

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.

It is also emphasized that acceptance of an article does not necessarily mean recommendation, but simply that, so far as known, such accepted article complies with the rules adopted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry.

The present edition includes a number of additions and changes. The omissions from the previous edition are, with few exceptions, recorded in the reprint of the Proceedings of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry with the reasons for this action. In connection with the several articles included in the present edition of N. N. R., considerable revision has been made in the descriptions of the physical and chemical properties and in the tests for identity and purity of the various substances described. The definitions of the substances or descriptions of the actions, uses and dosage have been modified in connection with a number of more or less widely used and important substances like alypin, salvarsan, pituitary liquid, radium and collargol. During the year 1916, descriptions of additional medicinal substances accepted by the Council will be published in the JOURNAL and will be issued in the form of supplements, which are sent to all who purchase the book.

M. I. W.

Annual Reprint of the Reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association For 1915 With the Comments That Have Appeared in the Journal. Chicago, 1916: Press of the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street.

The annual reprint of the reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for 1916 constitutes an 8vo book of 185 pages. This book, in addition to the material as it appeared in the Journal, includes much of the more strictly scientific parts of the reports which from lack of space or because of the technical nature have been only abstracted or were entirely omitted from the reports as published.

The present volume contains detailed reports on a number of complex proprietary preparations, including a rather comprehen-

sive study of lactopeptin and elixir of lactopeptin; also a report on proprietary digitalis preparations.

The detailed information regarding the examination of the several preparations reported on should be of interest to pharmacists generally, and a careful perusal of this reprint of the reports of the Council will prove to be not alone interesting but also stimulating.

M. I. W.

The Propaganda for Reform in Proprietary Medicines. Ninth Edition. Reprinted from the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The present volume of "The Propaganda for Reform" has been much elaborated and enlarged. It contains a total of 512 pages, or an increase of 137 pages over the edition immediately preceding it. The material generally is arranged in parts, headed: (1) Council Reports, (2) Laboratory Contributions, (3) Contributions from the Journal: Nostrums, and (4) Contributions from the Journal: Miscellany. In general, the rule previously established has been followed to confine the contents of "The Propaganda for Reform" to material that is of professional interest. Physicians and pharmacists who are desirous of obtaining in convenient form the matter dealing with "patent medicines" should consult the book "Nostrums and Quackery," a 700-page book published by the American Medical Association.

The ninth edition of "The Propaganda for Reform" contains a number of new articles, greatly increasing the size of the book. It also contains one novel feature which greatly enhances its value. The index includes references not only to articles in the book, but also to matter on proprietaries not accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association and elsewhere. This index makes of this edition of "The Propaganda for Reform" a very full work of reference on proprietaries which are undeserving of recognition. It should be understood, however, that not all articles indexed are condemned; some are merely discussed and compared.

M. I. W.

## OBITUARY

### MISS ALICE HENKEL.

Miss Alice Henkel, Assistant in Economic and Systematic Botany, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, at Wash-

ington, died at her home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, March 8, 1916. Miss Henkel made a specialty of medical botany and has published several valuable bulletins. Farmers'