

considerations of expediency are not the only occasions for suspending the application of the schedule. All laws are limited in their application, even the law of indestructibility of matter, the immutability of the atom and the conservation of energy are no longer considered universal in their application. An attempt to apply the schedule for one pill or powder, or one dose of liquid would of course not be using common sense. In case of ointments, \$1.00 for one ounce, \$1.50 for two ounces and the schedule in larger amounts is more likely to meet approval than a strict adherence to the schedule for all amounts. Further adjustments such as eliminating Factor S and increasing the minimum value of M to 0.25 per ounce for medicine administered in less than thirty-drop doses except S. S. Potassium Iodide for which special rate must be made; also eliminating the factor S in gargles, lotions and injections, increasing the minimum for M to ten cents in the latter instance.

There are included three tables. Figure 1 illustrates the application of the schedule to the different classes of prescriptions. Figure 2 is a table showing the selling price of one ounce of preparations ranging from eight cents and \$1.50 per package in price and from one ounce to twenty ounces in size. Figure 3 shows the selling price of substances in amounts ranging from one to ten grains and in price of from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per ounce.

Finally then, the accuracy and equity of prices rests on the *one responsible for the store* and its reputation will stand or fall as the public approves or not. Such a schedule as the one described puts the means in his hands of controlling the prices made whether he is present or not. Should he find his prices either too high or too low, instructions to change the value placed on one or more factors or better still, instructions to increase or decrease the result by whatever per cent he deems necessary, will accomplish the result. It gives control to the man in control: it enables him to aim at what he wants to hit and hit what he is aiming at.

PORTRAIT OF DEAN E. V. HOWELL PRESENTED TO U. N. C. SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

A portrait of the late Dean Edward Vernon Howell, head of the School of Pharmacy at the University of North Carolina from its beginning in 1897 until his death on February 14, 1931, was presented to the School with appropriate exercises on the afternoon of February 15th. The portrait is the gift of J. Edward Murray, vice-president and treasurer of the Emerson Drug Co., and a nephew of the late Captain Isaac E. Emerson. Mr. Murray was graduated from the University's School of Pharmacy with the class of 1913 and has shown keen interest in its progress. Dean Howell and Mr. Murray were close friends. The portrait was painted by William Wirtz, Baltimore artist, who knew Dean Howell personally. It is an excellent likeness. The exercises were held in the library

of the Howell Hall of Pharmacy, so named by the trustees for the late Dean, and were attended by a large group of relatives, colleagues and students. G. C. Hartis, of Matthews, president of the Senior Class in the Pharmacy School, presided. F. O. Bowman, general counsel for the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, presented the portrait in behalf of the donor who was unable to be present. It was accepted for the School by Dean J. G. Bear, Mr. Howell's successor, and in behalf of the General University by President Frank P. Graham. Then Dean W. W. Pierson of the Graduate School delivered a memorial tribute in behalf of the Edward Vernon Howell Memorial Committee appointed by President Graham.
