

EDITORIAL NOTES

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VARYING VALUATIONS ARE PLACED ON ASSOCIATIONS.

A photograph of an individual may appear to you as having a very striking resemblance to someone well known to you; show the picture to another person, quite as intimately acquainted with these individuals as you are, and he fails to see the close resemblance observed by you,—the point of contact is different.

So it is with the views and opinions relative to associations; the work is differently judged, the perspective and prospective do not take in the same objects, the value is not calculated by the same standard. The purpose of associations is to benefit many.

A. PH. A. BRANCHES.

We are pleased to learn from Dr. J. G. Diaz and Prof. J. P. Alacan that it is contemplated to form a Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Havana.

There are now thirty-four members in Cuba, most of whom reside in Havana, and therefore there should be no great difficulty in the consummation, especially under the direction of such enthusiastic members.

The Association hopes the School of Pharmacy of the University of Havana will be represented and a large delegation present at the Atlantic City meeting. The ties that bind Pan-America are becoming closer in every activity.

The American Pharmaceutical Association welcomes the membership of all American pharmacists—the term applied in its broadest meaning. It is hoped that Canadian pharmacists will be represented, and only recently Prof. Alexander Benjamin Moore of Montreal indicated that he would be present. There are so many ways in which pharmacists throughout America can be helpful in establishing conditions that will not be upset by events in Europe.

The Committee on Organization of Local Branches is busy with plans for establishing

other Branches and preparing suggestions for programs of the meetings.

The Montana Branch is now assured, evidencing again that where there is a will, a way to accomplish will be found. The Branches should become more potent factors, not only in doing pharmaceutical work, but in strengthening the Association through accession of membership.

AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACISTS' CORPS.

Seemingly difficulties are encountered in securing advanced pay and standing for pharmacists in government service of other countries than the United States.

The *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* reports progress in the adoption of the following:

(1) Appointment of four Lieut.-Quartermasters (Pharmacists) at the Base Depots of medical stores.

(2) Appointment of a Senior Pharmacist with honorary rank of Captain in each State.

(3) Recognition of the Pharmacists' Corps Reserve, which hitherto had not been regarded with friendly eyes.

(4) Advancement in rank in the case of several pharmacists and consideration promised in reference to others.

(5) Abolition of the objectionable terms "Army Compounder" and "Army Dispenser."

LOUIS PASTEUR "FETE DAY."

On February 23, the savants of France gathered in the halls of the Sarbonne apotheosizing the pacific conquests of M. Louis Pasteur, who made humanity immune from one of the deadliest afflictions. Professor Charles Richet commemorated the event last year in verses glorifying the illustrious benefactor of humanity.

While the Institute of France had adopted resolutions to bestow prizes only to members who had fallen in battle or the wounded, the

poem gained their approval. The award amounted to two thousand dollars, which was at once given over by Doctor Richet to the families of the scientist soldiery fallen in battle, inhabiting the countryside of the Vosges where Pasteur was born.

So Pasteur still lives; also every clinic in the world teaches the therapeutic mysteries solved by him. The discoveries of French scientists, made in the laboratories of the republic, the system, the operations, are given with open hand to the whole world, the discoverer disdaining other rewards than the benevolence wrought and the appreciation of his colleagues in every land. From the days of Lavoisier and Cuvier to Pasteur and Berthelot, the assiduity and fastidiousness of scientists have preserved the intellectual from the sordid avarice which usually associate inventions with monopoly.

OHIO MANUFACTURER DONATES A \$3,000,000 FARM TO WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

The encouragement of schools and associations that have sustained pharmacy and are engaged in developing its science and art is not only desirable, but essential, for modern conditions. The income of schools engaged in teaching pharmacy will become more and more inadequate to meet the increasing expenses and the same may be said of associations earnestly striving for the betterment of pharmacy. This same condition obtains in other educational activities, for which, however, assistance seems to be more readily forthcoming than for those of pharmacy.

We congratulate Western Reserve University and realize the value of this donation; knowledge of agriculture is essential for prosperity in this country. May it awaken others to contribute, even if in a more moderate way, for other departments of this uni-

versity. All branches of science are closely linked, and, however remote a relation, the promotion of one department helps the others.

FIXING THE RETAIL PRICE.

A correspondent of the New York Times is quite right when he asserts that when an individual has purchased an article and paid for it he has a right to do as he pleases with it, and contends further, that this may still be said without making it true nor making it right if done. To buy "an article" is one thing, but to buy a large quantity of a standard article and offer it for sale at less than the standard and fair price is quite another thing. The individual who seeks to beguile the public to his place of business by selling standard goods at less than his competitor and making an average profit from his customers by selling them unstandardized goods at exorbitant profits has not the right to do as he pleases with goods he has bought and paid for. On the contrary, the manufacturer has a natural right to protect his business against such practices, for his business is certainly injured as a consequence.

The Stevens-Ayre bill simply provides that a manufacturer may, if he so elects, standardize the selling prices of his products to prevent demoralization of his business. It does not provide for "organized protection" nor will it permit manufacturers to "get together" for the purpose of fixing prices.

The courts have held that contracts between manufacturers and dealers are not binding, and it is sought to legalize proper contracts by the passage of this important measure.

If "nobody questions the right of a manufacturer to put any price he chooses upon his wares," then nobody ought to oppose the passage of a bill which grants him this right and does no more.

BOOK NOTICES

New and Non-official Remedies, 1916, Containing Descriptions of the Articles Which Have Been Accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association Prior to January 1, 1916. Chicago: American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street.

As outlined in the preface to the book this volume contains a list of the medicinal substances which, having been examined by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the

American Medical Association prior to January 1, 1916, and appearing to comply with the rules of the Council, were accepted for inclusion in New and Non-official Remedies. The acceptance of the articles included in the book was based in part on evidence supplied by the manufacturer or his agent, and in part on investigations made by or under the direction of the Council. Criticisms and corrections to aid in the annual revision of the matter are requested.