

"DR. HOLMAN TAYLOR, Fort Worth, Texas: I want to lay the predicate for this discussion on three problems. We shall never secure the coordination that we require for the best performance of the function that should be ours until the American Medical Association has reorganized, until the several kinds of membership have been abolished. There should be one membership only, and when a man joins his county society he should belong to all of them and pay his dues there for the whole thing. In so doing he has bought an interest in the Association. He owes it something, and it owes him something. I doubt whether the time is ripe for advancing such an idea, but certainly we might be thinking about it."

"DR. W. E. MUSGRAVE, San Francisco: The fundamental principles of organization apply to the medical profession exactly as they do to every other vocation or activity of mankind. These problems have been so successfully worked out by religious bodies and business organizations that we can do no better than to copy them. Every physician has a dual function. He has the professional care of the sick patient, and he is charged with the duty and responsibility of citizenship, and that is true of every other man, whether he be a banker or a lawyer. The trouble with us as a profession is that by some curious method we have been trained as individuals; we have not had the character of training that every other young man that amounts to anything in the world gets; that is the training necessary for him to become an active member in organization work."

"DR. EDWARD LIVINGSTON HUNT, New York: In legislative matters the medical profession should lead, not follow. Its criticisms should be constructive, not destructive. The physicians should, through their leaders, see the needs of the community in legislative matters pertaining to medicine, should initiate

the proper legislation and mold it into practical measures so as to benefit the community and both enhance and advance the profession. To accomplish this desired result, the physicians of the country must be organized, interested and instructed. There are several ways in which they may be organized by the aid, advice and cooperation of the national and state officers, by the elimination of medical politics and by editorials, communications, and high character of the national and state journals. Here I might add my hearty endorsement to a bureau of publicity. It should be official and ethically conducted."

"DR. T. B. THROCKMORTON, Des Moines, Iowa: * * * I have often thought it would be feasible to publish a bulletin of some sort to circulate not so much among medical men as among the laity, in which the truths concerning the things relating to medicine and the profession can be brought before the public. I have the confidence in the average American citizen that if facts are put before him and he draws a conclusion, in the majority of cases that conclusion will be correct. I simply put that idea forward at this time because it would be one way of counteracting the propaganda that is being spread by the different cults."

"DR. ALEXANDER R. CRAIG, Chicago: So far as organization is concerned, I would repeat that we have the machinery for conducting the work of the organized medical profession; but no matter how effective a piece of machinery we may have, it will be of no value unless we put motive power behind it, and the motive power is the personality of the executive officers of the several organizations, state and county, together with the membership of these organizations. This meeting will have value just in proportion to the degree in which the inspiration we have received is carried back and made effective in the work and life of the individual members of the organization."

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

GOVERNED TO DEATH.*

"That the *Courier* is not alone in its protests against the alarming growth of bureaucracy and the extension of federal authority over the lives of American citizens, is evidenced by a recent editorial of the *New York World*

* An editorial of *The Urbana Daily Courier*, Urbana, Ill., March 2, 1922.

which quotes Senator Stanley, of Kentucky, as saying:

"Every business man finds an inspector at his elbow, a federal sleuth at his heels. Houses are searched, homes outraged, and the public highway dappled with the blood of unoffending citizens by a multitude of agents and inspectors ignorant of and indifferent to the law of the land and the rights of citizens."

"Lest anybody think that Senator Stanley, who is a Democrat, has allowed his Jeffersonian theories of government to warp his judgment, it is worth while to turn to the deliberately expressed opinions of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who is not only a Republican, but who is identified with the conservative wing of his party.

"In a report to the trustees of Columbia University expressing his desire to object to the proposed federal bureau for the supervision of education, Dr. Butler used language no less vehement than that employed by the Senator from Kentucky:

"In the United States we are, in flat defiance of all our proclaimed principles, building a series of bureaucracies that will put to shame the best efforts of the government of the Czar of all the Russias when in the heyday of its glory. We are surrounded by agents, special agents, inspectors and spies, and the people are called upon to support through their taxes, in harmful and un-American activities, whole armies of individuals who should be engaged in productive industry.'

"Senator Stanley had described in this fashion the tendency of the 15,000 bills already introduced into the present Congress:

"'Nobody escapes. Everything in the moral, industrial and commercial world is to be owned, operated, supervised or censored from the birth of a baby to the burial of a corpse, and the worst is not yet.'

"The passion for bureaucracy and government regulation which began under Roosevelt has now lost all sense of restraint. Outside of Bolshevik Russia, the American people are the most government-ridden people in the world, and every session of Congress, every session of state legislature, marks an extension of the system.

"Among the indictments against George III in the Declaration of Independence was this: 'He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.'

"If George III could see the armies of officers of the American people under its own government that they have allowed to be imposed upon them, to harass them and eat out their substance, he would be astonished at his own moderation. What the fathers refused to endure the sons submit to as meekly as a flock of sheep.

"The American people are in a process of being governed to death as well as taxed to death, in order to support the armies of office-holders who have undertaken to regulate them from the cradle to the grave. What makes the matter immeasurably worse, they seem to have lost their capacity for resistance to the ever-widening rule of bureaucracy."

VALUING AN IMPORTED ARTICLE.

We are taking the liberty of reprinting the greater part of an editorial from the *Dallas News*. It was written April 25th, and perhaps by the time the JOURNAL reaches the readers the tariff contest between Senate and House will have been decided.

"When an importer brings into the United States some manna he will have to pay 10 percent ad valorem on it under the tariff bill now pending in the United States Senate. If, instead of manna, he brings in unmanufactured ivory tusks, he will have the same rate of duty on them. Manifestly the kernel of the phrase 'ad valorem' is the point at which the value shall be fixed. The House bill would fix the value at the point of importation, while the Senate bill fixes it at the point of exportation. The House bill would measure the value of manna, for example, by the 'price' . . . at which comparable and competitive products of the United States were ordinarily sold or freely offered for sale. . . in the ordinary course of trade. Now the United States is not producing manna in large quantities nor manufacturing *ersatz* manna of acceptable quality, so, in order to take care of a case like this, it is provided where no comparable American product can be found to set the price, then the appraising officer shall take the sale value of manna in the United States.

"Of course the trouble about that sort of arrangement is that appraising what an unsold article is going to sell at is pretty hard to get at. The importer of manna may know what he would like to sell it at, but what he will actually sell it at is another matter. For one thing he has to know what his tariff duty will be before he can figure what he can afford to sell it for. The sale price is thus dependent on the tariff and tariff on the sale price under the House scheme.

"In case the sale value of ivory could not be conveniently established, the House bill falls back on the cost of production idea. What is the cost of producing ivory on a wild elephant in Africa? What would it cost to import ele-

phants to the United States and raise them for ivory? The putting of the questions exposes the absurdity of the plan as applied to some articles. The cost of producing manna would probably involve the best thought of the customs service for the next two generations—the manna meanwhile resting in the warehouse pending decision.

“Breaking away from these inconveniences, the Senate proposes the export value of manna, ivory and all the rest of the long list, from acids to Zingiber. The value of the country of origin is the standard—what the American importer paid for it where he got it, in short. But there is an important addendum to this decision, an addendum which fills several pages of the amended bill. Under certain circumstances the President may by proclamation raise or lower tariff duties 50 percent.

“If President Harding finds that the protection to the American manna industry is insufficient he can make the ad valorem rate 15 percent instead of 10 percent. Again, if the foreign value of tusks becomes uncertain he may change the basis of value to the value of American tusks, which would probably double or treble the duty exacted on imported tusks, provided the President found that there was such a thing as an American-grown

tusk. The President is further empowered absolutely to cut off all importation of manna or tusks and any other article where he finds unfair trade practices which tend to crush out American manna and tusk growers, etc.

“Finally, if Abyssinia or the Congo discriminates against the articles of the United States, in the opinion of the President, then he is empowered by proclamation to clap onto manna, tusks and the like whatever duty he finds necessary to equalize the discrimination shown by Abyssinia and the Congo. It is not a dull and edgeless thing, this valuation weapon which the Senate has fashioned. If the President is of a mind to be arbitrary he can apparently do anything he wants to with the tariff under the proclamation powers accorded to him.”

DEGREES FOR A PRICE.

A Philadelphia Public Ledger man, evidently following up evidence that degrees were being sold in Philadelphia and New York to foreigners, secured a doctor's degree by purchase; the price paid was \$41.00. The *Ledger* of April 23rd printed a reduced photographic reproduction of the diploma, and the accompanying account is very interesting reading matter.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Bacteriology for Students in General and Household Science. By Estelle D. Buchanan, M.S., recently Assistant Professor of Botany, Iowa State College, and Robert Earle Buchanan, Ph.D., Professor of Bacteriology, Iowa State College, and Bacteriologist of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Revised Edition. 12mo., 560 pp. Cloth, \$2.60. New York, The Macmillan Company.

This volume is a revision of the lectures given during a great many years to students in Home Economics at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. The first edition was published in 1912, and owing to many changes in point of view and development in the science of bacteriology a revision was called for. The Introduction deals with Historical Notes and Germ Theory of Fermentation, Decay and Disease. Section I comprises Morphology, Classification and Distribution of Microorganisms; Section II, Cultivation and Observation of Microorganisms; Section III, Physiology; Section IV, Fermentation or Zymotechnique; and Section V,

Microorganisms and Health. The Appendix contains a Key to the Families and Genera of the Commoner Molds, an Authors' Index and a Subject Index. The book is written very clearly, and the text is elucidated with 360 illustrations. We can cheerfully recommend it to pharmaceutical students and to pharmacists, chemists and bacteriologists.

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph.M.

Colorimetric Analysis. By F. D. Snell. 16 illustrations, 150 pp. Cloth, \$2.00. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company.

This comparatively new science consists of treating a solution of the substance to be tested with a reagent, in such a way as to produce a color which is proportional in intensity to the amount of the substance in solution. The methods are not only applicable to the determination of many metals but also to acid radicals and compound radicals to a limited extent. The test substances treated are Iron, Copper, Carbon in Steel, Lead, Bismuth, Arsenic, Aluminum, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Manganese, Zinc, Potassium, Magne-