Darrow Bill become laws, a pharmaceutical organization will be built up which will have a counterpart in the reserve corps and in those civil pharmacists will have an opportunity to enlist and receive training, and can advance as reserve officers, so that should war again occur, the reserve officers of the Hospital Corps and of the Medical Service Corps of the Army would be in line for rapid promotion. It is within the jurisdiction of the Surgeon Generals of both branches of the military service to give recognition for technical training received outside of the Army or Navy.

"While it is not known just what recognition will be given graduate pharmacists in these corps, there are hundreds of cases on record in the Navy where a graduate pharmacist advanced in 18 months to Chief Pharmacist's Mate with the pay of about \$100 a month and all living expenses in addition. A similar opportunity will no doubt be provided in the Army and although five years of service is a requirement in the bill before commissions are granted, exceptions can be made if found practicable through a ruling of the Surgeon Generals, as has been done in the past. It must not be overlooked, however, that many other qualifications are necessary in addition to a technical pharmaceutical training and among these the personal qualities are important. The ability to assume command and administer an important office, becomes a prime requisite for advance.

"The situation at least is encouraging and with this start, pharmacy will have every opportunity to develop in the work of the Army and the Navy during the years ahead and we believe that it can thoroughly demonstrate its importance and efficiency and that

we need never again be ashamed of the place held by pharmacy in either branch of the Service.

"If these bills are reported favorably to Congress, ask your Congressman to give it support, as a united pharmacy at this time will be necessary to the completion of this programme and securing the recognition of pharmacy in our military organizations."

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was held in New Orleans, November 3-7. The meeting was largely attended. The officers for the ensuing year are:

President: R. H. Bradley, Toledo, Ohio.

Vice-Presidents: Lucien E. Lyons, New Orleans; Adam Pfromm, Philadelphia; H. J. Frank, Portland; C. J. DeWoody, Dallas; Charles F. Cutler, Boston.

Board of Control: For one year, L. D. Sale, Los Angeles, Calif., H. D. Faxon, Kansas City, Mo., B. A. Jackson, Providence, R. I., G. B. Moxley, Indianapolis, Ind.

For two years, F. C. Groover, Jacksonville, Fla., R. R. Ellis, Memphis, Tenn., W. T. Harper, Ottumwa, Iowa, S. D. Andrews, Minneapolis, Minn.

For three years, L. M. Hutchins, Grand Rapids, Mich., W. E. Greiner, Dallas, Tex., Walter V. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Sale was elected chairman of the Board of Control.

Secretary: F. E. Holliday; assistant secretary, C. H. Waterbury.

Cincinnati was chosen as the meeting place for the convention next year.

The following report is quoted from *Drug and Chemical Markets*:

Vigilant coöperation of the members in enforcing the prohibition laws was urged by Arthur D. Parker, retiring president of the Association, who commented on reports that plans were being formed by unscrupulous physicians and druggists to supply the public with whiskey, and said in conclusion: "We do not want five cents of this dirty profit, and I am sure I speak for every member of the association when I pledge our support in the enforcement of the prohibition law and also the Harrison anti-narcotic act."

Resolutions embodying these sentiments were unanimsously adopted.

The subject was discussed by the Commit-

tee on Legislation in its report to the convention through George W. Lattimer, chairman; as follows:

"No state in the Union which has legislated upon the prohibition question has passed a law so well balanced and affording so satisfactory a measure of protection to legitimate interests as that which has been placed on the Federal records. It has been the concern of this committee to safeguard the drug trade against radical and unnecessary restrictions that might be imposed in connection with Federal legislation for the enforcement of both war-time and constitutional prohibition.

"It is with the deepest satisfaction we are able to report Congress has enacted a law designed to put an end to the beverage liquor traffic in the United States, but which contains carefully devised exemptions provided for the use of non-beverage spirits for legitimate purposes of the drug and allied trades. This committee succeeded in having the phrase 'unfit for use as intoxicating beverages' substituted for the phrase 'non-potable and incapable of being used for beverage purposes.' The latter phrase as applied to flavoring extracts, some toilet preparations, and even some medicinal preparations, would have deprived manufacturers of these articles of the protection to which they are entitled and which the proposed law intended to give them.

"The Senate committee struck out that part of the act demanding toilet articles and other preparations of a like nature be marked with their alcoholic contents, as it was urged by the representatives of the druggists that degenerates demanding alcohol in some form might read the labels as index to preparations of highest alcoholic content, to use for beverage purposes. The manufacture of non-beverage alcohol will be standardized and cheapened to an extent that should have a material effect in reducing the cost."

"American ships flying the American flag to carry American drugs and other goods everywhere," was advocated by the Board of Control in a statement which said:

"America is now independent in the manufacture of drugs. Under the stress of war we learned to do without German chemicals and drugs by making them ourselves. This independence will be permanent so far as domestic use is concerned. But the question is whether we shall be in a position to establish our dominion in the drug trade over Latin America and other places formerly controlled by Ger-

many. We can do this if we can have adequate transportation, the report stated."

The convention by unanimous vote demanded the return of the railroads to private ownership. Members were urged to cooperate in an effort to have all freight cars loaded to capacity to relieve the congestion owing to inadequate transportation facilities, and to prevent delay in loading and unloading.

It was voted to begin a campaign to raise \$75,000 for a memorial endowment to the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University in memory of Thomas F. Main, of New York, a former president of the Association.

The Committee on Export and Transportation urged the development of the Merchant Marine.

Resolutions were passed condemning the proposal for the repeal of the recent zone ad-

vances in postal rates of advertising pages of periodicals, declaring that even with these rates the expense of the postal service falls too heavily upon first class mail. Reciting that the \$75,000,000 gained annually on first mail is only a portion of the amount lost on second and third class postage, the resolutions insist that the members petition their Congressmen that no change be made until protesting publishers offer another way for raising the amount.

NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE CONVENED IN WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 24 AND 25.

It is hoped to have a report of the meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference in the January issue of the Journal. The meetings were held at the New Willard, November 24 and 25.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

EVERYTHING FIXED FOR US BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Whether for good or for bad we have nationalized. Jefferson's star has gone down, Hamilton's star is ascending. We are close to the day when the Government will fix everything and the people will carry out life's program according to printed schedule. We are approaching the time when the working hours, quantity production, even sermons will be metered; merit system and individuality are rapidly being done away with. The old doctrine that those are best governed who are least governed has gone to the discard.

CONTROL OF NARCOTICS IN CUBA.

A Cuban law dated July 25 regulates the importation into and production and sales in Cuba of narcotic products. The law provides that only legally established pharmacists and druggists attached to a hospital, clinic or other similar institution may import or produce the following narcotic drugs and their preparations: Opium, Indian hemp, chloroform, sulphuric ether, chloral hydrate, morphine, narceine, heroin, dionine, peronine, cocaine, novacain, tropocaine, eucaine, stovaine, marijuana and other products specified by the competent Cuban authorities as being prejudicial to health.

The restriction applies to the products in question, whether pure or made up as specialties, extracts, tinctures and other medicinal

preparations; also to hypodermic ampoules, and tablets containing the products, either alone or combined; to all pills, pilules, tablets, pastilles, syrups, elixirs or other pharmaceutical forms containing the products; and to certain specific products containing them. Other provisions of the law deal with the production and sale of the products in Cuba, and with the keeping of special records of the amounts manufactured, imported or in stock.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DRUG SELLERS INDICTED.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia on November 6 returned indictments charging twenty-eight drug users with alleged violation of the law prohibiting the use of narcotics for other than medicinal purposes. Internal revenue agents working in conjunction with Pharmacy Inspector Robert A. Sanders have for some time been actively engaged in discovering evidence against the accused, among which are four women and a negro physician. It is asserted that the use of narcotics has increased to an alarming extent since the prohibition laws became effective, and persons addicted to the drug habit are resorting to any extreme to satisfy the craving; while agents employ most ingenious methods of bartering their illicit wares. The Internal Revenue Service is receiving complaints in great number from practically every large city.