that the adoption of vegetable drug standards along the lines as indicated by the report of the Committee on Botany and Pharmacognosy, would not only keep the U. S. P. among the foremost of the world, but that it would also, by the enforcement of its standards under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, raise the quality of vegetable drugs. Among those taking part in the discussion were Messrs. Haynes, Rauch, Frost, Huhn, Allen, Smedley, Gamble, Brewer and others.

At this juncture in the meeting, Dean Wulling introduced Mr. Charles Herbert Rogers, a new member of the faculty of the college of pharmacy, who responded in very well chosen words.

Dean Wulling then, upon request, gave a brief history of the pharmacy building, the medicinal plant laboratory and the medicinal plant garden. He explained how two fire losses of respectively $30,000 and $4000 were, through his persistent efforts, added to a legislative appropriation of $75,000, and that the total of around $109,000 was nearly all expended at this time on the new building and part of its equipment. The new building is 60x115 feet in dimensions, four stories high, entirely fireproof, equipped with the most modern appliances and conveniences, such as hot and cold water, gas, electric current for light and power, steam under pressure, air pressure, steam heat with thermostatic control in every room, metal weather strips and metal window screens, imported washable window shades, vacuum cleaning system operated by a 4-h. p. motor, electric clocks in every room, elevator, intercommunicating telephones. The new furniture, including students' work tables and all other laboratory and office furniture, is entirely of steel, made to order according to drawings furnished by the faculty and costing up to the present around $20,000.

The new medicinal plant laboratory is 38x61 feet in dimensions, with a full basement, in which a complete milling plant is installed, operated by a 10-h. p. electric motor, a 5-h. p. and a 2-h. p. The superstructure for the plant house proper has not only abundant facilities for the housing and growing of medicinal plants, but for laboratory work for sixty students at a time. The dean stated that so far as he knew there was no other similar building in this country. The value of the building, exclusive of the medicinal plants, is around $18,000.

The meeting concluded with a trip of inspection through the two buildings and adjourned at 5:15.

E. L. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

Council Business

COUNCIL LETTER No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1913.

To the Members of the Council:

Motions No. 7 (Election of F. I. Lackenbach of San Francisco to Committee on Transportation), No. 8 (Election of J. G. Roberts as a member of the Committee on Unofficial Standards) and *No. 9 (Renewal of Bond of Treasurer)*, have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

Motion No. 10 (Appropriation of $250 for Committee on Membership.) Moved by J. H. Beal, seconded by J. A. Koch, that $250 be appropriated for the use of the Committee on Membership. The appropriation has been approved by the Committee on Finance.

Motion No. 11 (Appropriation of $25 for Women's Section.) Moved by J. H. Beal, seconded by J. A. Koch, that $25 be appropriated for the use of the Women's Section. The appropriation has been approved by the Committee on Finance.

It will be recalled that at the meeting of the Council held at Nashville on August 23, 1913, the following resolution was adopted:

"H. M. Whelpley moved, seconded by J. W. England, that the question of increase of salary of the Editor of the JOURNAL be referred favorably to the Committee on Finance and the General Secretary, with power to act, the amount of increase to be determined by the Committee on Finance and the General Secretary."

The Chairman of the Committee on Finance writes that the members of the committee are a unit in favor of an increase, and that the sum of one thousand dollars is satisfactory to all.

Since the committee was given "power to act," it hardly seems necessary for the Council to approve its action, but as no date from which the increase was to take effect has

been mentioned in the original motion, the following motion is submitted:

Motion No. 12 (Increase of Salary of Editor of Journal). Moved by J. A. Koch, seconded by J. W. England, that the annual salary of the editor of the Journal be increased $1000, said increase to take effect as of September 1, 1913.

Motion No. 13 (Election of Members). You are requested to vote on the following applications for membership:

No. 9. Mrs. Hampton Ray Kenaston, B. E., M. E., Bonesteel, South Dakota, rec. by E. C. Bent and D. B. Jones.

No. 10. Ebert H. Wisner, 508 Washington St., N., Valparaiso, Ind., rec. by E. C. Bent and D. B. Jones.

No. 11. John J. Tobin, 243 Dorchester St., S. Boston, Mass., rec. by C. H. Packard and Elie H. LaPierre.

No. 12. William Leon Cummings, 117 Standard St., Syracuse, N. Y., rec. by J. H. Beal and J. W. England.

No. 13. Joseph Pancoast Millikin, Ph. B., B. S., Ph. C., 451 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., rec. by Ralph C. Holmes and Eugene L. Maines.

No. 14. Lynn Stanford Blake, Auburn, Alabama, rec. by J. H. Beal and J. W. England.

No. 15. Louis Heister, S. E. Cor. 7th and Elm Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, rec. by John Uri Lloyd and Chas. A. Apmeyer.

No. 16. Samuel Morgan, No. 1 The Dixmont, Dixmont Ave. and Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, rec. by Chas. A. Apmeyer and Fred L. Kotte.

No. 17. John A. Dorjahn, Blue Island, Ill., rec. by W. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.

J. W. ENGLAND,
Secretary of the Council.

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U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

LaGrange, J. V., Pharmacist. Granted 2 days' leave of absence from Oct. 13, 1913, under paragraph 214, Service Regulations. Oct. 15, 1913.

Scott, E. B., Pharmacist. Granted 25 days' leave of absence from Oct. 11, 1913. Oct. 8, 1913.

Spangler, L. C., Pharmacist. Granted 27 days' leave of absence from Oct. 29, 1913. Oct. 8, 1913.

LaGrange, J. V., Pharmacist. Granted 3 days' leave of absence from Oct. 23, 1913, under paragraph 214, Service Regulations. Oct. 23, 1913.

LaGrange, J. V., Pharmacist. Granted 4 days' leave of absence from Oct. 29, 1913, under paragraph 214, Service Regulations. Oct. 29, 1913.

Phelps, Earle B., Professor of Chemistry. Detailed to attend the meeting of the National Association for Preventing the Pollution of Rivers and Waterways to be held at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11-12, 1913. Nov. 4, 1913.

Bell, J. M., Pharmacist. Relieved from duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and directed to proceed to Savannah, Ga., quarantine station and report to the medical officer in charge for duty and assignment to quarters. Nov. 5, 1913.

Phelps, Earle B., Professor of Chemistry. Directed to proceed from New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass., and vicinity and advise with local health authorities relative to the conduct of investigations of sanitary administration. Nov. 11, 1913.

LaGrange, J. V., Pharmacist. Granted 2 days' leave of absence from Nov. 14, 1913. Nov. 14, 1913.

BOARDS CONVENED.

Board of medical officers convened to meet at the call of the chairman at Manila, P. I., for the examination of Pharmacist N. C. Comfort to determine his fitness for promotion to the grade of Pharmacist of the first class. Detail for the board: Surgeon Victor G. Heiser, chairman; Assistant Surgeon B. J. Duffy, recorder.

RUPERT BLUE, Surgeon General.

SAME COMPOUNDER PUTS UP FIRST AND ONE MILLIONTH PRESCRIPTIONS.

J. J. Schott, a well-known pharmacist on Market Street, Galveston, Texas, recently put up the one millionth prescription in his store. He had dispensed the first, some forty-five years ago, and arranged to personally put up the one millionth. A strange circumstance is that the first and prescription one million were both by a Dr. Randall; the first prescriber is dead, and the prescriber of the last is his nephew. We think such a rare coincidence is worth noting.—*Practical Druggist.*

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

Anabiosis, a state where all vital functions of the organism are suspended, without however death occurring, has been known for about 200 years, in the case of some of the lower animals, which can be dried and restored to life, even after a considerable time, merely by the action of moisture.

A Russian scientist, Prof. Bachmetief, has tried to ascertain whether phenomena such as these could not as well be observed in the case of higher organisms. While examining insects at decreasing temperatures, he found that the temperature of their body, after reaching the freezing point of water, would gradually fall as low as 5 deg. Cent. (in the case of some species even 7 deg. Cent.), in order afterward to rise one degree and eventually to continue falling regularly and gradually. Death would only occur at 10 degrees.

Prof. Bachmetief first thought death to be due to the freezing of humors, but he soon found that the humors of insect bodies already freeze at 5 deg. Cent., any vital function becoming impossible at this temperature. At temperatures intermediary between this point and the lethal temperature, a strange condition of anabiosis is produced, the organism being as it were between life and death. Animals in anabiosis have been repeatedly restored to life, even after a considerable time, by a gradual rise in temperature. This condition could be fitly compared with that of a clock with stopped pendulum, the mechanism of which could be, at any moment, started again by a slight impulse given to the pendulum.

These experiments were then extended to the case of some small-sized mammals (bats and white mice), which by the application of artificial respiration, could be reduced to some sort of lethargy, their body standing temperatures too low otherwise to be endured (0 deg. Cent., and less). Further experiments are to be made on higher animals.

The main purpose of the experimenter was to find a safe cure for tuberculosis. Applications of a mainly practical character, calculated to revolutionize some of our habits, are however likewise to be made. As regards the case of tuberculosis, it is well known that the microbes producing the malady will die or lose their powers of reproduction, on being submitted for two or three weeks to a temperature of 6 deg. Cent. If accordingly a patient could be kept at a temperature of, say, 8 deg. Cent., all Koch microbes would be safely killed or else rendered innocuous. On the other hand, Bachmetief is of the opinion that it would be advantageous to reduce to anabiosis, without any need of feeding them, such domestic animals as are unproductive in winter (bees, sheep, etc.), as well as those which are to be transported to considerable distances (cattle, fowls, fish, venison, etc.), in order to restore them to life whenever required. In order to begin with something practical, Bachmetief has applied his method with excellent results to the long-distance transport of caviar.—*Scientific American.*