

"The interest of the employer and the employe is identical—one's success depends upon the other. The employe cannot find work without capital to supply the necessary tools, materials and management; capital cannot secure production without employes. Thoughtful and unbiased consideration makes us all realize our dependence upon one another.

"There is no place in our present industrial life for covering up things. What we need is frank, honest discussion and a clear exposition of fundamental facts set forth in a way that will be perfectly understandable and not subject to honest contradiction. No class feeling must be permitted to enter into our national structure if our country is to maintain its freedom and occupy an unprejudiced and neutral leadership in world affairs."

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

The students and alumni of Purdue University are in the midst of a campaign to raise one million dollars for a student Union Building. Thus far the campaign has been a very successful one. The students of the University have pledged \$365,000 and this, with the alumni pledges added to it, will make a total of about \$750,000, or three-fourths of the proposed amount. The pharmacy alumni have done their part and have pledged an average of \$130 per student. Mary Katheryn Shoup of Warsaw, Ind., is leader for the department and much of the success of the campaign is due to her efforts. The building is now assured and ground will soon be broken for it. It will be built on the plan similar to the new Student Union Building, at Michigan.

OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY.

Walter R. Jarrett, secretary of the Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy, includes in his annual report recently submitted to Governor Robertson, of that State, a recommendation that the sum of \$250,000 be appropriated to construct a building for the use of the school of pharmacy of the University of Oklahoma at Norman. In making the recommendation he refers to the present crowded conditions at the school.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

A survey is being made of the members of the several faculties of the University of Maryland, now a State institution at Baltimore. The survey includes detailed data about all of the members, including the teaching staff of the Department of Pharmacy, blanks being sent out on which the instructors are requested to state their age, place of birth and other personal details, along with their scholastic attainments, such as the degrees they hold and where they attended lectures. The survey is believed to have some connection with information desired by the Rockefeller Foundation on the standing of American colleges.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE.

Founder's Day of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science will be appropriately celebrated on February 23, 1921, a date which marks the hundredth anniversary of the organization of the college in the historic building, Carpenter's Hall.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

PROPOSED MODEL STATE PROHIBITION BILL.

The following model State prohibition bill was agreed to at the recent Washington Conference of the largest users of alcohol for non-beverage purposes. It is submitted as a guide for those who have the responsibility of framing such State legislative measures. It follows closely along the lines of the Volstead Act, and obviates the necessity of keeping additional records, other than those required under the federal law.

A BILL.

To prohibit the liquor traffic and to provide for the administration and enforcement of such prohibition.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of

Section 1. This act shall be deemed to be an exercise of power granted by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the police power of the state and its provisions shall be liberally construed to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 2. In the interpretation of this Act (1) the word "liquor" or the phrase "intoxicating liquor" shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, and wine, and in addition thereto any distilled, spirituous, malt, vinous, or fermented liquor, and also any liquid or compound whether or not the same is medicated, proprietary, or patented, and by what-

ever name called, containing one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume which is fit for use for beverage purposes: Provided, that the foregoing definition shall not extend to de-alcoholized wine, vinegar or preserved sweet cider, nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter, or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in Section 37, Title II of the Act of Congress known as the "National Prohibition Act" passed October 28, 1919.

2. The term "given away" and the term "possess" shall not apply to intoxicating liquor in a bona fide private dwelling.

3. The word "person" shall mean and include actual persons, firms, associations, co-partnerships and corporations.

4. The term "alcohol" shall mean ethyl alcohol: whoever knowingly sells, furnishes or gives away wood alcohol or any preparation or compound containing wood alcohol, to be used for beverage purposes, and death results therefrom, shall be guilty of murder.

Section 3. No person shall, after the passage of this act, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, receive, give away, prescribe, possess, solicit or advertise any intoxicating liquors, except as authorized in this act. Liquor, and liquor preparations or compounds for non-beverage purposes, and liquor and liquor preparations or compounds for non-intoxicating beverage purposes, and wine for sacramental purpose, may be manufactured, purchased, sold, bartered, transported, imported, exported, delivered, furnished, received, given away, possessed, prescribed, solicited and advertised, but only in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress known as the "National Prohibition Act," passed October 28, 1919, or any amendments thereto.

Section 4. No person without first having a permit from the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue in conformity with the National Prohibition Act to engage in this state in the business of manufacturing, using, selling, purchasing, transporting or prescribing any liquor, or to sell any wine for sacramental purposes, or to manufacture any liquor or liquor preparations or compounds for non-beverage purposes, or to manufacture any liquor, or liquor preparations or compounds for non-intoxicating beverage purposes, shall manufacture, use, sell, purchase, transport or prescribe any liquor or sell any wine

for sacramental purposes, or manufacture any liquor preparations or compounds for non-beverage purposes, or manufacture any liquor, or liquor preparations or compounds for non-intoxicating beverage purposes, respectively, and unless the person obtaining such permit shall also within ten days after receiving the same file a copy thereof with the Secretary of State; provided, that the affidavit of the person to whom the permit has been issued, or his agent, to the effect that the same is a true copy of the original permit, shall be attached to said copy. The Secretary of State on receiving said copy shall immediately file the same, and appropriately index the same in a separate book to be kept for that purpose in his office, which book shall be at all times open to public inspection; provided, further, that this Act shall not apply to ethyl alcohol lawfully denatured in accordance with formulae prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of Section 10, of Title III of the National Prohibition Act, or any amendments thereto. The Secretary of State shall receive a fee of \$1.00, to be paid by the person filing the copy of the permit.

Section 5. A conviction of a person holding a permit, for the violation of any of the laws of this state relating to intoxicating liquors or for the National Prohibition Act, or the revocation of any permit issued by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a copy of which permit has been filed with the Secretary of State, as provided herein, and which revocation has not been reversed by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall automatically have the effect of striking the copy of said permit from the files of the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State on receiving a certified copy of the docket or the journal entry, showing said conviction, shall make an entry in his register showing that the copy has been stricken from the files; provided, however, that any person so convicted may, within ten days after any such conviction before any Justice of the Peace, magistrate, police court, or any other court not of record in the county, apply to any court of record in the county or a judge thereof in vacation, for an order staying such judgment so far as it affects the striking of such copy of such permit from the files, and upon good cause shown the court or judge thereof may order such stay until such time as such conviction shall be finally determined. When such copy has been stricken from the files, it shall thereafter be unlawful for the person who filed the same

to engage in the business for which said permit was issued (unless a new permit be issued and copy filed as herein permitted), provided, however, where an appeal is taken or error is prosecuted, and the judgment of conviction is reversed, the person whose copy of permit has been stricken from the files shall be entitled to have the same re-filed, as in the beginning.

Section 6. Any officer charged with the duty of enforcing the laws of this state, or of the prohibition laws of the United States or any taxpayer of this state having good and sufficient reason to believe that the laws of this state or of the United States relating to intoxicating liquors or regulations made thereunder are being violated by any person, a copy of whose permit is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, may commence under oath in the county in which said permit holder may reside, or in any county where he may be legally served with summons, an action in any court having equity jurisdiction to strike from the files of the Secretary of State the copy of such permit, and to cancel and revoke all privileges granted thereunder. Such action shall be an action in equity for an injunction and if the court shall find that the defendant, the holder of the permit in question, is violating such law, then such court shall issue a decree enjoining the defendant from continuing the business authorized by said permit, a copy of which is filed with the Secretary of State, and upon the filing of a certified copy of said decree with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall strike said copy of permit from his file.

A defendant who has been enjoined from continuing his business, under a permit, may prosecute error, or take an appeal as in other cases provided, and in case of reversal of said decree of injunction, he shall be entitled to have a copy of his permit refiled, as in the first instance.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful to have or possess any liquor, or property designed for the manufacture of liquor, intended for use in violation of law or which has been so used, and no property rights shall exist in any such liquor or property. A search warrant may issue, and proceedings had thereunder, as provided in sections to inclusive of the so far as the same may apply, and such liquor, the containers thereof, and such property so seized shall be subject to such disposition as the court may make thereof. If it is found that such liquor or property was so unlawfully held or possessed,

or had been so unlawfully used, the liquor or property designed for the unlawful manufacture of liquor shall be destroyed unless the court shall order it to be disposed of as provided in public act 66 federal statutes. No search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless it is being used for the unlawful manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, or unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel or boarding house. The term "private dwelling" shall be construed to include the room or rooms used and occupied not transiently but solely as a residence in an apartment house, hotel, or boarding house. The property seized on any such warrant shall not be taken from the officer seizing the same on any writ or replevin or other like process.

Section 8. Any person who violates the provisions of this act for a first offense shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; for a second offense he shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars; for a third and each subsequent offense, he shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars and be imprisoned in the state penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years. The penalties provided in this act shall not apply to a person for manufacturing vinegar, or non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered after they become intoxicating except to persons having permits from the United States government to manufacture vinegar. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the sale of vinegar and said penalties shall not apply to any such sale.

Section 9. Any justice of the peace, mayor, municipal or police judge, probate or common pleas judge within the county with whom the affidavit is filed charging a violation of any of the provisions of this act, when the offense is alleged to have been committed in the county in which such mayor, justice of the peace, or judge may be sitting, shall have final jurisdiction to try such cases upon such affidavits and error may be prosecuted to the judgment of such mayor, justice of the peace, or judge as herein provided. And in any such cases where imprisonment is not a part of the penalty, the defendant cannot waive examination nor can said mayor, justice of the peace, or judge recognize such defendant to the grand jury; nor shall it be necessary that any informa-

tion be filed by the prosecuting attorney or any indictment be found by the grand jury.

Section 10. Money arising from fines and forfeited bonds shall be paid one-half into the state treasury credited to the general revenue fund, one-half to the treasury of the township, municipality or county where the prosecution is held, according as to whether the officer hearing the case is a township, municipal or county officer.

Section 11. A petition in error shall not be filed in any court to reverse a conviction for a violation of this act, or to reverse a judgment affirming such conviction, except after leave granted by the reviewing court. Such leave shall not be granted except for good cause shown at a hearing of which counsel for the complainant in the original case shall have had actual and reasonable notice. Such petition in error must be filed within thirty days after the judgment complained of, and the case shall be heard by such reviewing court within not more than thirty court days after filing such petitions in error. When the reviewing court is not in session within the time provided for, the motion for leave to file the petition in error and the petition in error may be filed with, and heard by, such reviewing court within ten days after it is in session.

Section 12. All acts and parts of acts or provisions of law inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 13. The provisions of this act shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

APPENDIX.

The following amendment to Section 3 is to be used in states where the state constitution prohibits legislation by reference.

Strike out the second sentence of Section 3. Insert in lieu thereof, the following:

"(a) Wine for sacramental purposes; (b) liquor for medicinal purposes, when prescribed by a physician; (c) liquor for manufacturing and scientific purposes; (d) denatured alcohol and denatured rum; (e) medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with formula prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary or the American Institute of Homeopathy that are unfit for use for beverage purposes; (f) patented, patent, and proprietary medicines that are unfit for use for beverage purposes; (g) toilet, medicinal and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are unfit for use for beverage purposes; (h) flavorings, extracts and syrups that are unfit for use as a beverage or for an intoxicating beverage purpose; (i) vinegar and preserved sweet

cider, may be manufactured, purchased, sold, bartered, transported, imported, exported, delivered, furnished, received, given away, possessed, prescribed, solicited, and advertised within this state; provided, however, that all persons required to obtain permits as provided in Section 4 herein, shall file copies of such permits in the manner as in such Section 4 provided."

PROVISIONS OF THE METRIC STANDARDS BILL.

BY AUBREY DRURY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
WORLD METRIC STANDARDIZATION
COUNCIL.

(Introduced in the Senate by Hon. J. S. Frelinghuysen. S. 4675.)

(Introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Fred. A. Britten. H. R. 15,420.)

MANUFACTURERS CAN USE PRESENT MACHINERY: Concerns can go on using the present machines even after the 10-year transition period, but then the product will need to be listed in metric dimensions. It is a matter of supreme importance to remember that the proposed legislation will not go inside the walls of any man's shop or factory and determine for him what actual dimensions he shall use in making his goods.

Section 12, Part 2, of the Bill expressly states: "That nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed as applying to the construction or use in the arts, manufacture, or industry, of any specification or drawing, tool, machine, or other appliance or implement designed, constructed, or graduated in any desired system."

GRADUAL METRIC STANDARDIZATION: Provision is made for the gradual advance to the decimal metric units of weights and measures during a transition period of 10 years.

IN COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS: It is important to note that this Bill enables the manufacturer to choose any weights and measures for use in production, but calls for the use of the metric system in commercial transactions. Here is an advance to simplicity in quantity expression, an application of arithmetic which need not affect workshop practice. The Bill concerns itself chiefly with the merchandising of goods.

METRIC MARKING: As part of the educational campaign, after 2 years all goods in package form will be labeled in metric units. But they may also be labeled in the old units for the 10-year transition period.