

OBITUARY.

A. W. LINTON.

A loyal friend, an inspiring teacher, a kind and devoted husband and father has been lost in the passing of Prof. Arthur Wilson Linton from this life, January 26, 1922, at his home 5020 12th Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington. While conducting his final examinations for the work of the fall quarter of the University of Washington College of Pharmacy, he was stricken with typhoid fever, which resulted in his death six weeks later.

In his passing the American Pharmaceutical Association has lost one of its most loyal members and American pharmacy, especially that of the Pacific Coast, has lost one of its brightest minds.

Professor Linton was forty-three years of age, having been born in Bunker Hill, Illinois, May 1878. It was in this city that he received his early education and became interested in the profession of pharmacy, having been engaged in retail pharmacy from 1893 to 1901. He graduated from Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, in 1902. He then returned to retail pharmacy for the next few years and was located in Albion, Nebraska. In 1906 he went to the University of Michigan, entered the College of Pharmacy and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1909. While a student at this university he held the Frederick Stearns Fellowship and was an instructor during the summer session of 1909. He was professor of pharmacy at Valparaiso University in Indiana from 1909 to 1913. From this post he joined the University of Washington College of Pharmacy faculty in September 1913, as an associate professor, which position he held at the time of his death. Professor Linton took his Master of Science degree from the University of Washington in 1915 and was planning to go abroad in the

near future to study for his doctorate.

His chief interest in the College of Pharmacy was in the teaching of prescriptions and he leaves an unfinished text he was writing on this subject. In addition to his teaching he was much interested in the growing of medicinal plants and in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry he did much to develop this important department of the College of Pharmacy.

For several years Professor Linton had been serving the druggists of the North Pacific Coast states by assisting them in working out their prescription difficulties and in this capacity he conducted a page in the *Pacific Drug Review* each month entitled "Prescription Difficulties." He was also a member of the editorial staff of this publication.

Taking an active interest in all of the progressive movements in pharmacy, Professor Linton became a member of the Washington State Pharmaceutical Association. He served as secretary of the Association during the years 1915-1917 and proved a loyal and untiring worker. He was again elected to the same office in 1920 and was serving in this capacity at the time of his death. He found time to devote to the American Pharmaceutical Association and served on many of its important committees.

At the time of his death he was secretary of the Historical Section and a member of the committee planning for a permanent home for the Association.

At the 1920 meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association he presented a paper before the Section on Education and Legislation in which he gave facts showing that huge quantities of narcotics were being exported from this country to Japan, which were being either smuggled back into the United States or sent into China. As a result of his efforts members of the State De-



PROF. A. W. LINTON.

partment became interested, Congressman John F. Miller and Senator Wesley Jones of the state of Washington made a study of the question, and we now have before Congress the Jones-Miller Bill which if enacted into a law will restrict this exportation.

Professor Linton was a man of high ideals and Christian spirit and endeavored day by day by precept and example to lead his students to a realization of the importance of the profession of pharmacy as a power for good in the community. He took an active interest in the student organizations of his college and was a member of Kappa Psi fraternity and Sigma Xi. His death brings sadness to all who knew him; but his memory will live in the hearts of his associates.

C. W. JOHNSON.

OTTO A. WALL, M.D.*

The sudden death from heart failure, early in the morning of February 13, of Professor Otto Augustus Wall, of the St. Louis College



DR. O. A. WALL.

of Pharmacy, came as a surprise and distinct shock, as the news was communicated. His having taught in the school continuously for forty-nine years, without a serious spell of sickness, caused a feeling that the good doc-

* We are indebted to Dr. H. M. Whelpley for the data of this sketch.

tor would continue on without interruption. He met his classes, as usual, on Friday, and retired for sleep, Sunday night, after making preparations for his Monday morning lecture. He was found in bed, lying in repose suggesting sleep, and life must have passed without a physical struggle.

Professor Wall was an educator in pharmacy for one-half of the centennial period of Missouri as a state. He was the only person to serve twice as president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, having held that office during the fourth and fifth years of the organization. In earlier days, he was a regular contributor of papers at the annual meetings. He represented Missouri at the United States Pharmacopoeial conventions and presided over that body in 1910. He was the most widely known Missouri author of text and reference books of which he wrote several—"Pharmacognosy," "Prescription Writing," "Pharmaceutical Latin," "Sex Worship."

To his associates, he was known as a man of vast general knowledge, always ready and willing to give others the benefit of what he knew, without thought of financial reward. He had a legacy of an inborn love for study and was an exceptionally apt and popular teacher. He was an accomplished artist, his painting and crayon work received recognition, and his pen-and-ink sketches were excellent.

It was in his seventy-sixth year, after a long life of good health and opportunity of devoting his time to study and teaching which he enjoyed so much, that he suddenly ceased work as he frequently said he would and always desired to do.

For a number of years the deceased was associated with the late Prof. Oscar Oldberg, in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

The last paper contributed by him to the American Pharmaceutical Association was at the 1916 meeting, on "Vegetable Taxonomy." He joined the Association in 1884.

Dr. Wall is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Henrietta Stith and Miss Irene Wall.

CHARLES BASKERVILLE.

Dr. Charles Baskerville, director of the chemical laboratories of the College of the City of New York, died of pneumonia on Saturday, January 28, at his home in New York City. He was one of the best and most widely known members of the American chemical world, the author of a number of textbooks on different

phases of his subject, and had contributed largely to the scientific periodicals of the country. He had done extensive research in anesthetics and in the perfection of methods for the refining of vegetable oils.

Charles Baskerville was born in Noxubee county, Mississippi, June 18, 1870, and was a student of the university of that state during the years 1886 and 1887, and later attended the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1890. He attended Vanderbilt University in 1891. In 1893 he studied at the University of Berlin, and the next year he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina. He became connected with that university as instructor first in 1891, and later was assistant professor and professor of chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory.

His connection with the College of the City of New York began in 1904 when he was called to the chair of chemistry. He served as professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory until his death. He designed the large laboratories that are now used by that institution.

While Dr. Baskerville was not a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, he was well and favorably known to the members and contributed to the program of several conventions.

CHARLES I. HOOD.

Charles I. Hood, Lowell, Mass., died February 5. He was born in Chelsea, Vt., in 1845, and in 1861 came to Lowell, securing a position as druggist clerk with Samuel Kidder. A little later he moved to Boston, where he spent five years more as prescription clerk in the establishment of Theodore Metcalf & Company. For six years thereafter he conducted the largest drug store of Lowell and then developed the proprietary medicines bearing his name. In late years he gave much attention to the breeding of fine stock.

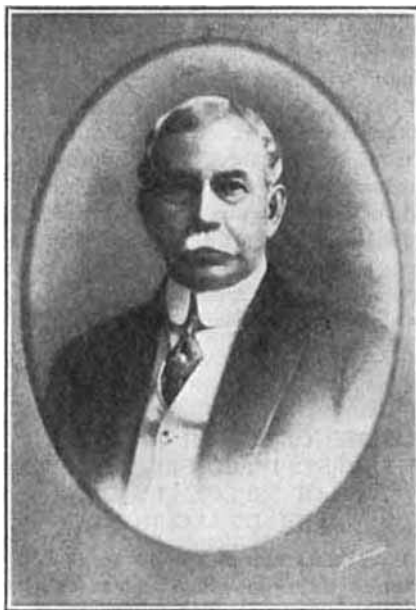
Mr. Hood joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1871.

GEORGE ROBERT WHITE.

Mr. George Robert White, who presented its new building to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, died at his home in Boston on Friday, January 27. Mr. White was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, about seventy-five years ago and spent his boyhood in the small town of Acton, about thirty miles from Boston. His father volunteered in the Civil War and rose to the rank of captain, but was killed at New Orleans, leaving the sixteen-year-old son

as the head of the family which included the mother and two sisters; a third sister had died in early childhood.

When he was seventeen years of age he went to Boston and secured a place as an office boy with the Weeks & Potter Company, a wholesale drug house. His advancement was rapid for at twenty-six he was taken into the firm. Later on this firm went out of existence after the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation was organized with Warren B. Potter and George Robert White as its chief stockholders. This concern manufactures "Cuticura" and other proprietary articles. Upon Mr. Potter's death



GEORGE R. WHITE.

Mr. White became the controlling stockholder and president of the corporation and he retained this position until his death.

As Mr. White's income increased he laid the foundations of a great fortune, largely by investments on high-grade real estate in Boston. He made a careful study of the lines of development of the business section of the city and bought improved property which often increased in value to several times what it cost him. For several years he paid the largest individual tax in Boston, the assessed value of his city real estate having been more than four millions of dollars at his death.

Mr. White became interested in the building project of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1916, first pledging a contribution of

fifty thousand dollars to the building fund. His interest grew and, after suggesting many improvements for the building planned including many more artistic details, which greatly increased its cost, he presented the college with funds sufficient to pay for the construction of the building and to provide for its support. The amount of his gifts to the college was in excess of a million dollars.

Mr. White did not marry, but made his home with his surviving sister, Mrs. Frederick T. Bradbury, whose husband, now deceased, was closely associated with Mr. White in business. The close sympathy and affection between brother and sister was noteworthy and Mrs. Bradbury's counsel was sought by Mr. White in connection with his many affairs.

In his will, after various personal and public bequests, Mr. White left the residue of his fortune, estimated at seven millions of dollars or more, to the City of Boston, to form a permanent fund, the income of which is to be used for civic improvements along such lines as would not ordinarily be paid for by taxation. The fund is safeguarded in various ways and its administration by a board of trustees is provided for.

Unlike some self-made men, Mr. White was of unusually refined tastes with an appreciation of many forms of art and an especial interest in architecture. His personality is shown in the architecture and the art treasures found in his homes in Boston and at Manchester-by-the-Sea, also in many of the artistic details of the building of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. It was his delight to work out such details with the architects and designers and no amount of trouble was too much to take in order to get the best possible effects. It was a liberal education to observe the rare combination of good taste and good judgment he displayed in such work.

The beginning of Mr. White's fortune was made in connection with the drug business and it grew to large size because of the increasing value of business properties in Boston. It is evident that he wished to benefit these sources of his wealth in the gifts he made to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy for pharmaceutical education and to Boston for the benefit of all of its citizens.

THEODORE J. BRADLEY.

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERESTS DISCUSSES THE QUESTION OF "SPECIALLY DENATURED" ALCOHOL.

At a conference of various branches of pharmacy held in Philadelphia February 24th, there were present members of the U. S. P. Revision Committee, of the Philadelphia Branch of American Pharmaceutical Association, the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, the Chemical Club, National Association of Retail Druggists, American Drug Manufacturers' Association, the County Medical Society, and the Philadelphia Drug Exchange. The conference discussed the subject of the issuance of regulations for the use of "specially denatured" alcohol in the manufacture of medicinal preparations for internal administration. The consensus of opinion was that such provision would be inadvisable. The reasons assigned were drafted to be submitted at a Conference on February 28th, in Washington.

(1) We believe that the use of tax-free alcohol for making internal medicinal preparations would be detrimental to the public health, because the selection of drugs and the processes of manufacture would come under the control of unskilled persons, while the discriminating pharmacist would have no incentive to improve the purity and potency of his preparations.

(2) The experience and standards of nearly a century in the manufacture of medicinal preparations would be seriously jeopardized by the destruction of the scientific precision of pharmaceutical formulas that would be brought about by the use of a multitude of new and untried denaturants.

(3) It would be practically impossible to have only one or even a few denaturants for the thousands of medicinal preparations, and it would become necessary for the retail pharmacist to discontinue manufacturing and depend wholly upon manufacturers, and he would lose his identity as a pharmacist.

(4) Professional pharmacy would cease to attract or retain men of scientific attainments, but would draw to its ranks those actuated

solely by mercenary motives, or the hope of gain from the sale of alcoholic preparations for beverage use.

(5) Physicians have been accustomed to expect and obtain definite, specific results from official and officinal formulas developed as the result of experience and study; and any change in the menstruum for medicinal preparations, or in the processes of manufacture, may so alter their physical appearance and chemical composition as to minimize the professional skill of physicians and prove harmful or disastrous to their patients.

(6) The employment of denatured alcohol in external preparations is not comparable, as their legitimate use is not detrimental to the public health and they can be sold without restriction, but the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions is confined by law to registered pharmacists, thus acknowledging the need of technically trained service in the preparation of medicines for internal use.

In conclusion, we therefore protest, most earnestly, against the issuance of regulations for the use of tax-free alcohol in the manufacture of medicinal preparations for internal administration.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP.

The National Association of Credit Men is continuously increasing its membership. The purposes of the association differ from others, but every association aims to serve its constituents and add to general service, so to that extent we are interested in the methods employed by the National Association of Credit Men for holding up and increasing its membership. In a foreword on the subject Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Tregoe says:

"We must unitedly strive to bring within the circle of the National Association of Credit Men and its 134 affiliated organizations throughout the country all desirable commercial credit grantors and their membership should not be urged, but invited. We consider it a privilege from our own experience to have had a part in this great work and it will be recognized a privilege by those who understand it as well as we have been permitted to do, and will appreciate what the association has effected and has promoted for the welfare of the country in its credit commerce.

"Expanding the services of the association depends in a very large measure on increased membership, deriving therefrom an increased income, but aside from this factor, to bring within the organization's influences and to

produce everywhere the proper spirit of co-operation, membership extension is important and should occupy the constant and energetic attention of the affiliated organizations and the national association.

"One thing is very apparent to us, and it is this, that too often the association is not really sold, that the prospect is not told sufficiently of the organization's aims and accomplishments. Its services therefore are not availed of in the proper way, resignations becoming extremely easy when the first year has passed and there seems to be no apparent reason for continuing the membership. To right this defect, every organization is urged to appoint a Holding Committee as an auxiliary or adjunct to the membership committee and with the purpose of informing new members how the association can be used and to prevent resignations of old members."

A MESSAGE TO MEMBERSHIP WORKERS.

"Some volunteer solicitors may not be enthusiastic over membership work because they do not receive any financial reward.

"While it is true you do not get paid for membership work you do not serve entirely without compensation.

"You are going to get out of this work just as much as you put into it.

"You should look upon serving as a committee worker as an honor. Only men with certain qualifications are invited to undertake this work which is probably the most important in our organization for the members are the association and without members there would be no institution. Your selection indicates that the president thinks you are the right type of man for this work.

"Soliciting new members will give you poise. It will enable you to meet some of the biggest men in the city on an equal footing. You are calling to extend them an invitation, not to beg for their support or to force them to join something that is without value to them. You will very seldom meet with other than a courteous reception. You have every reason to be proud of representing the largest commercial association in the world, with a country-wide membership of 33,000 manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and bankers and 134 affiliated organizations."

DRUG MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION MEETS JUNE 5-8.

Instead of being held May 22-25, as originally announced, the eleventh annual meeting

of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association will be held June 5-8. The change in date was made in order to avoid conflict with the dates of the meeting of the American Medical Association which will be held during the week of May 22. The American Drug Manufacturers' Association's meeting will be held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City as originally announced.

FEDERAL RESEARCH CHANGES DESIGNATED BY SECRETARY WALLACE.

Dr. E. D. Ball, director of Scientific Work of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been appointed by Secretary H. C. Wallace as the representative of the department on the Research Information Service of the National Research Council to take the place of Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, resigned.

Secretary Wallace has also named Dr. Frederick B. Power, in charge of the phytochemical laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, as a representative of the bureau in the Division of Federal Relations in place of Dr. Alsberg.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

The National Health Exhibit, held under the auspices of the Government during the week of February 6, was a success. The druggists of this section, in behalf of Louisville College of Pharmacy, had an attractive and interesting exhibit. The booth which was assigned to them was in one of the most prominent locations in the Armory and was viewed by thousands of the visitors. The exhibit was both educational and historical and was arranged with a view to giving a history of the progress of pharmacy during the past fifty years. The display of crude drugs, with the alkaloids derived therefrom, was really the object of much admiration. Besides there was on exhibit apparatus that had seen many years of service at the hands of those who had made history in pharmacy, such as Dr. Squibb, Professors C. Lewis Diehl and Emil Scheffer. The booth was in charge of experienced pharmacists to advise the uninformed relative to the display. The exhibit made by the pharmacists received the praise of the officials in charge of the exhibit.

SOUTH DAKOTA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION STUDENT LOAN FUND.

A campaign started a year ago by the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association to have South Dakota druggists educated in the state

is largely responsible for doubling the enrollment in the state college school of pharmacy this year, according to E. R. Serles, professor of pharmacy.

The South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association recently provided a student loan fund of \$600, which is to be used in helping a number of students through the school each year. A committee consisting of D. F. Dexter, Canton; Joseph Wagner, Garden City; and A. A. Woodward, of Aberdeen, is in charge of the loan fund.

MID-WINTER MEETING OF MASSACHUSETTS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Bancroft Hotel, Worcester, February 6th. The morning session was devoted to the consideration of bills now in the legislature which have to do with the drug business. The bills to be considered this year, eleven all told, are few in number compared with previous years. The new attorney for the state association, Wm. E. Weeks, former mayor of Everett, was present and met the members of the association for the first time. The date for the annual meeting was announced as June 14th and 15th, the convention to be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

The names of C. Fred Wright of Boston and C. W. King of Chicopee as members of the board of pharmacy were presented to be considered at the June meeting.

Mr. Godding writes that the meeting was a success.

IOWA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The forty-third annual convention of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Savery Hotel, Des Moines, January 24 and 25.

The meeting was opened with an address by Dr. F. C. McKean of Des Moines on "Fundamentals of Prosperity" in which he laid particular stress on integrity, faith and industry, after which President George Judisch of Ames delivered his annual address which ably covered questions in which druggists are vitally interested.

The following are some of his suggestions:

"That a Committee be appointed to formulate a code of pharmaceutical ethics;

"That we go on record as supporting the enforcement of the prohibitory law and denounce the sale of any and all alcoholic prepa-

rations in quantities so large or sales so frequent as to justify the suspicion that they may be used for beverage purposes;

"That the pharmacy laws be amended so as to direct the governor to appoint commissioners of pharmacy from a list of capable pharmacists submitted by this association;

"That we appoint a committee of three representative pharmacists to meet a like committee from the Iowa Medical society to discuss the relations of pharmacy and medicine and attempt to bring about a closer coöperation. During my term of office I have found that among pharmacists the crime of omission is greater than that of commission. This is very apparent during a legislative crisis.

"That much of the destructive criticism of our association comes from non-attending members;

"That we do not give sufficient support to our colleges of pharmacy;

"That we can accomplish much if we will work together."

The above suggestions were embodied in resolutions and adopted and also the following which are of direct interest to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Resolved, that this Association endorses the work done by the National Association of Retail Druggists and the American Pharmaceutical Association and we recommend that all Iowa druggists affiliate with both of these organizations.

Resolved, that this Association approves the plan of affiliation with the American Pharmaceutical Association and the House of Delegates, and that the Iowa Association affiliate with the American Pharmaceutical Association provided a sufficient number of other states take similar action, the final determination of this matter to be left to the Advisory Board and Executive Committee.

Among the speakers were: Samuel C. Henry, N. A. R. D., whose subject was "National Legislation and the Retail Druggists;" Prof. J. Earle Galloway, "Beverage Patent Medicines;" Federal Narcotic Director of the Northwest, Joseph M. Bransky, "Narcotics and the Pharmacists;" Dean W. J. Teeters, "The Development of Pharmacy." Lieutenant Governor John Hammel was one of the speakers at the banquet.

E. L. Newcomb, president of the Northwestern Pharmaceutical Bureau, presented a comprehensive report of the bureau's activity during the past year.

MINNESOTA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following program of the Scientific and Practical Pharmacy Section, and the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association speaks for interest at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association held in Minneapolis, February 15-17, 1922.

Papers:

1. "The Training of an Apprentice in a Drug Store of To-day Compared with Twenty-Five Years Ago," by John H. Beise.

2. "Practical Bookkeeping and Retail Pharmacy," by O. W. Guilbert.

3. "Toxicology for the Pharmacist," by G. J. De Mars.

4. "Turnovers and Leftovers," by Richard Messing.

5. "Aims and Accomplishments of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy," by John Culley.

6. "Some Late Information on Old and New Drugs," by Frances Greenwalt.

7. "The College of Pharmacy Survey 1920-21," by F. J. Wulling.

8. "Prescription Psychology," by John Culley.

9. "Your Bit for Pharmacy," by L. J. Aberwald.

10. "Standards of Purity of Some Unofficial Drugs," by E. L. Newcomb, assisted by C. E. Smythe and George Lark.

11. "Report on Adulteration," by G. Bachman.

12. "What Is Aloes, U. S. P.?" by E. N. Gathercoal.

13. "Methods of Promoting Publicity Work," by W. A. Frost.

14. "College Committee Report," by A. J. Kline.

15. Address by President L. D. Coffman.

16. "The College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota" (Historical), by F. J. Wulling.

17. "A New Source of Supply of Agaricus," by E. B. Fischer.

18. "Applied Pharmacognosy with Principles of Drug Plant Cultivation," by Anton Hogstad.

19. "The Examination of Alcoholic Medicinals," by E. O. Kagy and J. E. Galloway.

20. "American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties," by W. J. Teeters.

21. "National Association of Boards of Pharmacy," by H. C. Christensen.

22. "Vitamines," by E. A. Ruddiman.

23. "Modern Methods of a Wholesaler in Safeguarding His Customers," by H. L. Biersach.

24. "Pure Drug Law," by H. Martin Johnson.

MEETING OF NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

According to Chairman Jacob Diner of the Committee on Time and Place, the 1922 convention of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will be held during the week of June 19, at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

A DRUGGISTS' DIVISION HAS BEEN ORGANIZED IN THE BIRMINGHAM, ALA., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The druggists of Birmingham, Ala., have organized a division in the Chamber of Commerce of that city; nearly all of the local druggists are members.

SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN APOTHECARIES' (NEW YORK) SOCIETY.

The current issue of the *Apotheker Zeitung* devotes a number of pages to the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the New York German Apothecaries' Society. Aside from the interesting historical matter in the article

there are many excellent half-tones of members who were active in this organization and contributed largely to American pharmacy, among them: Gustav Ramsperger, Gustav Pfingsten, George Kleinau, Henry Imhof, C. F. Schleussner, whose names appear in the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Extended reference is also made in the same publication to the welcome given Mr. George T. Rieflin on his return from Europe, February 11, 1922.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF QUALIFIED PHARMACISTS, JERUSALEM.

Jacob Michlin, member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and Secretary of the International Society of the Qualified Pharmacists, Jerusalem, advises that this Society was organized nearly four years ago and has a membership of more than eighty qualified, licensed pharmacists—Christians, Jews and Mohammedans. It is the only international professional society in Jerusalem and is recognized by the Government. With his communication he included a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Central Branch, held January 7, at Hotel Amdwisky, Jerusalem; copy of the *Official Gazette*, in which regulations applying to pharmacy in Palestine are pub-



The International Society of the Qualified Pharmacists—Jerusalem Central Branch, and some delegates of other branches. 1. Honorary President, Ch. Goutonopoulos; 2. President, Anton Halaby, Pharm.M.; 3. Secretary, Jacob Michlin, Pharm.M.; 4. Moses Hausdorff, Pharm.M.; 5. Jed Baruch, Pharm.M. 1 re. classe; 6. Akiba Koswiner, Pharm.M.—Members of the Committee. V. P. M. Hurwitz and member F. Haddad were not present when the picture was taken.

lished, and to which some exceptions are taken by the Branch; copy of memorandum addressed to the Government, containing the latter and request for changes; and a photo of some of the members of the Society and delegates from various branches.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

President A. Halaby presided and in his address thanked Major Wilson and Col. Heron, the Director of Health, for valuable help given, for granting official recognition, and asked that the Government correct apparent defects in the P. H. Ordinance.

A number of the members discussed the ordinance. It was pointed out that the clause had been omitted in Arabic and English copies which defined what was meant by "In exceptional cases a doctor may dispense medicines in his office and, likewise, a veterinarian may do so, for animals." The clause referred to stated that such practice is allowable where there is no pharmacy.

Other sections discussed related to the employment of part-time pharmacists, and dispensing by physicians in smaller hospitals and dispensaries; the selling of certain medicines by unqualified persons, including colchicum, cinchona, lime water, etc.

Complaint was made that pharmacists were not invited to participate in the meeting of the Advisory Council when pharmaceutical matters were considered, and the seeming non-enforcement of the law and regulations applying to pharmacy.

Pharmacy in Great Britain was discussed; it was stated that there physicians were taught pharmacy, and the course in pharmacy for chemists extended over a period of two years, while those of Palestine had the same preliminary education as medical students and were required to complete a 3-year course in pharmacy.

It was decided to take these matters up with the Director of Health.

A committee was elected as follows: Ch. Goutonopoulous, the oldest pharmacist in Jerusalem, honorary president, and Messrs. Anton Halaby, Jacob Michlin, Mendl Hurwitz, Moses Hausdorff, Farid Haddad, Akiba Koswiner and Jed Baruch, members.

THE AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company, held in Cincinnati, February 13-15, Walter Rothwell of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected treasurer

of the company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. George B. Kauffman; George O. Young of Buckhannon, W. Va., was elected to the executive board of the company; and E. H. Thiesing of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the directorate. Other officers are: Chas. H. Avery of Chicago, Ill., president; L. G. Heinritz, Holyoke, Mass., vice-president, John H. Linnemann, Cincinnati, O., assistant treasurer and Frank H. Freericks, Cincinnati, O., secretary and general counsel. The executive board consists of Chas. H. Avery, James H. Beal, L. G. Heinritz, Walter Rothwell, A. O. Zwick, Geo. O. Young and Frank H. Freericks. The directors are: Chas. H. Avery, Wm. C. Anderson, James H. Beal, L. G. Heinritz, E. B. Heimstreet, Lewis C. Hopp, Simon N. Jones, M. S. Kahn, John D. Muir, Walter Rothwell, Edw. W. Stucky, E. H. Thiesing, George O. Young, A. O. Zwick and Frank H. Freericks.

Appropriate action was taken by the board and the stockholders on account of the death of Prof. Geo. B. Kauffman, who had been the treasurer of the company for the past fifteen years.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LOANS MONEY TO ITS NEEDY AND WORTHY STUDENTS.

For more than a quarter of a century the University of Michigan has been lending money to needy students, and never has lost a cent through wilful failure of the borrower to repay. All loans are subject to approval by the dean of the college in which the student is enrolled, and by the president of the university. The maximum amount a student may get at one time is \$100, and in general, payment is expected to be made within a year after graduation, with interest at five per cent.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY HAS NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Louisville College of Pharmacy opened its new chemical laboratory last month. The laboratory has accommodations for 100 students and is fitted up with modern appliances and fixtures.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

The January Educational Meeting of the Pharmacy Alumni Association, Temple University, was addressed by Dr. Alexander Sterling on "Anaphylaxis." A musical program added to the evening's entertainment. Dr. Paul Pittenger was the speaker at the February meeting.

FOUNDERS' DAY EXERCISES AT PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHAR- MACY AND SCIENCE.

The 101st anniversary of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science was held February 23rd. Honorary memberships were awarded to the following:

Dr. E. Poulsson, Christiania, Norway, Professor of Pharmacology and Chairman of the Pharmacopoeial Commission of Norway; Dr. L. Van Itallie, University of Leyden, Holland, Chairman of Committee of Revision of the Dutch Pharmacopoeia; Sir Nestor Tirard, London, England, Secretary of the Pharmacopoeial Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain; Dr. J. Bougault, Professor of Galenical Pharmacy, L'École Supérieure de Pharmacie, Paris, France; Sir William Glyn Jones, M. P., London, England, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Judson Daland, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, spoke on "Professional Ethics." The subject of Prof. Theodore J. Bradley, Dean of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, was "Financing a College of Pharmacy," and Prof. Julius W. Sturmer spoke on "The Trend of Education in Pharmacy and in the Allied Professions."

PHI DELTA CHI CONVENTION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PHARMACEUTICAL- CHEMICAL FRATERNITY HELD IN KANSAS CITY.

The twenty-second Grand Council meeting of the Phi Delta Chi Fraternity (pharmaceutical-chemical) held in Kansas City at the Hotel Baltimore February 17th and 18th, was one of the most largely attended and successful conventions in the history of the fraternity.

Early Thursday evening, February 16th, the delegates and visitors began arriving at the hotel and the meeting was regularly called to order promptly at 8:00 Friday morning.

The delegates and visitors were particularly interested in hearing reports from the two chapters installed since the 1921 meeting held in Indianapolis. These were Chi Chapter installed at Alabama Polytechnic Institute College of Pharmacy on April 9, 1921, and Psi Chapter installed at Des Moines University on December 10th.

Owing to the large amount of work to be done by the convention, no social activities were indulged in other than the usual banquet and round table discussion which was held on

Friday evening, February 17th, in the hotel, and which was largely attended.

Several parties of visitors from chapters at nearby colleges accompanied their delegates to the convention, some of the more prominent of these visitors being Prof. L. E. Sayre, University of Kansas, T. A. Linck, prominent druggist of Kansas City, W. E. Howe, prominent in drug circles, Pueblo, Colorado. Almost the entire chapter at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, visited the Council.

Officers elected to serve for the coming year are:

Grand President, Emory W. Thurston, Indianapolis.

Grand Past President, Azor Thurston, Grand Rapids, Ohio.

Grand Vice-President, Adley B. Nichols, Philadelphia.

Grand Secretary and Editor "The Communicator," L. C. Heustis, Indianapolis.

Grand Treasurer, C. Verne Nichols, Anadarko, Okla.

Temporary officers appointed to serve during the convention were:

Grand Asst. Secretary, J. E. Galloway, Des Moines, Ia.

Grand Master at Arms, R. P. Courtney, Chicago, Ill.

Grand Chaplain, Ulysses Lewis, Auburn, Ala.

Grand Inner Guard, J. P. Brown, Lincoln, Neb.

Committees appointed were as follows: Credential, on Officers' Reports, on Chapter Reports, Auditing, Budget, Nominating, Time and Place of Next Meeting, Expansion, Business Policy, Scholarship, and Alumni Organization.

One of the most important actions of the Council was the granting of a chapter to the Pharmacy Club of the University of Tennessee, Memphis. This new chapter will be installed as Omega Chapter sometime early in April.

Plans were completed for the issuance during the year of the second History and Directory of the fraternity. The officers are very anxious to get in touch with all alumni who are not in communication with the fraternity. Such alumni are urged to write Mr. L. C. Heustis, 5005 Park Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Phi Delta Chi Fraternity, originally the Phi Chi Fraternity, was founded November 2, 1883, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and is to-day the leading pharmaceutical-chemical fraternity. It aims at the maintenance of a high order of scholarship.

The 1923 Grand Council will be held in Detroit.

During the session, the fraternity went on record as being in favor of a minimum four-year course in all pharmacy colleges; a general effort

to raise to a high standard the profession of pharmacy; also as wishing to extend every possible assistance to the officers and authorities in the full enforcement of the Volstead Act.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

TAXATION SHOULD BE MADE LESS BURDENSOME.

"Taxation never was popular and never will be," writes Richard Spillane in his column, "Men and Business," in the *Philadelphia Ledger* of February 20. Some of the paragraphs are reprinted as follows:

"No matter how scrupulous you may be, you are not safe. If the Government challenges your return, it does not admit possibility of error on its part, but puts upon you the burden of proving your innocence. Under the law you have to pay the tax in full before you can bring suit to get any of it back. Then if the Court decides in your favor, the Government may offer to compromise or it may appeal. The Government rarely pays any attention to adverse decisions in lower courts, disregarding everything of that sort until the case finally gets to the Supreme Court of the United States. That means years of delay. Also, it means great expense for lawyers and for other things, not the least, in time, worry and the loss of use of your money. Then, if you finally win, the question is to collect. There are unpaid claims against the Government dating back to the Civil War and lots of them dating back to the Spanish-American War.

"The Government assumes that all taxpayers are dishonest. In many cases it is able to prove its contention. In many more it is not, but the burden of proof is on the taxpayer and, if the Government is in error, the taxpayer still must pay the lawyers' bill.

"Here is an example in the case of a small corporation: The Government sent two agents to examine the books. They claimed \$105,000 additional tax was due. When they departed, the president of the corporation had to engage experts and lawyers to disprove their charge. They did, but they had to wade through a mountain of papers. After that there was voluminous correspondence. The Government confessed it was in error, but it cost the corporation \$35,000 to prove it didn't owe the \$105,000. There are thousands of cases like this each year. The cost should be on the Government when it makes the error, but the cost is put on the taxpayer."

More reason and justice should enter into tax collection methods.

CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC LEGISLATION.

A conference of representatives of the professions and trades concerned in the manufacture, distribution and use of habit-forming narcotic drugs met in New York City, March 2. The call was issued in accordance with instructions of the Council on Health and Public Instruction, approved by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association.

The primary function of the conference is the consideration of principles which should be included in a model state law for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of habit-forming narcotic drugs.

A SALES TAX OR A TURN-OVER TAX.

The objection to the Sales Tax is, that in some lines of business the tax will not be passed on to the consumer, and the business so situated will carry the burden of taxation and not the consumer. A turn-over tax can be provided that will obligate everyone to pay his own share of the tax. Self-interest enters largely into the question of taxation. If the bonus is to be a worthy expression of the sentiment and appreciation of the people, its cost should be borne by everybody, and the tax should be as nearly universal as any system of assessment can provide.

CONFERENCE ON SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL FOR INTERNAL MEDICATION.

A conference was called by Secretary W. J. Woodruff, of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, to meet in Washington, February 28. At this writing (February 28) we are not informed relative to the results of the conference, but the purpose of the call advised that it was for taking strong and concerted action against the issuance of regulations by the Revenue Department providing for specially denatured alcohol to be used for making medicinal preparations for internal administration. Representatives of the pharmaceutical industries and of the medical profession attended the meeting; there is no doubt

that the action taken by the conference will be in opposition to the proposed regulations.

HORSE HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES PROHIBITED IN NEW REGULATIONS AFFECTING HORSE HAIR IN NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York, held in the said city on the 26th day of January, 1922, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Health June 16, 1920, approving certain processes for the sterilization of hair to be used in the manufacture of brushes or cloth and relating to the provisions of Section 230 of the Sanitary Code, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS, this Board has adopted Section 230 of the Sanitary Code relating to the manufacture and sale of hair brushes and hair cloth and the protection of the public against anthrax; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of said section require all hair used in the manufacture of brushes and cloth to be sterilized by a process prescribed or approved by this Board; and

WHEREAS, an investigation conducted by the Department of Health indicates that in so far as can be ascertained at this time only two processes have been found to be effective and ade-

quate to properly sterilize such hair and to render the same free from anthrax bacteria and spores; and

WHEREAS, the two processes referred to are as follows, to wit:

1. Boiling the hair in water maintained at a temperature of 212 deg. F. for a period of at least three (3) hours.
2. The placing of the hair in an autoclave in which a ten-inch vacuum is produced. Live steam to be then turned on and kept at fifteen (15) pounds' pressure for a period of three (3) hours; be it therefore

Resolved, that the following processes for the sterilization of hair to be used in the manufacture of brushes or cloth and relating to the provisions of Section 230 of the Sanitary Code, be and the same are hereby approved, to wit:

1. Boiling the hair in water maintained at a temperature of 212 deg. F. for a period of at least three (3) hours.
2. The placing of the hair in an autoclave in which a ten-inch vacuum is produced. Live steam to be then turned on and kept at fifteen (15) pounds' pressure for a period of three (3) hours.

Resolved, That no person shall manufacture, have, keep, offer for sale, sell, distribute or give away in the City of New York any shaving brush in which horse hair is used in whole or in part.

BOOK NOTICES & REVIEWS.

Naval Stores, History, Production, Distribution and Consumption. Compiled by Thomas Gamble, Editor *Weekly Naval Stores Review*, Savannah, Ga. 286 pp. \$3.25. Together with one year's subscription to the *Review* for \$5.25.

Naval stores or materials used in ship construction derived from pine trees, such as rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch, etc., comprise one of the most important industries the world over, and especially in the United States. Great credit is due to the author, who is well versed in this subject, being editor of a trade journal, for the compilation of this work. He himself contributed many articles of historical value, as *Early History of the Naval Stores Industry in North America*, in *Wilmington*, in *Charleston*, in *Savannah*, etc. The entire subject is treated very thoroughly, from the first monograph—*Pine Trees of the South and Their Products*, by Michaux—to the last compilation: *Statistics of the New York Pitch and Tar Market for 15 Years*. Every corner of the earth producing

naval stores is represented, Finland, Norway, Russia, Prussia, Germany, France, Portugal, Greece, British India, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Mexico, and others. All phases of the naval stores industry, such as methods of production, wood distillation and its products, standards, marketing, uses, prices, exports and other statistics, receive due consideration. I must not forget to mention the chapters on *Camphor from Oil of Turpentine*, and *Pine Needle Oils* which should be of special interest to the pharmacist and pharmaceutical chemist.

The book is well illustrated, some of the illustrations occupying full pages. They comprise all phases of the industry in America as well as abroad. A three-column index of subjects and authors filling five pages is another proof of how well the entire subject is treated. We can cheerfully recommend the book to all interested.

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph.M.