

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,

former president of the N. A. R. D., referred to the number of saloon drug stores in the larger cities throughout the United States. After these references he said in part:

"I am taking no side in this discussion, only stating conditions as they exist in what was only a short time ago an honorable and most useful branch of industry. The saloon drug store has taken root in America and is growing like poison ivy. Its profits are far greater than the honestly conducted establishment and it is shown great consideration by grafting prohibition enforcement officers, while we who don't want to handle whisky are harassed and penalized. The bootlegging druggist pays small heed to regulations. He makes out at the beginning of the year his reports for each of the twelve ensuing months and has them ready at the appointed time, while we who conscientiously attend to our duties must give up a day or more in each month to make up the complicated and burdensome reports."

THE WOOD-ERNST MEASURE DID NOT MATERIALIZE.

The Wood-Ernst bill, providing for a separate and independent prohibition bureau directly under supervision of the President, did not pass. It is safe to say that the frank, open, energetic coöperative opposition of the drug interests halted the bill. Part of the discussion during the hearing was very warm; even Mr. Wheeler lost his habitual calmness.

STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING PHARMACY.

Druggists of Alabama are opposing proposed legislation favoring practice of chiropractic.

Arkansas druggists are seeking legislation which requires high school graduation as prerequisite to state board examinations.

The California Legislature is discussing amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Law; a bill for malarial control; a bill providing for the regulation of medical, dental and pharmaceutical practice, and another seeks to reduce the number of members of State Board of Pharmacy.

Iowa druggists are opposing consolidation of state examining boards.

Kansas druggists are seeking to improve the state pharmacy law; Jno. W. Alford, formerly in the drug business, sponsored the bill.

A Minnesota bill provides for placing arsenical poison on the open market.

A State of Washington measure would prevent the sale of iodides, mercurials, etc.

An annual registration fee of \$25.00 is the requirement of a Wisconsin soft drink bill.

Texas has defeated a fountain tax and also a bill which prohibited the sale of flavoring extracts and perfumes containing more than 2 per cent. of alcohol.

Utah has several pharmaceutical bills—one provides for graduation of pharmacists, prohibits licensing of a person convicted of violation of narcotic or liquor laws; a second, registration of all pharmaceutical establishments; a third prohibits sale of alcohol denatured with mercuric chloride.

NARCOTIC SEIZURE ON SHIPS URGED BY FEDERAL OFFICIAL.

An international agreement permitting the right of search, seizure and confiscation of drugs found illegitimately on shipboard, in the same manner that international law sanctions seizure and confiscation of contraband of war, is recommended by Frank R. Eldridge, chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce. This is the only practicable means to strike an effective blow at the drug menace in foreign trade, in the opinion of Mr. Eldridge, who is Secretary Hoover's technical representative on the Federal Narcotics Control Board.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RELATIVE TO NARCOTIC SALES SHOULD BE CAREFULLY WORDED.

The Detroit Times of February 18 states that Director William J. Burns, of the Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, made the following statement: "We find druggists everywhere willing to take the last shilling of the dope addict and to continue looking for new customers." We have not seen a copy of the issue of the *Times* referred to, and are advised that a letter bearing on the subject has been addressed to the Department, and this brief reference is made before a reply has been received. No one can be more interested than pharmacists in the regulation of the sale of narcotics, nor have any organizations given more serious thought and sincere effort than those of the drug trade to the study of ways and means for regulating the dispensing of narcotics—it is safe to say that this is the source of the effective suggestions for framing anti-narcotic laws. Certainly the Department is aware of these facts and hence, in our opinion, an explanation will be forthcoming.