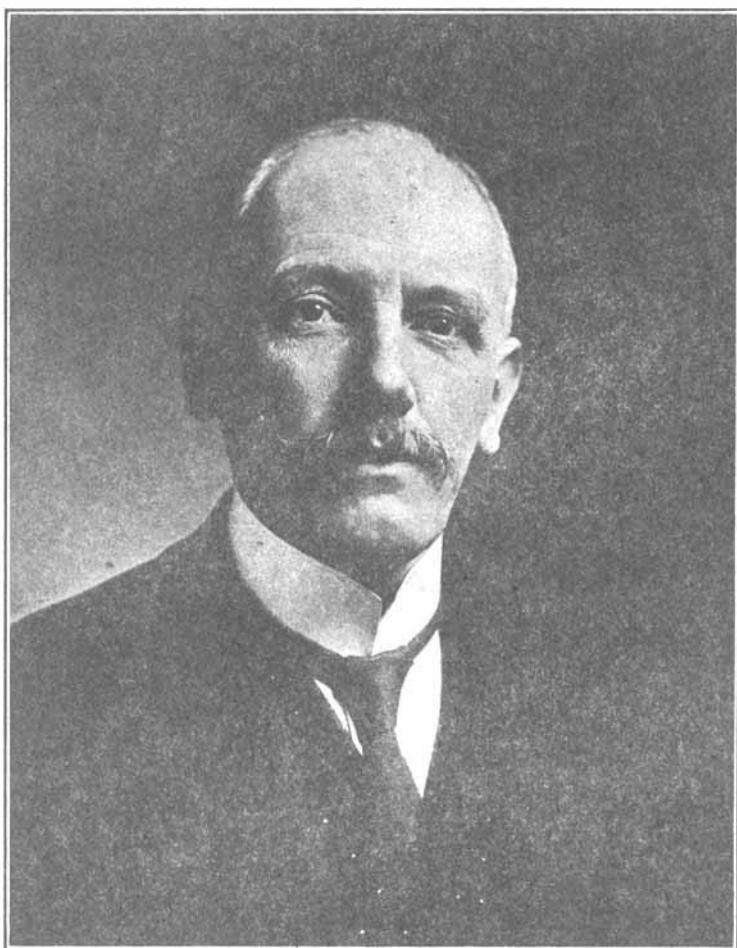


**HENRY GEORGE GREENISH**  
**LONDON, ENGLAND**

**President British Pharmaceutical Society, 1880 and 1881**

**Elected Honorary Member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1913**



HENRY G. GREENISH

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## HENRY GEORGE GREENISH.

Henry George Greenish, the son of Thomas Greenish, was born in London sixty-five years ago. Studious application in Marylebone Grammar School gained for him fundamental knowledge that he utilized to fullest extent in the progressive acquirement of the vast fund now at his command, and the grant of the Basil Wood Scholarship.

He was apprenticed to his father, and his entrance to pharmaceutical studies is marked by the winning of a Bell Scholarship in 1875; when he concluded his student years at the School of Pharmacy he was awarded silver medals for chemistry, practical chemistry, botany, pharmacy, materia medica, and the Society's silver medal. Preceding his graduation he was for a session demonstrator in the chemical laboratory of the School; thereafter his studies were continued at the University of Dorpat and in the University of Vienna. Since 1890, Professor Greenish has been a member of the faculty of the School of Pharmacy, first as lecturer on materia medica, then he was advanced to full professorship and is now Professor of Pharmaceutics, and Dean of his Alma Mater.

He served the British Pharmaceutical Society as Treasurer for several years and was twice elected its President, 1880 and 1881. His connection with the Revision Committee of the British Pharmacopoeia dates back to 1898, when he was appointed member of the Committee to revise the Addendum; later he was elected Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Society's Committee for the preparation of the B. P., and in 1914 Secretary of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy for the British Pharmacopoeia, of which he is the Joint Editor. He took an active part in the preparation of the first edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, published in 1911.

As an author and contributor to pharmaceutical and other related scientific publications Professor Greenish is well and favorably known to A. Ph. A. members, also as collaborator with the late Prof. Eugene Collin of an "Anatomical Atlas of Vegetable Powders," and as the author of a comprehensive and authoritative work on "The Microscopical Examination of Foods and Drugs." His many contributions to pharmaceutical literature have distinctive value, and to list them would extend beyond the limits of the page assigned for this brief sketch. In recognition of the worth of his work many societies, both at home and abroad, have elected him to honorary membership and expressed their esteem by other

awards. During the war he assisted in the encouragement and direction of the cultivation of medicinal plants. He is a photographic expert, in the artistic as well as the technical sense.

Professor Greenish was the Hanbury Medalist in 1917. Eighteen awards have been made of this Memorial, which was instituted in 1882; the subject of this sketch is one of the six British scientists thus honored. He was elected an honorary member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1913. E. G. E.

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#### A NEW LAW COVERING THE SALE OF DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES ENACTED IN NEW JERSEY.

At this year's session of the New Jersey legislature the following law was enacted and, having received the approval of the Governor, will become operative on July 4th.

AN ACT to restrict the sale at retail of distilled spirits and wines for medicinal purposes to bona fide prescriptions and to define the prescribing and dispensing of these as in performance of professional duty and not in violation of prohibition enactments.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. On and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any druggist, except a pharmacist registered as such in accordance with the law of this State and engaged at the time in the actual practice of pharmacy, to sell at retail distilled spirits and wines and the sale shall be made only on a bona fide prescription written by a licensed practitioner of medicine engaged at the time in the practice of his medical profession. Distilled spirits and wines may be prescribed by such medical practitioner when in good faith he believes that the use of alcoholic liquors as a medicine is indicated and only after a personal physical examination of the patient or after consultation with another practitioner who has made a personal physical examination of the patient, and the prescription shall be written in duplicate, the prescriber retaining one copy, and there shall be written thereon the name and address of the patient for whom prescribed, and the name and address of the prescriber, and the prescription shall not be filled more than once, and there shall not be prescribed for the same patient for internal administration more than one pint of distilled spirits within any period of ten days, and the liquor prescribed can be consumed only by the patient named in the prescription, and the pharmacist filling the prescription shall preserve it for at least two years on a separate file kept for prescriptions for distilled spirits and wines, and all such files and records shall be open at all times to the inspection of any authorized officer of the law.

2. The prescribing and dispensing of alcoholic liquors on bona fide prescriptions in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be deemed and is hereby defined as in performance of the professional duty of the medical practitioner and the pharmacist, and the pharmacist shall not by reason of such professional duty be classified as a dealer in alcoholic beverages nor shall he be subject to the license fees that are exacted of dealers in alcoholic beverages, nor shall the dispensing of alcoholic liquors in the discharge of his professional service be construed as violating the provisions of the enactments of this State or of any political subdivision thereof enacted for the purpose of restricting and controlling the sale and use of alcoholic liquors as beverages and commonly spoken of as local option and prohibition laws; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the sale and use of alcohol when properly medicated and sold in accordance with the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department of the United States nor with the manufacture, sale and use of denatured alcohol, nor with manufacture, sale and use of wines for sacramental and like religious rites in accordance with the Federal statutes.

3. Any person violating any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and any medical practitioner or any pharmacist who is convicted more than once of violating the provisions thereof may have his license to practice in this State revoked.