

of Winsor, Vt., and Ernest L. Patch, Honolulu. Professor and Mrs. Patch had gone to Florida hoping to gain strength and health. The sympathy of the American Pharmaceutical Association is extended.

Dr. Gustav D. Hinrichs, who for many years was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died at his home in St. Louis, Mo., February 14th at the age of 86 years. Dr. Hinrichs was educated at the University of Copenhagen, and came to the United States soon afterward. For a number of years he was a member of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Dr. William Caspari, Professor of *Materia Medica* at the College of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, died February 13th. He was a graduate of the Maryland College of Pharmacy and also of the Baltimore Medical College. He was a son of the late William Caspari of a family well known in pharmacy, and was 60 years old.

Henry Thacher, for many years senior member of the firm of S. A. D. Sheppard Company, druggists, of Boston, Mass., died in Dorchester, aged 66.

WILLIAM KONRAD ROENTGEN.

Professor William Konrad Roentgen, discoverer of the X-ray, died February 10th. He was born in Lennep, Prussia, March 27, 1845. He studied at Zurich, Switzerland, where he took his doctor's degree in 1869. After service as professor of physics in various German universities he was sent in 1885 to Würzburg, where in 1895 he made the discovery for which his name was chiefly known, that of the Roentgen X-ray. It is said that in 1896 Roentgen was approached by one of Germany's largest electrical concerns to make his invention available for technical purposes and manufacture, but that while approving of the idea he rejected the suggestion of personal coöperation, saying: "What I have discovered belongs to the universe."

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

WHY PHARMACISTS OPPOSE SALES OF DRUGS IN GENERAL STORES.

Bulletin No. A, 1—News Service of Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information—Robert P. Fischelis, Director.

Whenever physicians foster public health measures which may incidentally require a visit to the doctor's office, they are accused of selfish motives by some people who either do not think or who cannot understand the altruistic spirit which a great majority of the medical profession constantly exhibit in matters of public welfare. Similarly other professional men are abused whenever they advocate any measure intended to benefit the public at large, if by any chance such measures may even indirectly benefit some of their number financially. There are occasions in every trade and profession when certain benefits are derived as the result of legislative enactments intended for the good of all the people. Should such enactments be prevented just because a few happen to profit directly while all profit indirectly? Common sense dictates a certain tolerance in matters of this kind, for it is well known that no legislature can long endure if its enactments savor of class favoritism.

In a number of states bills are now before the legislatures, which seek to limit the sale of drugs and the compounding of prescriptions

to those who are qualified and licensed to do this very important public health work. In most of the states such laws are already on the statute books. General storekeepers oppose these bills on the ridiculous ground that they are sponsored by selfish druggists who want to force people living in rural districts to buy goods from them, rather than from the general store. The best answer to these accusations is that all such proposed bills either make specific provisions for the sale of common household remedies in original packages by general stores, where there is no pharmacy within a reasonable distance, or specifically provide that the law shall not apply to the sale of home remedies in original packages by general stores.

Any honest champion of the cause of the rural citizen should be satisfied with such provisions and should realize fully that no matter how much general merchandise a druggist may sell, he is the only proper person to sell drugs and compound medicines. The state laws all require a licensed druggist to have at least four years of pharmaceutical experience and in many states he must be a college graduate. Every state requires registered pharmacists to pass a qualifying examination and the standards for licensure are going higher and higher every year. If the people did not believe that

the sale of drugs and the compounding of prescriptions required special skill and training why would they exact such qualifications? To let a general storekeeper sell and compound drugs promiscuously would be equivalent to letting the man on the street perform a surgical operation.

The few dollars per year which might be diverted from the druggist's till because of sales of packaged medicines in general stores do not enter into the question. The bills in question are designed to protect the public. As a professional man the pharmacist together with the physician is interested in the public health. That is his reason for advocating such legislation. Medicines are not intended to be sold as other merchandise is sold. They are intended for use only in cases of sickness upon the advice of a physician. Those people who resort to self-medication should at least have the safeguard of the advice of an intelligent licensed pharmacist to keep them from committing any grave errors in the selection of their remedy. The storekeeper's only interest in the sale of drugs is the profit. He cannot give advice because he does not know and is not expected to know anything about drugs. If he claims to have the experience and qualifications necessary to sell drugs he can acquire the right to do so, legitimately, by passing the necessary examinations and qualifying as a pharmacist. It seems anomalous that the same laws which lay down the qualifications of those who may sell drugs and medicines do not also limit the sales of these commodities to establishments employing such qualified help. The need for the special laws or amendments to existing laws covering this point is therefore quite obvious.

PLAN OF COÖPERATION WITH AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OUTLINED.

The *Sunflower Druggists' Bulletin*, the official organ of Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, published in full the plan of coöperation with the American Pharmaceutical Association, as sent out by the officers of the House of Delegates. This is an effective way of making members of the state association acquainted with the plan. Ex-President L. E. Sayre is preparing for an interesting program of the Scientific Section of Kansas Pharmaceutical Association.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATIONS.

In a recent *Bulletin*, W. Bruce Philip, one of the vice-presidents-elect of the American

Pharmaceutical Association and a vice-chairman of the House of Delegates, gladly shares the honor of his election with the constituents of the live, working drug organizations of California in whose service this honored member is active.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY IN SEATTLE.

The following is reprinted from the *Pacific Drug Review*:

The American Pharmaceutical Association is well represented in Seattle, there being at present between sixty and sixty-five members. Thirty-two of this number are students and faculty who are members of the Association. The students have felt that in conjunction with their library reading and courses in reference work the journal which they receive and membership in the society are well worth while. Plans are being formulated for a local section of the Association. An application will be made to the national organization and if the local section is formed it will be made to include all members of the Association in the Northwest, provided they care to affiliate. Besides the personal interest to be derived from the local organization, much should be obtained from the close coöperation with the national Association. Complete details have not been worked out, but it is hoped there will be many members in this section of the Northwest interested in the local branch. All those interested or who have any suggestions as to this new local chapter, are urgently requested to take the matter up with Dr. C. W. Johnson, dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Washington.

TRAFFIC IN LICENSES.

W. H. H. Miller, former director of the department of registration and education in Illinois, who was alleged to have sold physicians' and pharmacists' licenses and raised examination grades, was found guilty by a jury and fined \$1000; the head of a "quiz" school where doubtful candidates were prepared for examinations was fined \$250. The *Chicago Times* editorially points out the insufficiency of such punishment.

Addison M. Shelton, successor of W. H. H. Miller, dismissed three members of the State Pharmacy Board—D. P. Seibert, chairman of the executive board of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association and Illinois Pharmaceutical Association; Dwight D. Moore, leading druggist in Bloomington; and R. R. Barnes of Bushnell. The two former have started a fight for vindication.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Altamonte Springs, Fla., on March 19th. The Association, in an endeavor to "advance the science of manufacturing pharmacy to the highest attainable degree of efficiency and ethical service," has offered three prizes for the most constructive and helpful essays on the subject, "How Can American Manufacturing Pharmacy Better Serve the Medical Profession?" The prizes are \$100, \$50 and \$25, respectively. The competition is open to all students in the present senior year of a number of leading universities.

SPRING MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The spring meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held with the New Haven and Connecticut Valley sections at New Haven, Monday, April 2, to Saturday, April 7, inclusive. All the divisions and sections in which pharmacists are interested are planning extensive meetings. Several instructive excursions are being arranged.

One outstanding feature of the program is the dedication of the new Sterling Laboratory at Yale University on Wednesday.

OFFICERS OF METRIC ASSOCIATION.

The name of the American Metric Association was changed to "Metric Association" at the last annual meeting. Effort should be made to bring about uniformity in writing metric abbreviations. The officers for 1923 are: George F. Kunz, New York, President; Arthur E. Kennelly, Cambridge, Mass., 1st Vice-President; Theodore H. Miller, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 2nd Vice-President; Wm. Jay Schieffelin, New York, 3rd Vice-President; Frederic L. Roberts, New York, Treasurer; Howard Richards, New York, Secretary. Those on the Executive Committee for 1923 are: Arthur P. Williams, New York; Mrs. Louise Stevens Bryant, New York; W. P. Dobson, Toronto, Canada; David A. Molitor, Detroit, Michigan; Samuel W. Stratton, Cambridge, Mass.

MINNESOTA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Northwest Drug Show held during the meeting of Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association was an interesting exhibit. Trees and plants were shown from which drugs, oils and spices are obtained.

Dean Frederick J. Wulling opened the convention of the state association and in his address advocated restriction of the number of drug stores and advancing the requirements for students of pharmacy.

The following bodies held meetings during convention week: the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Northwestern Division of the American Chemical Society; Northwestern States Rexall Club; fifth district members of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the Northwestern Pharmaceutical Bureau.

One of the features of the convention was the program provided under the auspices of the Northwestern Branch, A. Ph. A. It was opened by Dr. Henry Kraemer of Mt. Clemens, Mich., who presented an illustrated lecture on the modern manufacture of medicine in the retail pharmacy. Dean Wulling gave an illustrated lecture on medicinal plant gardens, and Dr. H. H. Rusby an illustrated lecture on his recent exploration trip to South America. Prof. E. L. Newcomb presented a paper on "Organizing American Pharmacy."

NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION INFORMATION COMMITTEE.

The Information Committee of New York State Pharmaceutical Association—Clyde L. Eddy, chairman—is distributing cards to drug stores informing the public of the large increase in the number of drug stores since prohibition (?) became effective. A chart that tells the story—"more new drug stores have been opened in New York State since January 1920 than in the 10 years preceding that date." The public is asked to consider the facts presented on the cards and aid in the passage of Assembly bill No. 483.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBIT IN GREENVILLE, S. C.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will hold their separate annual conventions and also hold a joint convention in Greenville on June 26 to 28, inclusive. All meetings will be held in Textile Hall and at the same time there will be held the Carolinas Pharmaceutical Show which promises to be the best display of drug store goods ever held in the South.

VIRGINIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSES SOFT DRINK TAX. Secretary A. L. I. Winne of Virginia Pharmaceutical Association has addressed the

members relative to a proposed tax measure on soda fountain beverages, asking their coöperation in opposing the enactment.

BOSTON DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The announcement of the February meeting of the Boston Druggists' Association includes a history of the Association from the beginning in 1875. Many who have passed over and were prominent in American pharmacy during the early period of the American Pharmaceutical Association are named as members—Metcalf, Sheppard, Canning, Burnett, Markoe, etc. Coming up to a later day the names of those still with us grace the pages.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

Philip F. Fackenthal of the Department of Botany and Pharmacognosy School of Phar-

macy, Medical College of Virginia, has undertaken to plot the state of Virginia by counties for the medicinal drug plants indigenous to this section.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science dedicated the recently purchased grounds for college purposes on Founder's Day, February 23. Various departments of city and state, medical and pharmaceutical organizations were officially represented. A luncheon at the Bellevue-Stratford followed the dedication ceremonies, when the very encouraging results obtained thus far for building and endowment funds were reported.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

NINE MONTHS' RELIEF.

Under above caption the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* comments editorially: "The most abused and criticized, the most helpless and befuddled Congress in a generation has passed into history, and few there be who mourn. For the first time in weary years the country may now look forward to nine months free from the grinding of the legislative mill and untroubled by fear of what Congress may or may not do."

The next Congress is more or less an unknown quantity—a year hence we may be looking back on the preceding with some regret, but we assume it is safe to say "at the prospect of nine months' relief the country draws a deep breath," but we still have with us decisions and regulations and state legislation.

DILL PICKLES NEXT.

The Texas Legislature is considering legislation to outlaw the cigarette. Part of a *Dallas News* editorial is quoted:

"Now is the time for every addict to dill pickles to rally to aid of his delicacy. The Legislature is considering, more or less seriously, the outlawing of the cigarette. The number of cigarette fiends who have come home and beaten up their wives while deprived of their normal rationality through the fell effect of the demon nicotine is of course discouraging. But if cigarettes have wrought all these evils, what shall we say of dill pickles? Dill pickles likewise may be classified more readily as a habit than as a food, perhaps. But your dill picklist is bound to have his dill pickles. Dill pickles

in moderation, of course, are compatible with a reasonable compliance with the responsibilities of citizenship. But after a man takes to dill pickles in excess his days are numbered and his corpse is measured for the last time."

Between too much legislation and too much dill pickles, any dill picklist can best stomach the pickles. Perhaps it is the same with cigarettes.

Governor Neff of Texas vetoed a bill last month because it contained a sentence of about 700 words; there were also other reasons for his action.

TO BE SAFE—DINE ALONE.

The *New York Commercial* states that "the New York State Trade Commission bill will, if enacted by the Legislature, bring within the jurisdiction of the commission any group of two or more who agree to subscribe for a dinner, or who combine to share the expense of a community delegation appearing before a commission or legislative committee, and the members of any such group who proceed to act without first obtaining a license from the proposed Commission of Trade and Commerce will be guilty of a crime, punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months and with the possibility of a fine in addition."

THE SALOON DRUG STORE.

A discussion of prohibition enforcement at the Philadelphia Club engaged Rev. H. M. Chalfont of the Anti-Saloon League and Charles S. Wood. Entering the discussion, our fellow-member, Ambrose Hunsberger,